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Appendix

A Report on the Conservation and Development of Maryland's Farmland, Soil, and Water Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. GLENN BEALL
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement on soil conservation in Maryland.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The vitality and strength of American agriculture are a matter of the greatest importance to all of us, I know you will agree. Some well informed say that it is only the contrasting weakness of agriculture in such Communist nations as Russia and China which deter them and disrupt their long-time plans toward the subjection of the free world in accordance with the precepts of Marx and Lenin and their later followers.

For these reasons, I would like to bring to your attention a brochure of fundamental note which has just come off the presses of a Baltimore printing firm in my home State of Maryland. Although it is primarily about Maryland farmers and Maryland agriculture, it carries a universal and fundamental message to which we should all pay heed in these days when people argue so much about such things as farm programs, price supports, surplus removal, and other such popular and political terms which tend to obscure the true nature of the course which our farm policy should take.

The brochure to which I refer, a handsomely done, magnificently illustrated, publication of 32 pages is entitled, "The First 20 Years, 1938–58, a Report on the Conservation and Development of Maryland's Farmland, Soil, and Water Resources." It has been published by the Maryland State Soil Conservation Committee with a foreword written by Dr. Gordon M. Cairns, dean of the College of Agriculture for the University of Maryland, and Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the University of Maryland. It describes in considerable detail and in its many varied aspects the work accomplished by Maryland farmers through their own locally organized and locally run soil conservation districts during the past two decades. It outlines, further, the plans and aims of these same soil conservation districts, and of the Maryland farmers who direct their activities, for the next 20 years.

Fundamentally, this brochure deals with the food and population problems which have always, since the dawn of history, plagued the peoples and the governments of nearly all of the nations of the world. May I quote you some statements from the brochure which I think will throw some of the true aspects of what our real farm policy should be into sharper focus.

"The thin skin of this planet, which we call the soil, is marvelously complex. We depend on it for nearly all the food we eat, and for the fibers we put to a thousand uses. It helps determine the kind of a water supply we have and even possesses an influence on the weather and climate.

"In each handful of the very top layer of this soil, there are millions of plant-like and animal-like organisms so tiny they can be seen only under a microscope. Like ourselves, they depend on a delicate balance of air, water, sunlight, and minerals to survive. Healthy, and in good chemical and physical balance, this teeming combination of inert material and living organisms we call topsoil will grow bumper crops to feed livestock and human beings. Damage or destroy it, and nature starts a whole train of disastrous consequences."

Lest anyone think that this topsoil of ours is exclusively the concern of farmers, let me set them right with the statement that, even in this beautifully blessed country of ours, the farmland, soil, and water resources are getting tighter. According to the Maryland State Soil Conservation Committee:

"The total land area of the United States is almost 2 billion acres, or a little over 12 acres for each man, woman, and child living in this country.

"Only about a fourth of this, however, or 480 million acres, is cropland or rotation pasture. Nearly half of the remainder is rangeland and permanent pasture which supplies some grazing for the dairy industry but is used mostly to help feed the great herds of cattle and sheep that go to market in Omaha, Chicago, and the other large livestock market centers. The rest is largely mountain, desert, marshland, highway, woodland, forest, park, or town and city.

"For the most part, it is the 480 million acres in crops and in crop-and-pasture rotations which determines our food supply. This is our good land, about 3 acres per person.

"By 1975, it is estimated that drainage and reclamation projects, plus clearing of new land, will increase our supply of cropland to about 508 million acres. But the population experts say that we may well have 228 million people in the United States by then. So we will have only a little more than 2 acres of cropland to feed each of us.

"When the year 2000 rolls around, if our population continues to grow at its present rate, 335 million people will crowd this country. But cropland will only edge up to about 528 million acres. There will be just a trifle over 1½ acres to feed each person then.

"This squeeze on the amount of good farmland doesn't necessarily mean that our children and grandchildren will face a scarcity of food. The ancient theory that population always tends to outrun its food supply seems not to have taken into account the marvelous and fast-growing productivity

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress will be published not later than Friday, September 12, 1958. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

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of modern agriculture. Between 1940 and 1950, for instance, United States farm output per farm worker jumped an amazing 50 percent. Today, 1 American farmworker produces enough to feed himself and 19 other people. By 1975, it is estimated he will be able to feed 35 or 40 city people.

"Nevertheless, our shrinking supply of cropland per person is going to put pressure on our food supply unless we husband our farmland soil resources wisely. Our high-protein diet leans heavily to animal products that require more acreage to produce than do the cereal-grain and root-crop diets of much of the world."

These figures and others in the brochure highlight how important soil and water are to both farmers and city people. In my own State of Maryland, farm people now make up less than 10 percent of the total population. Yet theirs is still the State's largest and most important basic industry and provides roughly half of the total food products that Maryland needs. Each year, the State's 32,500 farms produce and sell about $250 million worth of crop and animal products. By the time this has reached dinner tables, with all the additional processing, packaging, and store services that consumers now ask of the food industry, it has increased to a half-billion-dollar business or more. The value of land, buildings, and machinery on Maryland farms, each one of which requires, on the average, as great an outlay of capital as the neighborhood hardware store in town, is close to $1 billion.

Essentially this investment, and the $250 million business that derives from it each year, is based on the top 5 to 12 inches of soil on Maryland farms. Neither Maryland farmers nor Maryland city people can afford to let it slip away.

Soil erosion on farms may seem to affect city people only slowly and indirectly as far as their food supply is concerned and in its importance to our basic economy. But there is still another way that it reaches home every day and strikes at their prosperity and well-being.

"Soil washed off a farm field doesn't stop at the boundary fence. It has a habit of getting into streams and rivers, reservoirs, and harbors. We call it silt when it gets far away from home.

"Sometimes people shrug off silt as being inevitable. They think of it in terms of the delta which the Mississippi River has built up below New Orleans. Early explorers reported a delta at the mouth of the Mississippi long before the first colonist cleared a farm anywhere in the river's vast basin.

"Measurements show, though, that the older deposits of silt in the Mississippi Delta were laid down over thousands of years. They are sharply different from the top layer of manmade silt which has been deposited in ever-increasing volume in the past hundred years.

"Silting of streams, rivers, and harbors in my own State of Maryland was of little moment before early colonists cleared the land. Covered as the land was by vast forests, grassy glades, and marshland, there was little chance for soil to escape and become silt except when lightning started a great fire on some forested area, denuded the land of its protection, and permitted the soil to wash away until a new mantle of shrubs, grass, and forest trees could slowly heal the scars.

"All this changed when Maryland's upland fields were cleared and planted to tobacco and other cultivated crops which offer little cover to the soil from washing. The silt we have to deal with today in Maryland's rivers, streams, harbors, and reservoirs is the result of manmade erosion, not the longtime kind known as geologic erosion.

"Nowhere is this clearer than in the sedimentation studies which geologists have made in Baltimore Harbor. When Capt. John Smith first sailed up the Patapsco River in 1608, the limit of open tidewater was 7 miles further inland than it is today. Now, the head of navigation is only 1⅜ miles above the Hanover Street Bridge in Baltimore and a channel is kept there only by dredging. Yet as late as 1845, after considerable erosion had already occurred on the farmland drainage area which feeds the Patapsco, there was still as much as 17 feet of water beneath the bridge. Fifty years later, there was only 3½ feet; by 1924, only 6 inches. Dredging near the mouth of the Patapsco River about 1940 produced a bottle labeled only 35 years before, but which was buried under 5 feet of sediment.

"Engineers and geologists of the United States Soil Conservation Service estimate that the Patapsco River, which used to run clear, now carries about 600,000 cubic yards of silt a year into Baltimore Harbor. About 90 percent of this comes from the cultivated land in the Patapsco watershed. Just to keep the harbor channels themselves dredged free of Patapsco silt costs $100,000 a year. The soils men believe that over half of this silting could be prevented by the use of soil-conservation methods on all the farmland that drains into the Patapsco.

"The Sassafras River on the eastern shore offers even more startling evidence of the speed with which farmland erosion can close up streams. As recently as 1925, self-propelled barges hauled grain and fertilizer to and from Foxhole Wharf on the upper reaches of the Sassafras where it forms the boundary between Kent and Cecil Counties. The river had a 12- to 15-foot channel. Twenty years later, farmland silt left room for only 2 or 3 feet of water.

"Sedimentation of Baltimore's water supply reservoirs has provided some costly lessons also in the damaging by-products of soil erosion. The city's fist water supply reservoir, Lake Roland on Jones Falls, built in 1862, had to be abandoned in 1916 because of silt. Baltimore's sescond reservoir, Loch Raven, on Gunpowder Falls, lost all but 15 percent of its half-billion gallon capacity from silting in the first 20 years of its life—this despite the fact that almost as much sediment as is deposited in Baltimore Harbor by the Patapsco River each year had been removed from it meanwhile. The present new Loch Raven Dam, and the reservoir farther upstream at Prettyboy Dam, are so huge (41 billion gallon total capacity) that erosion and silting has not seriously damaged them as yet. Nevertheless, nearly 10 million cubic yards of silt has poured into them in the past generation. Most of it has come from the road banks and cropland of an area no bigger than Baltimore County. It represents from 1 to 2 inches of the topsoil that used to produce crops on the watersheds which feed the 2 reservoirs.

"There is no way to measure the damage which silt has caused commercial and sport fishing and to the oyster beds of the Chesapeake, but biologists, and fish and wildlife experts say that it amounts to millions of dollars. The oysterman and the fisherman alike have a common interest with the farmer in preventing soil erosion. Silt and pollution are the twin enemies of their calling."

Water is the other side of the coin in this tremendously important problem my State and our Nation faces in this question of farmland conservation and development, which is so important to all of us.

"Enough rain falls on Maryland during most years to satisfy all the foreseeable future yearly needs of Maryland farms, industries, towns, and cities. Yet, farmers, city people, and industries alike need more water and are constantly reaching out for new sources. In the next 20 years it is estimated that water needs and water use will double.

"This seeming contradiction of water everywhere but not enough to drink is really no contradiction at all. To a Maryland farmer, water is scarce if it doesn't rain often enough and gently enough during the crop season to give his corn crop 14 inches of soil moisture on which to grow. To the Bethlehem Steel people at Sparrows Point, water is scarce when they have to buy treated water from the Baltimore sewage disposal plant because the level of the local wells from which they pump has fallen alarmingly. To the people of Baltimore, water is scarce if they have to look all the way to the Susquehanna River for their supply so there will be enough water during a dry summer to take a bath when they feel like it or wash their cars.

"One of the cheapest ways to improve our water supplies—and cut down on floods and silting at the same time—is for farmers to use soil conservation methods on their land so that the soil can hold more of the rain where it falls. This kind of water gets into streams slowly and steadily instead of running off in a hurry and causing floods. Carefully measured experiments on a dozen small test watersheds in Maryland have shown that twice as much rain runs off an unprotected field than from one where the crops are grown with the benefit of simple soil conservation methods. What is more, silt samples taken from these watersheds show that 3 to 4 times as much soil gets away from the unprotected fields."

The State soil conservation committee's new publication describes in detail the methods used by Maryland farmers to conserve and develop their soil and water resources during the past 20 years. I will not take your time to describe these now because they are increasingly familiar to farmers everywhere. And for city people, and the men and women who carry these reports to them through the printed page and the airwaves, the brochure is available for reading and report.

I would like to tell you a little about the local Maryland soil conservation districts organized by farmers in the past 20 years which have made a wholesale attack on this soil and water conservation problem possible. There are such districts in every State and their operations are very similar.

"There is nothing particularly new about conservation. Most farmers have known about the need for conservation, and some of the methods used, back as far as their grandfathers' day or even farther. The trick has been to focus the tools of conservation on the needs of each particular farm and to find the know-how and wherewithal to put them into effect.

"It was not until soils specialists completed a statewide survey of Maryland's land resources in 1934 that the extent of erosion damage and drainage problems was fully appreciated. During 1934 and 1935, when the Federal Government was establishing work camps of CCC boys in various sections of the State as a depression relief measure, several erosion control demonstration projects were established in areas around these camps. Newly trained technical men from the United States Soil Conservation Service were assigned to these camps to work with nearby farmers in establishing soil-conservation methods and better drainage systems. For the first time, technical men and work crews concentrated on these soil and water problems on a direct, farm-by-farm basis.

"It soon became evident, however, that the work in these demonstration areas, as they were called, was too costly and too slow. Some way had to be found to spread the work farther and faster, with farmers doing more of it and the Government less.

"So Maryland farm leaders drafted a soil conservation law to put direction of the work into the hands of local organizations of farmers which would have the necessary legal standing to make contracts with private and public agencies for the purpose of securing technical help, materials, and heavy ma-

chinery that could be put at the disposal of individual farmers.

"The soil conservation districts law passed by the Maryland Assembly in 1937 was the result. It permits farmers to organize local districts by means of petition, public hearing, and a majority vote in favor by the farmers within the proposed district.

"Each district program is directed by a board of five supervisors chosen from among the outstanding farmers of the district. Two are appointed by the State soil conservation committee on the recommendation of local groups. Three others are later chosen by farmers of the district at a special public election. Their terms of office run for 3 years. None of these supervisors receive a salary. Usually, they are paid a small expense allowance, plus mileage allowance on their cars, when they are on district business. All of these men consider the responsibility an honor and a public obligation and many of them find it possible to spend a large amount of their time on district work without any compensation.

"Kent County farmers organized the first Maryland soil conservation district in 1938. Within 10 years, every county in the State except 1 had followed suit. In nearly all of these 23 districts, the local county agricultural agent of the University of Maryland Extension Service acts as secretary and adviser to the group. Also, in each district, the supervisors have invited the local representative of the Soil Conservation Service to attend board meetings in an advisory capacity.

"Districts have no taxing powers. Their major accomplishment has been to plan and carry out a concentrated attack on local soil and water problems. They have been able to bring farmers technical help, materials, and machinery not heretofore available to them as individuals. In nearly all cases, each of the agencies represented on the State soil conservation committee furnish special assistance to the districts. In addition, some districts have set up working agreements with other State and Federal agencies, with county highway departments, boards of county commissioners, with local tax ditch associations, fish and game agencies, and with private contractors of all kinds.

"Tackling the soil and water problems of Maryland farms is a job that has required a lot of heavy machinery, combined with the assistance of soils and engineering specialists. This combination was not ordinarily available to individual farmers at a cost they could afford before the districts were organized. The big motorized dragline shovels used in drainage work, for instance, cost upwards of $15,000 a piece and are difficult and expensive to rent for individual farm jobs. Nor is it much use to rent them unless you have an engineer and a soils man lay out the system properly in advance.

"Many districts have solved this problem by hiring private contractors to do the earth-moving work, but with the actual design and layout of the jobs handled by technical men assigned to the district. The amount of private contracting work of this nature done on farms has multiplied many times since the districts were organized.

"Other districts have found it expedient to rend or buy heavy machinery of their own and to work it under direction of the district's technical men. Where this is done, equipment superintendents are hired by the district to schedule all farm construction work carefully so that the machinery is busy most of the time. In this way, districts can cut down rental costs charged to farmers. The equipment superintendents are responsible for keeping all equipment in good working order.

"Some districts now own as much as $100,000 worth of heavy equipment. Most of it is new and modern. Much of it is already paid for from rental fees charged to farmers. Usually, fees range from $5 to $12 an hour, depending on the particular piece of equipment required. The price includes wages of a skilled operator for such machines as big draglines, graders and bulldozers.

"Equipped with machinery like this, and with engineers and soils men to direct how to use it best, the districts expect to get the major part of their heavy, earth-moving jobs finished within the next 10 years."

With the formation of districts, soil and water conservation work gained great momentum after farmers learned how to use this new tool of local government and self-help to further the development of their land resources. In the past 6 years, for instance, there has been an increase of almost 70 percent in the number of farms on which soil and water conservation programs have been started, the brochure states. Today, approximately half the farms in Maryland have made a start at such programs. And they have been paying most of the bill themselves, although the work that they do often benefits others almost as much as themselves.

But I beg of you that we do not become complacent just because things seem to be going along well in most instances in the conservation and development of our farmland soil and water resources. Our world is changing, and food is growing ever more important to large segments of it who are not so well blessed as ourselves. Food is not something we can take for granted. Very little of the world has ever done so and we will not continue to do so unless we pay close and continuing attention to the land and water resources which play so very great a part in our Nation's strength and self-sufficiency. I would like to quote you here the optimistic, yet watchful, words which a farmer of the Maryland State Soil Conservation Committee has written about the future of these things in the brochure which has just been published.

"Twenty years is a short time as farming goes. Yet the advances in farming during the past 20 years have been greater than in the entire 100 years before that. In the next 20 years, they will be greater still.

"Fewer farms will feed more and more town and city people. The amount of food one man at work on a farm can produce will probably double. Each farm will depend more on machinery and less on musclepower. We will have better crops, better livestock, and understand how to use our land better.

"In less than 20 years, at the present rate we are moving, most of our present farmland soil and water conservation goals in Maryland will have been met. Soil erosion control methods will be in effect on most farms. Drainage improvements now needed will have been fulfilled.

"But towns and cities will be spreading out to engulf more of Maryland's farmland as population grows and people in the cities call for more living space per family than they have now. Highways, airports, and parks will take more space. Factories will grow in size, numbers, and land needed—not merely in a simple arithmetic progression to keep pace with increasing population, but in geometric progression to keep pace with the expanding needs of each member of that expanding population.

"Farmers in Maryland, and nearly everywhere else, will be under pressure to use only their best land for crops and pasture, and to improve that to the fullest extent of their capabilities. Good land is the only land that will be worth farming.

"The pace of Maryland's agriculture will change. We will make use of the land more intensively, both in farming and in its many other uses. Even our woods and forests will be treated differently—developed and protected, farmed, and harvested like a crop.

"We will need to see that erosion is brought under control and that all potentially good wet-land farms are properly drained. But above and beyond that, we will need to tap and develop more local water supplies for use by farmers, towns, and industries in each locality. More ponds and wells will be needed to provide irrigation water for crops on thousands of acres of farmland where irrigation is not used today. On dozens of small streams we will be building the small dams that team up with soil-conservation methods on the land to stop the small floods upstream and make sure the big floods downstream never get a chance to start.

"There is a table on the back cover of this brochure which shows our goals for the next 20 years in protecting and developing Maryland's soil and water resources. These are the major goals as we see them today.

"I think it is reasonably certain, barring war or some other catastrophe, that they will be met and that the job of soil and water conservation as we know it today will become one of maintenance, seeing to it that the gains already made don't slip away.

"I am equally sure, though, that these goals will change as farming changes and the pressure on the land increases."

Thank you for bearing with me, gentlemen, as I have outlined to you this vital matter of the preservation and development of our Nation's and my State's farmland soil and water resources. At the moment, here in the Capitol of the greatest of the free nations of the world, it may seem to be not so pressing as the many other problems we face.

But in the long run, there is nothing more important. The opportunity for farmers to develop these resources fully most and should be the keystone of our agricultural policy. I recommend to you as required reading this brochure, The First 20 Years.

Communism Is Still With Us—Part II

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, all during this year, there has been much discussion about the Supreme Court and its attitude toward various Communist-control acts passed by the Congress.

Mr. George Todt, columnist for the San Fernando Valley Times, has published a series of articles on the Smith Act and the decisions of the Supreme Court and has made some valuable suggestions regarding a new approach in our dealing with the criminal Communist conspiracy operating in our midst.

The December 21 and 23 articles by the Valley Times editorialist follow:

[From the San Fernando Valley Times of December 21, 1957]

EXPERT OPINION ON SMITH ACT

"The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine."—English proverb.

Last June 17 the United States Supreme Court held, in a split decision, that the Yates case convictions of 14 leaders of the Communist Party in California—indicted under the Smith Act in 1951, and tried in the Federal court in Los Angeles—were to be set aside. Five defendants were ordered acquitted and a new trial was ordered for the remaining nine persons.

The Government reluctantly decided not to try the nine because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient evidence and reliable

witnesses to sew the case up completely at this time.

But the real story about this judicial decision from the High Court is that it has a tremendous bearing on future applications of the Smith Act—admittedly the chief weapons in our arsenal of judicial prosecution against the Communist conspiracy in this country—and many legal minds today are of the opinion that the Smith Act may perhaps be in the process of disintegration after the recent body blows dealt it by the Supreme Court.

Be this as it may, I approached the capable young United States attorney, Laughlin E. Waters, in Los Angeles a short time ago and asked him if the Smith Act had actually been dismembered out of all recognition—or was it still usable? What needed to be done by Congress to spell out the matter beyond all doubt? Just what was the score, anyway?

I've known "Lock" Waters since he served in the California Legislature in bygone days and consider him an outstanding public servant in every respect. While it is not impossible to sneak up on him and handcuff him in a crowded thoroughfare, it is seldom possible to do so in the courtroom where he is paid to do his job. From the standpoint of actual job experience, he is indeed the Republican's Party's best bet for a bid at the attorney general's slot which Pat Brown is leaving next year in order to seek the Governor's seat.

The United States attorney was frank and forthright in answer to my questions concerning the Smith Act. No, he didn't think the recent decisions had made the Smith Act untenable—although they may have put quite a crimp in it. Yes, Congress could do something about it by way of clarifying legislation. This is what he told me:

"Congress, by clarifying legislation, can spell out in the Smith Act whether there is a basic difference between advocacy of an idea and advocacy of an action. This seems to be the crux of the matter."

I talked with my friend "Lock" Waters at some length about the future of the Smith Act as an effective weapon against the Communist conspiracy in our country. Have we been trying to fight the Communists with the wrong weapon in this particular instance? Is there another way besides the Smith Act, itself? Can we think of something new here?

[From the San Fernando Valley Times of December 23, 1957]

USABLE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

"Get good counsel before you begin: and when you have decided, act promptly."—Sallust, Catiline.

I went away from my discussion with the young United States attorney in Los Angeles with mixed emotions. Laughlin E. "Lock" Waters was an old friend whose opinion I had long respected—and he had spoken frankly and forthrightly to me about every aspect of the Smith Act and the celebrated Yates case which I had asked him about. No curtain of censorship or "no comment" here.

But—to make a long story short—it now seemed to me that in order to prove its case under the Smith Act, as presently interpreted by the Supreme Court, the Government can only have a complete case when it finds a Communist conspirator actually ordering an action which causes physical force and violence in a bona fide attempt to overthrow the Government.

Now, how often would this happen in the United States? And how many conspirators would ever see trial? Wasn't this impractical, after all?

I thought that maybe it was—and then somewhere a little bell commenced to ring inside my memory. Isn't there another way in which we might deal with the Communist conspiracy in our midst? Couldn't we come in on another level to harass the Reds? What about their traitorous Communist oath and its apparent violation of the Nationality Act of 1940, and the subsequently similar provisions contained in the later McCarran-Walter Act?

This may be worth considering, if the Smith Act is made untenable in the future—or too difficult to prove in court. Consider these facts:

The last two lines of the infamous Communist oath, which every new member of the party must subscribe to upon entering into the subversive organization (see The Communist Party Manual on Organization, J. Peters) is as follows:

"I pledge myself to rally the masses to defend the Soviet Union, the land of victorious socialism. I pledge myself to remain at all times a vigilant and firm defender of the Leninist line of the party, the only line which insures the triumph of Soviet power in the United States."

Next, consider item 2: the Nationality Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 1169). Here is Chapter IV: Loss of Nationality:

"Section 401. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by—

"(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

"(c) Entering or serving in the armed forces of a foreign state unless expressly authorized by the laws of the United States, if he has or acquires the nationality of such foreign state; or

"(d) Accepting or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or the political subdivision thereof for which only nationals of such state are eligible; or

"(h) Committing any act of treason against or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted by a court-martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Now American citizenship can be revoked legally by a person doing any of the acts set forth here. He does not have to do every one of them.

Look carefully at the Communist oath and section 401 (b) which have been capitalized in this column for emphasis.

Doesn't the Communist oath constitute a clear action of "taking an oath * * * of allegiance to a foreign state"?

Does any citizen deserve to be called American after taking such a hideous oath of treachery to the Soviet Union?

Why not revoke the citizenship of every quisling and fifth columnist and Trojan horse in our midst who has taken such an infamous and traitorous oath?

Wouldn't this actually accomplish more in the end than the Smith Act may have intended to accomplish for us?

Voluntary Taxation—A New Political Concept

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH W. GWINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, the following piece, which is a new political concept in taxation and an exciting one, is most worthy of a valued constituent of mine, Mrs. Mildred Adams McLearn. It was originally published in the June 14, 1958, issue of the National Review.

It has historical sanction, too. The Greeks in their desperation even as great as our own with incredible governments employed voluntary taxation. The citizens insisted upon waiting to pay taxes until the end of the year. If the operation of government was good, they would pay for it. If it was bad, they would not. Since it was generally bad, a lot of people paid no taxes.

In our times certainly those who pay the least taxes have the most to say about what the other fellow will pay, especially those who carry very little responsibility for government.

Compulsory taxation by which the other fellow fixes the taxes you pay paves all roads to socialism. That is, the taking from some by compulsion and giving to others in return for their votes.

Mrs. McLearn possesses wisdom and a great sense of humor, too. All Congressmen should enjoy reading this treatment of deadly compulsory taxation.

Mrs. McLearn's article follows:

VOLUNTARY TAXATION—A NEW POLITICAL CONCEPT

(By Mildred Adams McLearn)

So far, all of us have been attempting to combat communism—and all forms of collectivism—by employing middle-of-the-road ideas and policies. This strategy is producing defeat in the cold war and loss of our domestic liberty. A winning strategy would require us to oppose the Socialist principle of solving every problem with Government force over the individual, with what logically should be our basic principle; solving all our problems through voluntary action by the individual. We must face the elementary logic of the situation; either our way of life is effective enough to serve us now, or it is inadequate and we should give up the pretense that we are fighting for it.

But no one has risen up to champion, wholly and unreservedly, the principle of individual liberty. Even the individualists, who stand for voluntary action, have left a great Trojan horse in their system for the use of the collectivist worshipers of coercion. This is compulsory taxation.

The Founding Fathers tried to solve man's eternal problem of liberty and government by conducting one of the noblest experiments in human history, but there was a fatal flaw in the Constitution they drafted, and this flaw ate at the heart of America and finally corrupted the Government. That flaw was forced taxation. For the fathers failed to realize that all compulsory taxation is tyranny, with or without representation. Grant coercive taxation, and the resulting monopoly of force, to a gang of politicians and bureaucrats, and the consequence is the very destruction of the Constitution that we are watching helplessly today. Of what use are checks and balances when each of these checks is corrupted by the arbitrary power of forced taxation, and all branches can cooperate to aggrandize government? Forced taxation is the root of tyranny, and from this root the bureaucracy has grown and misinterpreted the Constitution almost at will.

The solution, then, is to adopt the principle of pure liberty: Voluntary, instead of coercive, support of government. In all of society, government is the only agency which obtains its revenue by force and violence. Men have cooperated voluntarily to build our civilization: Voluntary methods have financed great productive aggregations of capital, great universities, Rotary Clubs, works of charity, and our whole nationwide free market. All of these obtain their revenue by voluntary purchase or gift. Why not government?

LINKED TO THE VOTE

How might voluntary taxation work? Let's start with the franchise. The religious base of self-government is the faith that each

man is worthy of the dignity of personal responsibility. Efforts to implement this belief have led to the free universal franchise, which ignores the fact that there can be no such thing as something for nothing in any field, whether in economics or voting. It is precisely this false assumption that underlies the free vote, which demagogs can easily exploit for their own purposes.

We declare by law that a man (or woman) has the right to vote, but we don't attach any responsibility for its exercise. We must learn that for every human right there is a corresponding duty or responsibility. And unless authority (the power of the vote) and responsibility (the obligation to pay the cost of the decisions) are commensurate, freedom dies. For that which is not responsible is not free. And that which is not responsible is not moral. Morality presupposes the absence of power of one person over another. Every man must pay the price of his own decision.

Under voluntary taxation the franchise would be based on the uncoerced willingness of the individual voter to pay his share of what is voted. This could take the form of a voluntary percentage income tax. A mans' decision to vote (and to pay his share of the cost of government) would be made at registration time. Registration day would be the due date for the previous year's income tax returns to be mailed, and registering would merely consist in filing a tax return, which would indicate the voter's decision to exercise his franchise.

If registration day were set sufficiently in advance of election day, the revenue department could total all the incomes of the prospective voters and publish this figure along with the number of voters registered. This would permit the political parties to calculate what percentage of total income would be necessary to finance their various proposed programs. This percentage would apply uniformly to each individual, whether his income were that of a bank president or elevator operator. Each party, when planning its program, would list its objectives in the order of their importance, with accompanying estimates of the cost of each item (summarized briefly and simply enough for all to understand). The cost estimates of each party's program would be presented to the voter in terms of a percentage of his income, thereby giving the individual voter an exact picture of what to expect from each party's program and what these programs would cost him in taxes. For example: The Democratic Party might announce that its program, calling for X, Y, and Z, would cost the voters 22 percent of their income. The Republican Party, running on A, B, C, would need 15 percent. The voters would choose, weighing program and cost. Payment of the tax after election would be voluntary, but failure to pay would forfeit a person's voting privilege until his tax account was squared.

NATURAL SELECTION

Wouldn't the taxpayer cheat? There is less incentive to cheat under this tax system than under any other, for there is no earthly pressure that could force anyone to vote and pay.

How many would voluntarily contribute a percentage of their income in exchange for the vote? The only ones qualified to retain the franchise: those who realize that every government service costs money and who are willing to pay their share. Here is a natural mode of selection in operation, picking the voters, with each man making the decision according to his own lights.

Is man mature enough for such a political system? We are, in this century, confronted with a crisis which demands that we solve the problems of self-government. If men require compulsion, the principle behind socialism, then freedom is indeed an idle dream. If men can live together successfully in a free society, they must act voluntarily.

How about the nonvoter? Until he has become convinced that he wants the vote badly enough to pay his share voluntarily, the power of the vote in his hands is a dangerous thing. He is precisely the voter who, under our present system, is voting to "get his" because "the world owes him a living." His envy, the meanest of human traits, is the inspiration behind socialism, under which all are forcibly ground down to a hopeless equality on the lowest possible level. Voluntary taxation would make it impossible for a demagogue to play on this envy with a something-for-nothing song, the something to be seized from one's neighbor through forced taxation.

Would there be sufficient incentive for a man to be a taxpayer-voter? Remember that each man would be voluntarily helping to set his personal level of taxes when he voted, and since he would be spending his own money, he would be a canny buyer indeed. Such an electorate need never be stung twice by a political candidate who does not deliver on his promises. In fact, an entirely new type of candidate would appear on the American scene. The voter would become as right as the customer, and for the same reason. Voluntary taxation gives total authority to those citizens responsible enough to want to shoulder their share. All the national power of decision would rest in these voters. They would be fully paid in authority for the support they voluntarily gave the Government, for they would control it.

Voluntary taxation would be applicable to the State and local, as well as national, governments. The principle is the same. The Federal Government could hardly remain free if the States were able to force taxes from individuals and use them to connive at interstate accumulations of power. And locally, the cities have always been among the most corrupt establishments in America. This will remain true so long as compulsory taxation exists.

How could voluntary taxation be started? The smallest village could give it a chance to prove its worth. If it were successful, a statewide trial in any interested State would draw the fascinated gaze of the entire Nation, for a governing mechanism devoid of socialist taint would be testing the potential of politically free men. Its use would tend to spread only if the results were satisfactory. And as the fortunes of do-gooders and planners ebbed, and fear of Government power receded, men could begin to discuss openly what they wanted to do cooperatively through a social agency and what they preferred to buy individually from an entrepreneur. Experience alone could answer this question, and the answer would probably vary from time to time and from place to place. Local conditions, genuine emergencies, changing customs and scientific progress would all influence the result. Voluntary taxation would be as flexible as the free market and just as responsive to men's needs.

Legislative Work of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 85th Congress, 2d Session

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LISTER HILL

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I wish to call the Senate's attention to the record made by the committee during the 85th Congress, and particularly during the 2d session.

It has been my honor to serve as chairman of this committee during both the 84th and 85th Congresses, and to have served as a member of it since it was constituted in its present form by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

I believe it can be said without contradiction that in no Congress since the creation of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has the committee made any greater record of accomplishment.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

Between the opening of the session on January 7 this year and adjournment in the early hours of August 24, there were approximately 145 week days, excluding holidays, during which the committee could meet for hearings or executive consideration of bills. The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare or its subcommittees held meetings or hearings on 94 days during this period, or on almost 2 out of every 3 possible working days.

Twenty-four days over a period of nearly 8 weeks were devoted to hearings on education. Nineteen days were devoted to hearings on labor legislation. The committee and its subcommittees met in 38 executive sessions and had 5 days of conference with the House. Hearings were held on 79 different bills in the second session. Exhaustive hearings that had been held on several bills during the first session made it possible to report them without further hearings this year.

The committee placed on its agenda for consideration and action in executive session 43 different bills. It reported 30 bills, including 4 education bills, 8 health bills, 7 labor bills, 2 railroad retirement bills, 8 veterans bills, and 1 bill for the aging. It also reported 3 resolutions and 18 individual nominations, as well as hundreds of routine Public Health Service nominations. Nominations were approved for the Department of Labor, the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Library of Medicine, the National Mediation Board, the National Science Foundation, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Public Health Service.

EDUCATION

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION

For the first time since 1862, nearly a century ago, when the Morrell Act establishing the land-grant colleges was enacted, the Congress of the United States has this year approved legislation providing broad Federal assistance to the Nation's school system. This it has done by overwhelming majorities in both Houses.

The bill sent to the President reaffirms the principle that the States and local communities have and must retain control over and primary responsibility for public education. It specifically prohibits "any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curiculum program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution."

In reporting the national defense education bill to the Senate, the committee approved a coordinated 4-year program for strengthening the national defense through an interrelated set of proposals designed to assist State, local, and private effort to develop America's brainpower for defense, by stimulating students, teachers, parents, and school authorities to seek the highest possible attainment in thought and learning.

As reported by the committee, the bill included a provision for scholarship awards designed to stimulate and challenge high school students to do their best, and to stimulate parents to insist not only that their children work hard, but that their schools provide the proper courses of instruction. In addition, scholarship grants based on need were provided to aid scholarship winners to complete a 4-year college education.

An amendment to the bill adopted by the Senate reduced the scholarship award from a maximum of $1,000 to $250, and thus seriously damaged the philosophy of the bill. In addition, because the House had killed the scholarship provision in its version of the national defense education bill, the Senate amendment stripped the Senate conferees of their bargaining power in conference with the House. As finally approved by the Congress, the bill contained no scholarship provisions as such. It did, however, contain many fine provisions, of which I will mention some of the most important.

STUDENT LOANS

As approved by the Congress, the bill will authorize $295 million over a 4-year period for loans to highly qualified college students needing financial assistance. A student may receive a loan on the basis of ability and need, not to exceed $1,000 a year, or a total of $5,000. The loan must be repaid over a 10-year period, beginning 1 year after the borrower completes his higher education, at an interest rate of 4 percent. If the borrower then teaches in public elementary or secondary schools, as much as 50 percent of his loan will be canceled. The purpose of this forgiveness feature is to encourage more qualified college graduates to enter the teaching profession.

FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowship grants will be offered to 5,500 students during the 4-year period who advance into graduate school to obtain their doctoral degrees and thus better qualify themselves to be college instructors.

EQUIPMENT

The bill authorizes $280 million over the 4-year period, first, for making grants to State educational agencies for acquisition of laboratories and other equipment, including audiovisual materials and equipment, and printed material, other than textbooks, suitable for use in public elementary and secondary schools for instruction in science, mathematics, or modern foreign languages; and, second, for making loans to nonprofit elementary or secondary schools for the purchase of such science-teaching equipment.

Grants for laboratory equipment will be matched by the States on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Twelve percent of the appropriation for such equipment will be reserved for making loans to nonprofit schools; these loans are to be repaid over a period of up to 10 years. In addition, $20 million is authorized for grants to the States for administration of the program and for expanding or improving supervisory or related services in public schools in science, math, or foreign languages.

INSTITUTES

The bill provides for the establishment of two special types of teacher-training institutes to be conducted in colleges and universities mainly during the summer months. Primary emphasis will be on updating and reenforcing the teacher's knowledge of his subject. One of these institutes provides for counseling and guidance courses to train personnel engaged in counseling and guidance of secondary school students for teachers preparing to engage in these services. The second type of institute authorized in the bill will specialize in advanced training in modern foreign languages for individuals engaged in, or preparing to engage in, teaching or supervising or training teachers in any modern foreign language in elementary and secondary schools.

COUNSELING

The bill provides for aptitude testing for children as they are entering high school, in order to identify particular talents and potentialities of each child. To assure that all of our children, and especially those most gifted intellectually, can be encouraged to develop their abilities to the maximum, guidance and counseling services will help high-school students along paths of study best suited to their individual capacities, and will give particular attention to urging that the ablest and most promising take the courses that will qualify them for admission to college.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

To help assure an adequate supply of technical personnel to assist scientists and engineers, the bill amends the Vocational Education Act to authorize the appropriation of $15 million a year to allow States and local areas to conduct less-than-college-grade courses designed to fit individuals for useful employment as technical and skilled workers in occupations requiring scientific or technical knowledge.

LANGUAGES

To help meet the defense and foreign relations needs of the Nation, language and area centers will be provided to give instruction in the languages and cultures of foreign peoples.

RESEARCH

There is also provision for research and experimentation in more effective utilization in television, radio, motion-picture, and related mediums for educational purposes. The Commissioner of Education, in cooperation with an advisory council on new educational mediums, will, through grants and contracts, conduct, assist, and foster such research and experimentation.

INFORMATION

The bill also creates within the National Science Foundation a Scientific Information Service, which will be responsible for providing for indexing, abstracting, and translating scientific papers from all over the world and disseminating scientific information to the Nation's researchers and scientists. The Foundation, through this service, will undertake programs to develop new and improved methods, including mechanized systems, for making scientific information available.

These are some of the outstanding features in the National Defense Education Act. This act is the culmination of 40 years of struggle to place an education bill on the statute books. Beginning 40 years ago with what was known as the Sterling-Towner bill, there has been a continuing effort to pass an education bill. Many committees and commissions have been established to study education bills, and there have been many recommendations. Yet for 40 years not a single broad education bill ever saw the light of day until the passage of the national defense education bill at this session of the Congress.

If the 85th Congress is remembered for nothing else—and certainly it will be remembered for its many magnificent accomplishments—it will stand in history as the first Congress to enact a law designed to stimulate and encourage quality in learning at all levels of our educational system. In so doing, the Congress has further enabled the Federal Government to meet its immediate and direct responsibility for the national defense and for the conduct of the Nation's foreign policy.

FEDERALLY IMPACTED AREAS

Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, provide for assistance to school districts in federally impacted areas. Under Public Law 815, payments are made to help build schools in districts burdened with substantial increases in their school memberships, due to Federal activities. Under Public Law 874, payments are made to school districts to help meet their operating and maintenance expenses where such districts are providing education for federally connected children.

The bill which the committee reported and which was enacted into law establishes on a permanent basis programs under both Public Law 815 and Public Law 874 which apply to so-called category A pupils, that is, children of persons who both reside and work on Federal property. The bill also extended programs under both these laws, insofar as they relate to other children in federally impacted areas, for a 3-year period until June 30, 1961. In addition, the bill made a number of other changes in the manner in which these laws are administered.

According to the Office of Education, funds under these laws go into 3,300 school districts which have almost one-fourth of the Nation's schoolchildren.

MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN

There are in the United States approximately 1 million mentally retarded children of school age of whom only

about 15 percent at the present time are receiving the schooling they need.

During the first session of this Congress, the committee reported and the Senate passed a bill, S. 395, to encourage expansion of teaching and research in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies.

On the last day of the second session, the Senate approved an almost identical bill, H. R. 13840, which the House had passed the day before. The bill provides for grants up to $1 million a year over a 10-year period to be made to special institutions for the training of highly qualified leadership personnel who in turn will train teachers in the education of the mentally retarded.

CAPTIONED FILMS FOR THE DEAF

Late in the first session of this Congress, the Senate passed a bill reported by this committee, S. 1889, providing in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, loan service of captioned films for the deaf. Toward the end of the second session, the House passed an almost identical bill, H. R. 13678. The Senate then approved the House bill, which was sent to the President for his signature. The bill authorizes up to $250,000 a year for establishment of a service which will lend through State schools for the deaf and other appropriate agencies films bearing captions that the deaf and hard-of-hearing can read as they watch the film. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is also authorized to acquire films for this purpose The program will provide not only educational and informative subject matter on film for deaf persons, but also serve as recreational therapy. Deaf persons are deprived of the many advantages available to persons with normal hearings of radio, television, and motion pictures. The program for captioned films is expected to compensate for this lack in considerable measure.

THE NATION'S HEALTH

One of the major legislative areas under the jurisdiction of the committee is the Nation's health. The committee reported, and the Senate passed, a number of important health bills during this session.

HILL-BURTON EXTENSION

The first of these is H. R. 12628. This bill would extend for 5 years the life of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, which has proved so helpful in making available hospitals and other health facilities throughout our Nation, and particularly in those areas which were completely lacking in such essentials for the provision of modern medical care. This bill has been enacted into law.

HEALTH RESEARCH FACILITIES

The second health bill reported by the committee which is of major importance to our people is H. R. 12876. This bill, which will do much to speed research into the causes and cures of diseases which cripple and kill mankind, extends by 3 years the life of that act under which the Federal Government makes available $30 million a year to be used on a matching basis to help construct and equip the laboratories and other facilities needed by those scientists who are dedicating their efforts to attempts to eradicate disease. This bill has become law.

FOOD ADDITIVES

The third bill, H. R. 13254, would bring about a major change in those laws administered by the Food and Drug Administration designed to protect the American people from the addition to food products of additives which might be injurious to health. Whereas, under present law, any processor is free to add to our foodstuffs any newly discovered chemical and can continue to use such an additive in foods until the Food and Drug Administration has been able to establish scientific proof that it is deleterious to health—which sometimes takes years—because of this bill, food processors will not be permitted to add such substances to food until they have been able to prove, scientifically, that they are safe. This bill has passed both Houses.

HILL-BURTON LOANS

Besides reporting legislation to extend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act for another 5 years, the committee reported a bill, which has become law, authorizing loans for the construction of hospitals and other facilities in accordance with the same procedures and subject to the same conditions as would be applicable for the making of grants under this program.

Enactment of this legislation enables religious organizations which have conscientious objections to the acceptance of grants from the Federal Government for hospital construction to secure loans for such purpose if they would otherwise qualify for grants. Loans can be made for periods up to 40 years and will bear an interest rate calculated by adding one-fourth of 1 percent per year to the rate which the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be equal to the current average yield on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States.

SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

The committee reported a bill, which has become law, authorizing the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, to make grants-in-aid for provision of training and service in the public-health field in public or nonprofit accredited schools of public health. The bill earmarked for this purpose up to $1 million of the funds Congress appropriates for grants under the Public Health Service Act to States and local communities.

LABOR

WELFARE PLANS

As a result of intensive investigations of employee welfare and pension plans by a special subcommittee of the committee during the latter part of the 83d and all of the 84th Congress, legislation was introduced in the 85th Congress designed to safeguard the integrity of billions of dollars' worth of employee welfare, health, and pension funds.

During the 1st session of the 85th Congress, the committee established a special legislative subcommittee to consider these bills. The subcommittee compiled a massive record of testimony during 1957 and, just before the close of the 1st session, reported to the full committee a bill, S. 2888, providing for reporting and disclosure of information about pension, health, and welfare funds, requiring administrators of all types of plans to make reports to their beneficiaries and to the Secretary of Labor, granting the Secretary of Labor broad investigatory and limited police power, and imposing stiff criminal penalties for embezzlement, insurance kickbacks, and falsification of reports.

This year the full committee reported S. 2888 to the Senate, which, after several days of debate, passed it unanimously. The House passed a similar though less stringent bill; a conference was held between the two Houses, and a bill finally was agreed to and sent to the White House.

As enacted by the Congress, the bill exempts from coverage plans covering 25 or fewer participants. Administrators of all other plans—whether employer, employee, or jointly managed—are required to make information concerning the plan available to their beneficiaries, and to file a report with the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary has two functions: First, to act as custodian and to make available to the public copies of the reports filed with him, and, second, to prescribe standard forms of reports which may be used by a plan administrator making a report.

Penalties of 6 months' imprisonment or $1,000 fine are provided for willful violation of the act. The bill makes it possible for a beneficiary to compel reporting by a plan administrator through a court proceeding under which an administrator refusing to report could be fined $50 a day for each day during which the report was not filed. A fine of $10,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment is imposed for falsification of a report.

While the bill as enacted is weaker in some respects than the bill reported by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and approved by the Senate, it does embody all the important principles contained in the Senate bill. It calls for compulsory coverage; it recognizes the role of public authority in supervising welfare and pension plans, and it provides criminal penalties for certain violations.

Although many members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare would have wished the bill to give stronger protection to the beneficiaries of welfare and pension plans, by passage of S. 2888 the Congress has laid the legislative foundation upon which subsequent Congresses may build.

I know that the committee members who, since 1954, have devoted months of effort to investigation and legislation related to employee pension and welfare plans are deeply gratified that their work has been brought to partial fruition in the present Congress; and I know, further, that millions of workingmen and women in all parts of the country will rest easier in the knowledge that Congress has made a beginning toward the establishment of adequate protection of

the sums to which they are entitled in the event of illness, accident, or retirement.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE

In April 1958 the select committee on improper activities in the labor and management field—the McClellan committee—as part of its interim report made five legislative recommendations to the Congress, as follows: First, to regulate and control pension, health, and welfare funds; second, to regulate and control union funds; third, to insure union democracy; fourth, to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes; fifth, to clarify the no-man's land between State and Federal authority.

As indicated above, the Committeee on Labor and Public Welfare reported a bill, S. 2888, relating to employee welfare and pension funds, which was approved in modified form by both Houses. This carried out the first recommendation of the McClellan committee.

To accomplish the other four legislative recommendations, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare this session reported S. 3974, a bill which not only effectively carried out the McClellan recommendations but also in some cases went beyond those recommendations. In addition, the bill contained several amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, the substance of which was either recommended by the administration or was designed to make more effective the administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

UNION FUNDS

To regulate and control union funds, the bill required full reporting and public disclosure of union internal processes and union financial operations. It provided criminal penalties for failure to make such reports and for false reports, as well as for false entries or the destruction of union records. It required full reporting and public disclosure of financial transactions and holdings, if any, by union officials which might give rise to conflicts of interest, including payments by labor relations consultants.

UNION DEMOCRACY

To insure union democracy, the bill required full reporting and public disclosure of trusteeships over subordinate unions, and it established criminal penalties for failure to file or for falsification of required reports relating to such trusteeships. It placed limitations on establishment of trusteeships, on the purposes for which they could be established, and on their duration. It provided Federal court proceedings to dissolve trusteeships when not in accordance with the limitations of the bill.

It provided that elections of constitutional officers of international unions be held every 5 years either by secret ballot of the members or by delegates elected by secret ballot, and elections of local union officers at least every 4 years by secret ballot. It protected the rights of union members to nominate and vote for union officers without restraint or coercion. It prohibited the use of union funds to promote individual candidacies in union elections.

MIDDLEMEN

To curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes, the bill required full reporting and public disclosure of any arrangement by an employer under which another person undertakes to influence or affect or to provide services which interfere with, restrain, or coerce, employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act, as well as similar reports and disclosure by labor-relations consultants. It created criminal sanctions for failure to file or for falsifying reports required by employers and labor-relations consultants, and for payments by middlemen to union officials.

NO MAN'S LAND

To clarify the no man's land between State and Federal authority, the bill directed the National Labor Relations Board not to permit continuation of the no man's land area in which employees, unions, and employers covered by Federal law are left without remedies. It authorized a speeding up of NLRB procedures by clarifying the definition of "supervisors" and by permitting prehearing representation elections.

In these ways, the bill reported by the committee met and dealt with effectively the chief legislative recommendations of the McClellan committee.

During the lengthy debate in the Senate on this bill, it was amended in a number of respects, but basically it retained the provisions approved by the committee with respect to union finances, union democracy, middlemen, and no man's land.

Senator MCCLELLAN, himself, stated: "If enacted, and properly administered, it will drive many unreformed ex-convicts, racketeers, gangsters, and crooked officials out of the union movement and strengthen the position of honest, decent unionism and its leaders." The minority leader, Senator KNOWLAND, said the bill marked "real progress."

In reporting S. 3974, the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the committee made a remarkable legislative accomplishment. Not once, during the 11 years since the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted in 1947, has the Senate been able to reach agreement on any significant changes in its provisions. In this session, the committee reported, and the Senate approved, a bill which not only provided for carrying out the recommendations of the McClellan committee with respect to union funds, union democracy, middleman activities, and the no-man's-land problem, but also amended the Taft-Hartley Act in a number of respects.

The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 88 to 1. Unfortunately, the House failed to pass the bill. Despite this, however, the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare can take deep satisfaction in having been able to report to the Senate, and then to persuade the Senate to approve, the first major labor legislation since the 80th Congress.

COAL MINE SAFETY

The committee reported a bill amending the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act which retains the present exemption of small 14-man mines from the provisions of the act, unless the conditions in any such exempt mine are such as to create an imminent danger of any of the 5 disasters enumerated in section 203 (a) of the act. If such conditions exist, the bill provides for the immediate closing down of such mine, subject to an appeals procedure.

The bill also added a new title to the act directing the Bureau of Mines to make a detailed and exhaustive study of mine safety for all mines covered by the act, and to report its findings and recommendations to the Congress and to the President by February 15, of next year.

This bill was not considered by the Senate prior to the adjournment of Congress.

SAFETY FOR LONGSHOREMEN

The Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act was passed in 1927 as a result of a Supreme Court decision holding that the States could not apply their workmen's compensation laws in an area exclusively maritime and that Congress could not lawfully delegate this authority. Although the act has been amended from time to time to improve its compensation features and bring it up to date, it has never been amended to authorize the establishment of an effective safety program.

The bill approved by the committee this year and enacted into law vests the Secretary of Labor with authority to establish and enforce safety regulations in longshoremen's and related employment, such as the ship repair industry.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

In the 84th Congress, the committee approved a bill, which became law, increasing retirement benefits for railroad workers by 10 percent. At that time, the Congress did not vote any increase in taxes on employers and employees, either to make up the then-existing actuarial deficit in the railroad retirement fund, or to pay for the newly increased benefits. But the committee, in its report on the bill, did assume a solemn obligation to approve legislation in the 85th Congress providing increased taxes.

I am glad to say that the committee was able to meet that obligation by reporting a bill, S. 1313, in the present session. The Senate approved a modified version of S. 1313, but the House failed to act on it in the closing days of the session.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The committee has jurisdiction over several types of veterans' legislation, including the GI bills of rights of World War II and the Korean conflict This session the committee reported a number of bills important to our veterans.

VETERANS' UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The committee reported a bill providing unemployment compensation benefits to peacetime veterans, that is, veterans who entered active service in the Armed Forces after January 31, 1955. Compensation could amount to as much as $26 a week, and could be paid over a period of 21 weeks, if the veteran is unemployed for that length of time. The program in general would parallel the

unemployment compensation system provided for veterans under the Korean GI bill.

The bill also extended the termination date of the Korean program so as to make it terminate at the same time as the one proposed for peacetime veterans. Both programs would terminate 5 years following the end of compulsory military service.

Subsequent to the reporting of this bill, a House-passed bill containing somewhat similar provisions was reported by the Senate Finance Committee and passed by the Senate. Peacetime veterans will, therefore, be entitled to unemployment compensation as a result of the efforts of this Congress.

OTHER VETERANS' BILLS

The committee reported a number of other bills important to veterans including the following:

RESTORATIVE TRAINING

An amendment to the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act to permit eligible handicapped orphans to enroll in a specialized course of restorative training designed to make possible their participation in the education program provided by the act, and to lower the age at which such restorative training could begin to 14 years.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

A proposal to afford vocational rehabilitation to certain veterans in need thereof to overcome a service-connected disability incurred in or aggravated by active service since January 31, 1955.

PHILIPPINE HOSPITAL

A bill modifying and extending the grants-in-aid program operated in the Republic of the Philippines for the hospitalization of certain veterans of the Armed Forces.

REFUNDS

A bill authorizing the Veterans' Administration to make refunds to approximately 8,000 World War II veterans on account of erroneous collection of life-insurance premiums.

GI BILLS

A bill extending to certain veterans and war orphans in Panama and the Philippines the provisions of the Korean GI bill and the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act.

OTHER IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

In addition, the committee reported to the Senate during the second session of Congress a number of other measures designed to benefit the American people. I will mention only a few of them:

SCIENCE CLUBS

The Senate passed on the last night of the session a House bill, H. R. 13191, identical with a bill pending before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to stimulate interest among high-school students in the study of science. The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Education to expend up to $50,000 a year to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment in localities throughout the Nation of clubs composed of boys and girls having a special interest in science. The Commissioner is instructed to carry out these functions with a view to the ultimate chartering by Congress of a corporation similar to the Future Farmers of America.

WAR-RISK HAZARDS

The committee approved a bill, which became law, to amend and make permanent the provisions of existing law extending workmen's compensation and war-risk hazard benefits to Federal employees and employees of contractors of the Federal Government working in overseas areas.

AGING

The committee also approved a bill providing for a White House Conference on Aging to be called by the President of the United States in January 1961. The bill provides for assisting the several States to conduct similar conferences prior to the White House Conference itself. The Conference will be planned and conducted by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with the assistance and cooperation of other departments and agencies represented on the Federal Council on Aging. Both Houses of Congress passed the bill.

Mr. President, I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my deep appreciation to all the members of the committee who have worked so diligently and so faithfully to help bring about the accomplishments of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during both sessions of this Congress.

Before the adjournment of Congress, I had the pleasure of paying tribute to the senior Senator from New Jersey, the Honorable H. ALEXANDER SMITH, a former chairman of the committee and the ranking majority member of the committee during the past 4 years, who is retiring at the end of this Congress. He and I worked in close association during the many years we served on the committee together.

I regret deeply the fact that another valuable member of the committee also is retiring at the end of this Congress. I refer to my friend and colleague, the senior Senator from New York, the Honorable IRVING M. IVES.

The service of IRVING IVES in the Senate has been marked by a singular dedication to the best interests of all the people, whom he has served so faithfully. There is no Member of the Senate who is more knowledgeable, wiser, or more able in the field of labor-management relations. IRVING IVES came to the Senate ranked as one of the foremost authorities in the Nation in this field, by virtue of the outstanding record he had established as a member of the New York State Assembly, as the assembly's minority leader, speaker, and majority leader, and as dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

I have been privileged to serve for 12 years with IRVING IVES on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and I can personally attest to the many and valuable contributions he has made as a member of that committee. With his devotion and his long experience in the field of labor-management relations, IRVING IVES has been most effective in working for legislation to preserve the principle of free collective bargaining and to meet the difficult problems of working conditions, wages, and hours, workmen's compensation, social security, and other important areas affecting the people's welfare and our country's strength.

IRVING IVES further distinguished himself through his outstanding service as chairman of the United States delegation to the Internal Labor Organization Conference at Geneva and was the first American to receive the honor of being elected president of the conference. He has also contributed much to the work of the Senate, as a member of the Banking and Currency Committee and more recently as a member of the Appropriations Committee.

IRVING IVES' service in the Senate has reflected his untiring devotion to the national interest: He has been the statesman, the patriot, and the prophet. The people of New York and of the Nation can always be proud of his labors, his accomplishments, and his leadership in the Senate. Although he has announced his plans to retire from the Senate we know that he will continue to serve his State and the Nation and that we shall continue to have the benefit of his keen intellect, his vast experience and knowledge, and his inspiring leadership.

We shall all miss him greatly and we warmly wish for him a healthy and happy future and many more years of useful service to his fellow man.

The Lincoln Memorial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES G. FULTON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, the popularity of the Lincoln Memorial has grown over the years, and the necessary arrangements must be made to accommodate the greater number of tourists visiting this popular site each year.

I would like to submit for the RECORD this fine letter from the very capable Harry T. Thompson, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks, which clearly shows the need for extending the visiting hours of the Lincoln Memorial. I also favor extending the visiting hours of the Jefferson Memorial.

Superintendent Thompson and the entire National Capital Parks staff are to be complimented for their good work in the many parks throughout the District of Columbia and for their interest in seeing that the greatest possible number of people have the opportunity of visiting the Lincoln Memorial, truly one of the outstanding memorials in the rich heritage of our good country.

The letter follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1958.

Hon. JAMES G. FULTON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FULTON: The following information has been assembled to answer the ques-

tions raised in your telephone call to me on July 30 regarding the Lincoln Memorial.

This memorial is now open to the public from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., daily, except Christmas Day.

Although the early records of the Lincoln Memorial are quite inadequate, the following tabulation gives, to the best of our knowledge, hours that the Lincoln Memorial has been opened to the public from 1921 to date:

1921–25: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. weekdays, 12 noon to 6 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

1925–41: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily including Sundays and holidays.

December 1941 to June 1942: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily including Sundays and holidays.

June 1, 1942, to date: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

Important events in the history of the memorial include the following:

Cornerstone laying: February 12, 1915.

Dedication: May 30, 1922; 50,000 people in attendance.

Each year on Lincoln's birthday an appropriate wreath laying ceremony is conducted at the Lincoln Memorial by the Loyal Legion and the National Park Service with 350 to 500 people attending annually.

The annual 4–H citizenship ceremony is attended by approximately 200 people, and the yearly Washington pilgrimage of American churchmen consists of between 150 and 300 persons.

There are frequent wreath-laying ceremonies by heads of States and numerous patriotic and civic bodies.

A concert by Marian Anderson on April 9, 1939, was attended by 100,000 people.

From 1922 to January 1, 1953, there were a total of 42,441,038 visitors. Since then, and to July 30, 1958, there were 10,442,904 visitors. It is interesting to note how rapidly the visitation has been climbing in the last 5 years.

Careful analysis shows that it would require one more tour leader to extend the hours of visitation beyond the present closing time at 9 p. m. The annual cost for the employment of this additional person is estimated at $4,330.

Based upon the many requests to extend the visiting hours we concluded that the period from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. would accommodate more visitors. A few persons have suggested that we open earlier than 9 a. m. but we are reluctant to do so because the period from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. is about the only opportunity we have to do the daily cleaning. Furthermore, the morning rush-hour traffic around the Lincoln Memorial circle is concentrated and hence extremely dangerous to pedestrians, and there is no parking space. We are, therefore, considering extension of the visiting hours at the Lincoln Memorial from the present 12 to 14 hours. To do this would require an additional tour leader for which funds are not presently available.

We appreciate your interest in the Lincoln Memorial and hope that this is the information that you desire. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY T. THOMPSON,
Superintendent.

Federal Expenditures

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress leaves behind it a record of astronomical Federal appropriations. It followed the irresponsible pattern that for more than a score of years has been feeding a monstrous Federal bureaucracy, increasing the cost of living for rich and poor alike, and burdening the American taxpayer and his offspring with an ever greater national debt.

Each year vigorous protests are raised in the House and Senate when the enormous budget is proposed by the executive department; yet when Congress finally makes its decisions on appropriation bills there is usually very little difference between the amount requested and funds authorized. This policy prevails regardless of whether the White House and congressional leadership are representative of the same political party. It persists largely because big budgets have become generally acceptable and expedient despite full knowledge of their inherent danger.

Both parties have been all too negligent with respect to the budget and the national debt. When Democratic administrations spent entirely too freely, Republican campaigners vehemently challenged such wasteful tactics and promised to slash expenditures and bring about a reduction in the national debt. A contrary course has been pursued, and I insist that it is time for Congress to take stock of the situation. Since both parties are guilty, the issue need not devolve into a political controversy.

Frequently spokesmen for the administration or Members of Congress appeal for bipartisan cooperation in matters of foreign affairs. I contend that the same approach is needed on the domestic scene if we are going to succeed in keeping expenditures down to honest and reasonable levels. I suggest that Republicans and Democrats alike look to next year with a new determination to set an example that future Congresses and future Presidents must follow if this country is ever going to get back on the road to fiscal solvency.

I summarily dismiss the hypothesis advanced by so-called liberals who would have our people believe that the national debt is an intangible factor in the business affairs of a country with abundant natural resources and prodigious capital wealth. The man who contracts unnecessary debts which he knowingly will not be able to liquidate in his lifetime is imprudent, unstable, irresponsible, immoral, and/or insane. He is not fit to manage the finances of his family. The sound economic laws that should govern a home are generally applicable to a political unit, whether it be a county, State, or Federal Government. Elected officials who disregard ethical standards in the handling of tax funds are not fit to serve in public office.

I submit that it is time we set up a guide of financial accountability to be followed religiously by both the White House and Congress. My recommendations include:

First. The President should let it be known now throughout Government Departments and agencies that a substantial cut in the Federal budget is in store for next year, come what may. We recognize that a worsening of the international situation would bear heavily upon Federal monetary requirements, yet it is inconceivable that any circumstance short of war could reasonably offset advance planning for sizable reductions of Government expenditures.

Responsible Government officials, so apprised by the executive department, can begin immediately to make plans for decreased spending. In many cases this savings can be effectuated through normal attrition in office personnel. Regardless of the bureaucrats' traditional insistence that his agency is short of hired help, the Government building that does not have a large percentage of supernumaries on its personnel roster is a rarity. The number of men and women who will retire or resign from the respective Government departments can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy at the present time. If officials realize now that replacements will not be made available for a given percentage of this number, they will be able to make adequate arrangements for carrying on their workload satisfactorily—and perhaps more efficiently—with this reduction in force.

Another method of lessening the need for large expenditures is the elimination of executive department functions not specifically authorized by Congress. One such undertaking which immediately occurs to me is the invasion of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Public Health Service into the field of air pollution. On last July 25 this office mailed invitations to a national conference on air pollution that will be held in Washington in November. I should like to quote the first paragraph of this invitation:

> Air pollution is becoming increasingly serious as population growth and industrial expansion add to the volume of pollutants discharged into the far-from-limitless ocean of air that surrounds us. Although the problem has recently received considerable attention from governmental bodies as well as from industries and voluntary organizations, there has been no opportunity for representatives of all these groups to meet together to assess their progress and to develop a coordinated plan for future action.

The last sentence of that quotation is untrue. The Air Pollution Control Association—a nonsubsidized, nonprofit organization whose membership includes scientists and engineers from Federal, State, and local governments as well as from private industry—last year celebrated its 50th anniversary. At this year's convention in Philadelphia, more than a thousand air sanitation experts and other interested parties gathered to hear scientific papers on progress and problems dealing with air pollution. I charge that the Public Health Service encroachment is unnecessary and wasteful, although it does provide an excellent and timely example of the type of bureaucratic expansion that should be and can be eliminated.

Another popular method of disposing unnecessarily of taxpayers' contributions to the Treasury is the practice of traveling throughout the country and over many parts of the world by Government employees. By notifying subordinates of the economy program to be inaugurated with the beginning of the next fiscal

year, the President will permit substantial savings to accrue through planned reductions in traveling expenses.

Second. Congress must demand economy in Government, and every candidate for office should go on record that he will not accede to any appeals for another topheavy budgetary program. The candidate should be as interested in saving the taxpayer's money as he is in spending it. Otherwise he ignores an immutable law that continually lessens the buying power of the dollar and in effect ransacks the security of everyone who must rely—now or in the future—upon his insurance, his pension, social security, bank savings, and/or Government bonds.

Thrift and economy can be returned as an operating force in the Federal Government if Members of Congress seeking reelection and their opponents go out and sound the need for fiscal stability. I have found that my constituents appreciate a frank discussion of this kind, and I contend that any candidate is remiss in his duties and qualifications if he avoids mention of the perils that are unmistakably germinated in wanton extravagance.

Politicians frequently find a higher measure of popularity in promising everything to everybody, but no one who resorts to this low-level practice is deserving of consideration for office. Every aspirant to the House or Senate should be a leader among his fellow men, willing to look his voters squarely in the eye and explain just what the Government can do and cannot do in its contribution to the general welfare.

Popular platform chatter at election time assures every individual or group of voters of new benefits or more benefits to be made by the Federal Government without any provision for revenue. I saw and heard numerous examples of this political moon talk in the primary campaign last spring. Let me explain parenthetically that I had no primary opposition; so there is no vindictiveness involved here. Similar listening and reading will be available to voters in other States in the coming weeks, and the broken record will get a heavy play as the final election draws near in November.

A realistic economy program would not deprive the Nation of any Federal service essential to the general welfare. We must provide the wherewithal to airproof and waterproof our entire defense structure. We must appropriate whatever funds are necessary to stimulate the economy and materially reduce the number of unemployed in the various States. My own notion is that Congress has for too long been too free with Federal funds for distribution around the world, even to the extent of neglecting our own people. Now is the time for the executive department and Members of Congress to give unequivocable notice to America's benefactors that the United States taxpayer cannot forever be saddled with debts resulting from grants to international panhandlers.

I urge my colleagues from both parties to speak out in support of economy in Government and in opposition to inflationary policies. Equally necessary is a summary expression from the White House to the effect that the economy long promised but never fulfilled will definitely be a part of the next budget.

Winter Aid for Hungry Families

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE CANNON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend remarks in the RECORD I am including the following editorial from the Jefferson Republican, of De Soto, Mo.:

WINTER AID FOR HUNGRY FAMILIES

County courts and county clerks of the 22d senatorial district are meeting Saturday at Ste. Genevieve for discussion of matters and problems of mutual interest. Counties involved are Madison, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Washington, and Jefferson.

Sessions begin at 10 a. m. at the Ste. Genevieve Court House, and will continue into the afternoon, following a luncheon, reports Eugene Roth, county clerk at Ste. Genevieve.

Providing surplus foods for needy families is not a scheduled program topic, but there may develop a suggestion of a district meeting on that proposal. The Ste. Genevieve and Perry County courts plan a separate meeting toward action on the surplus food plan.

The requirement of participation by 12,000 persons per month indicates that it would require registration of families in need in several counties of the area in order to qualify, County Clerk Wallace Coleman, of Jefferson County, believes. Whether or not this can be accomplished under present statutes is not clear, he added.

Louis "Perlie" Biehle, CIO local union official at Crystal City, which sponsored an attempt earlier this year for surplus food in this county, has given details of registration methods to interested persons in nearby counties.

Some effort has been made toward registration of families needing assistance, but no definite moves have been made toward forming a 4- or 6-county district. The surplus food can only be obtained in carload lots, which sets the required registration at 12,000 persons.

This limitation does not help the present situation nor does it prevent the damaging effects of want and malnutrition on families where employable persons are out of work. There are cases of this kind reported in Jefferson County and the need continues in nearby Washington County, according to the Rural Parish Workers, at Fertile. That organization has 80 families listed as needing food, and finds an increasing number of requests for assistance, over a wide area.

While business may be starting an upturn, the current outlook in and around Jefferson County is toward a winter when a number of families will be in need of help. The time to start planning to alleviate that situation is now. We hope that the meeting of county officials at Ste. Genevieve Saturday will provide a starting place for district action, if that be possible, or of stimulating local action, should that be the only available method.

It is a pertinent commentary on the failure of the Congress to enact the food bill proposed by Congresswoman SULLIVAN, of Missouri.

In this connection I am also including an excerpt from the August 16 edition of Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead on the failure of Congress to enact adequate farm legislation during the session just closed.

Have you ever seen as much feed grain around as we have this year? Neither has anybody else. We have a record supply on hand and another big crop coming.

Livestock men can well shiver. Feed grain surpluses always turn into livestock surpluses. When? Maybe in 1959, certainly in 1960 unless we get busy.

You'd think Congress and farm organizations would be working 24 hours a day to head off this calamity. Yet many Congressmen—aided by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation—have been trying to get rid of all production controls.

If the fire department rushed out to your farm, and pumped gasoline on the flames, what would you think? Yet Congress has already abandoned the acreage reserve for 1959, and at this moment is talking about dropping corn allotments, too.

Both editorials are endorsed by the Missouri Farmers Association which has urged that Congress give the farmer equal legislative status with that accorded labor and industry and which has labored so effectively to alleviate the Missouri farm situation through its cooperative agencies and activities.

Reclamation Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, during my five terms in Congress, I have become increasingly concerned over the many means employed to frustrate one of the principal objectives of the Federal reclamation laws; namely, that of providing irrigation water only for true family-size farms. I have also become increasingly concerned about the greater and greater subsidies being given large landowners, temporarily or permanently, through this frustration of the family-size farm principle.

These are not problems in the public-land projects, but they are very real and serious problems on those reclamation projects that include lands in private ownership. The Reclamation Act of 1902 was written in terms of similar treatment for homesteaders and for private landowners. We have stuck close to the principle in the first case. We have departed further and further from it in the second.

Illustrations of what I am concerned about are numerous. The most prominent is the delivery of interest-free, subsidized water to as many 160-acre farms as a man can buy for himself, his wife, and each of his children. Less well known are the cases where Congress has been induced to write complete exemptions from the 160-acre water delivery

law for individual projects—Colorado-Big Thompson in Colorado, for instance, and Truckee Storage in Nevada, and Owl Creek in Montana, among others. And still less well known is the administrative exemption in the case of the Imperial Irrigation District in California—for reasons unknown either to me or the Justice Department—while next door the Coachella District has no exemption. Finally, there is the Kings River case in California where year after year the Interior Department negotiates temporary contracts with no acreage limitation, again for reasons unknown and unexplained.

Where and when and how we got off the track is not my concern. But where and when and how we get back on the track is my concern. It is for this reason that I have introduced H. R. 13759. I introduced this bill, even though it was late in the session and there was no hope of action on it during the 85th Congress, so that it can be studied by all concerned and perfected this fall. I intend to reintroduce it in January and to call for full-dress consideration of it by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I am a member. In view of the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Ivanhoe case, it seems to me that the time is ripe for this.

My bill is intended to do three principal things: First, put the emphasis on the family rather than the individual in administration of the excess-land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws; second, restate and reemphasize the recordable contract requirements of the Omnibus Adjustment Act of 1926; third, knock out any subsidy to families receiving water for more than 160 acres, whether the subsidy is by way of interest-free money or by way of net power revenues used to assist in irrigation repayment.

None of these is completely new. Rather, I have tried to combine the best features of familiar laws into a single solid program. The emphasis on family rather than individual comes straight from the reclamation homestead laws. I see no reason why, if this principle is good in public-land projects, we should think it necessary or desirable to multiply the permissible limit on the acreage in private ownership to which water can be delivered by 2, 3, 4, or 5, depending on how many children a man has. My recordable contract provision comes from section 46 of the Omnibus Adjustment Act of 1926. I would continue this in full force, modified only to accommodate it to the family instead of the individual. And the provision for interest payments is, in substance, what has become familiar through the Small Projects Act and other legislation. I have extended its principle only far enough to remove explicitly other forms of subsidy to the large landowner.

I am fully aware of the argument that, with modern farm machinery, 160 acres does not constitute a family size farm any more—that the farmer and his family can efficiently operate much more than this acreage. This, I think, puts the wrong slant on the family size farm principle. The principle does not go to the greatest acreage a farmer can operate with or without machinery, but to the acreage which it takes for him to earn a decent living for himself and his family.

In this connection, I point out that I am also aware that there will be situations in which 160 acres is not enough to provide a family living—in high mountain regions, for example—and that there are situations in which 160 acres is far more than enough for this purpose. I thought about adding to my bill provisions to permit flexible adjustments in the acreage to which water may be delivered without recordable contracts and without surcharges, but, in view of the reluctance of the Department of the Interior to accept a responsibility that it should gladly exercise in this regard, I have deferred this for consideration at a later time.

The Very Reverend James T. O'Reilly Whose Heart and Courage Live On in the Affections of His People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS J. LANE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, he died in 1925.

And yet, so vivid is the memory of this beloved pastor that time will never dim the recollection of this remarkable religious leader, in whom the whole community of Greater Lawrence, Mass., put their faith and trust.

He was a man of God, and he was an outstanding American.

He rose to national prominence during the ominous textile strike of 1912, when he spoke up for God and country and routed the subversive elements who came into the city and tried to exploit the strike for better pay and working conditions as an instrument to serve their conspiratorial ends.

Father O'Reilly, O. S. A., the pastor of St. Mary's Church, was a champion of labor.

He was one of the first men in this Nation to detect the beginnings of communism, and to expose its destructive techniques.

It seems like yesterday that I saw him walking along the street accompanied by his faithful collie, or hurrying off to a distant sick call in one of those first electric automobiles that were steered over the dirt roads by a lever instead of a wheel.

I remember his round and rosy Irish face, as open and honest and generous as the great heart that went out to all those who needed help.

The good that he did has become legendary, and will be perpetuated by the dedication of a new building at Merrimack College, in Greater Lawrence, to his memory.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I bring to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the warm and appealing story of his priestly life entitled "Monument to Great Leader at Merrimack" that appeared in the Evening Tribune, published in Lawrence, Mass.

The article follows:

MONUMENT TO GREAT LEADER AT MERRIMACK

Lawrence, in 1912, was faced with the most trying problem of her six decades of existence. Textile difficulties had festered into an open rash which threatened the very foundations of the community. To all corners of America, the press sent stories that had pictured the city as a hotbed of revolution.

Clashes between mill management and operatives inflamed by leaders of the "Wobblies," the International Workers of the World, inspired enthusiastic reporting, and in consequence Lawrence was indicted before the eyes of the world. The city was thought to be in bad shape.

Mobs of millworkers, many of them immigrants, eddied and flowed about the giant textile mills flaunting their banners and chanting their anarchist-inspired cry of "No God, no master."

Far away in Florida, convalescing from a serious illness, a Lawrence priest read scaring headlines in a newspaper that Lawrence was in the grip of socialism—an extremely dirty word at the time. At that time Father O'Reilly was 61 years old.

From the heart of the South, the aging Lawrence priest returned to the leadership of the forces of right in his beloved city. In only one of many examples of raw courage he displayed in his lifetime, he singlehandedly repulsed an ugly mob as it marched toward the consecrated grounds of the Immaculate Conception cemetery, and he went on to inspire and lead a magnificent answer to the ungodly cry of the extremists.

Columbus Day that year was a dismal, wet day that poured rain. Yet, over a route miles long, 30,000 people, including thousands of school children, walked in protest against the IWW, its principles and its methods.

Dull, lowering skies were overcast, streets were rutted with mud, but from every station in life, the rich and poor, the old and young, the native and the foreign-born, joined as one to proclaim to the tens of thousands of onlookers their devotion to God and to their country.

The one man most responsible for that great Columbus Day answer to the anarchists, and for restoring the name of Lawrence throughout the country, was the aging priest, the man of God whom Merrimack College announced this month will be memorialized by the dedication of its newest building in his name.

He was the Very Rev. James T. O'Reilly, the late great pastor of St. Mary's parish.

Lawrence had never before seen a man quite like Father O'Reilly, and surely never will again. He was a commanding figure in the community for almost 40 years, a leader whose inspiration cut across boundaries of religion, nationalities, and politics.

All walks of life gave their devotion to this priest, now dead for 33 years, in gratitude for his leadership, his inspiration, his charity and his acknowleged wisdom. His presence in the city was as great as the physical fact of St. Mary's Church still is, and for four decades no one could mention St. Mary's or Father O'Reilly without thinking of the other.

Father O'Reilly is remembered today by many thousands who knew him before his death in 1925 not only for the part he took in restoring the name of Lawrence in the 1912 strike. He is remembered for almost everything he did in his lifetime here.

He was assigned to Lawrence in 1886 to take charge of St. Mary's parish which then was undergoing an acute financial crisis. He resolved the crisis in 3 years time. Thereafter until his death, his civic consciousness only a half-step behind his first duty to his

parishioners, his great magnetism and powerful leadership flowed over the whole community.

Only 10 years after his arrival here, Father O'Reilly learned of the deep affection and gratitude the people felt for him. He returned from a convention of the Augustinian Order in Rome to be greeted by a monster parade which escorted him through the downtown area to the old city hall building where, to an overflow audience, he was obliged to tell the story of his journey. It was a demonstration that would be unheard of today.

Several years later, at a ceremony honoring his silver jubilee in the old Opera House, Mayor James H. Eaton walked to the front of the stage and said:

"Other Catholic priests have served faithfully for 25 years without any public demonstration. Why then this enthusiastic demonstration tonight? Because he, in moral worth, in true manhood, towers over most men, more than Saul did above his fellow soldiers.

"Father O'Reilly has the power to divine character and almost to read the thoughts of his fellow men. It is hard for any man to deceive him. He has the ability to read the signs of the times. When he came to Lawrence he replaced mistrust with confidence. Father O'Reilly has made a good citizen. He has thrown himself into every movement of improvement. The city appreciates what he has done. I thank him in behalf of the city for the labors that he has performed."

Father O'Reilly dedicated himself first and always to God and his parishioners. Under his inspiration and leadership, St. Mary's parish grew to cover a good part of the city, and many of the now separate parishes and churches were built through his efforts.

MAN OF CHARITY

Under his guidance, schools were built and improved. He gave lavishly of his time to the charitable works of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name societies, the Bureau of Catholic Charities, the well-remembered St. Mary's Cadets, and numerous other organizations too numerous to mention. He was influential in the beginnings of many national churches erected in the city for immigrants then pouring into Lawrence from all over the world.

He also gave lavishly of his time to efforts beyond his priestly scope. Early in his pastorate he was prevailed upon to become a member of the Lawrence Board of Trade and the board of trustees of the Lawrence public library. He was credited with the founding of the Merrimack Cooperative Bank. No civic occasion was complete without his presence.

The cause of labor found him one of its strongest exponents. In 1894 he was a member of an arbitration committee in a mill labor dispute because he of all men enjoyed the entire confidence of the operatives then on strike for better working conditions.

One mill man disputed his presence because of his opposition to corporations, but got nowhere when Father O'Reilly explained his opposition. In a concept almost unthinkable for the times, he charged that if any man cannot manufacture by paying reasonable wages (corporations at the time were not known for their lavish pay) he has no moral right to manufacture.

Ten years after his participation in the labor troubles of 1912, he again came to the front for the textile operatives for he recognized the justice of their demands to bring about better working conditions and to frustrate a wage cut. For months he dedicated himself to the task of settlement and meetings held under his supervision finally resulted in an agreement which proved satisfactory to the workers.

GOLDEN JUBILEE

In a magnificent outpouring of respect and affection for him, the parishioners and people of the city sponsored a 4-day observance of his golden jubilee of ordination in 1924.

On the fourth day, the demonstration began with a solemn high Mass. In the afternoon, a huge civic parade in his honor served as the greatest personal tribute ever tendered to man in the history of the city. More than 25,000 adults and children walked the route that afternoon, passing before him as he sat in a chair on a reviewing stand on Haverhill Street.

The closing observance of the occasion was a civic banquet held in the old Winter Garden. Messages poured in from throughout the country, from the great—including President Coolidge—and the small. From Bishop Moulton, of Utah, former rector of Grace Episcopal Church, came the following: "Most communities write their respects on a tombstone, but Lawrence prefers to tell a man in the flesh what it thinks of him, and I should like to say to Father O'Reilly that it is all genuine and true."

At his death in 1925, Father O'Reilly received a personal tribute unprecedented in its spontaneity and scope for Lawrence. The wheels of everyday activity in industrial, business, and civic Lawrence halted to pay last respects.

Management of almost all mills announced their permission to let any employees desiring to attend the funeral to do so. Public and parochial schools closed the day of the funeral, as did all city departments except the fire and police departments. The banks of the city closed during the hours of the funeral. Superior civil court did likewise. And William Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, presided at the last services.

Father O'Reilly's name is eternally linked with St. Mary's Church. Beyond that, it is eternally linked with the city of Lawrence. He was the greatest public figure this city ever had, or can ever aspire to have. He will not be forgotten.

The Land—The People—The Nation: A Report on Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, farmers of the Nation have suffered a loss of income of more than $20 billion in the first 5 years of Mr. Benson's tenure as Secretary of Agriculture.

When this administration came into power in 1953, Hon. Ezra Taft Benson took over a farm program under which for 11 consecutive years—1942–52, inclusive—our farmers had enjoyed their greatest prosperity in history. Farm prices in each of those 11 years were at or above 100 percent of parity. During these years our consumers bought food at fair and reasonable prices.

Mr. Benson, in 5 years, with the backing of the President, has reduced this program to a shambles.

As this 85th Congress draws to a close, it is my duty, as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, to review for the Members, and to advise the country at large, concerning the work of this Congress in behalf of agriculture. Moreover, it is my obligation to bring into perspective for the Nation the circumstances of our farmers and their families who produce the food and fiber which sustain us.

Mr. Speaker, there were days, in times past, when it was difficult to distinguish a Democrat from a Republican in this House when legislation relating to the well-being of agriculture was debated and voted upon. Our farm people are Democrats and they are Republicans. Their well-being should have no reference to party politics. It is exceedingly painful to me that Mr. Benson has injected partisan politics, and has promoted political alinements, in our deliberations in the Congress on vital farm legislation, for in this situation it is the farmers who suffer.

Therefore, at the outset of this report, I want to commend those members of both parties who have proven themselves to be true and devoted friends of agriculture and who have placed the interests of our farm people above any possible partisan advantage.

THE BENSON STORY

I hope that from these remarks, Mr. Speaker, the Nation will take note of what has happened, and what is happening, on the farms of America under Mr. Benson and under this administration.

In 1957, our total population consumed 11 percent more farm-produced foods than in 1952, the year before Mr. Benson took office, yet our farmers received $600 million less for that larger volume of production for domestic consumption in 1957 than for the more limited volume in 1952. And, in contrast, consumers paid food processors and marketing middlemen $6.1 billion more in 1957 than in 1952 for hauling, processing, and handling the food between the farm gate and the retail counter.

Here are the figures on the deterioration of farm income under Mr. Benson, taken from the books of the Department of Agriculture:

Total realized net income of farmers

(After deducting agricultural production expenses from the total of cash income from farm marketings, Government payments to farmers, value of home consumption of farm-produced foods, and computed rental value of farm dwellings.)

FIVE PRE-BENSON YEARS

1948	$16,057,000,000
1949	13,789,000,000
1950	13,185,000,000
1951	15,158,000,000
1952	14,416,000,000
Total	72,605,000,000

FIVE BENSON YEARS

1953	$13,899,000,000
1954	12,201,000,000
1955	11,470,000,000
1956	12,111,000,000
1957	10,840,000,000
Total	60,521,000,000

The Department records show that during the last 5—Benson—years farmers produced and sold 11 percent more food and nonfood products than in the 5 preceding years, 1948–52, inclusive. Had

our farmers been paid for the larger volume of food and nonfood products marketed in the last 5 years, at the same rate as in the 5 years immediately preceding Benson, their net income in these last 5 years would have been $80,591 million, or more than $20 billion above what they actually received under Mr. Benson. If farm prices, instead of declining, had increased in proportion to all other prices during these last 5 years, then the income of farmers would have been much greater than $80 billion. However, under Mr. Benson's constant pressure for lower farm prices, the income aggregated only $60,521 million.

Mr. Speaker, those who seek an excuse for the farm income debacle in the last 5 years often resort to a contention that prior to Mr. Benson's tenure farm prices were influenced and sustained by the demands of the post-World War II years and by the Korean conflict. It should be pointed out that the demand for food has been greater in these last 5 years than in any similar period in history, and consumers purchased during these 5 years 11 percent more products of our farms than during the 5 previous years. The difference between the Benson years and the prior years is that before Mr. Benson took office the farm program was in sympathetic hands and supplies were kept within reasonable balance with market outlets, while in these recent years Mr. Benson has been tearing down the program, telling both producers and consumers that farm prices are too high, with the result that farmers have suffered a loss in income of at least $20 billion.

Here is a brief summary of the last 5 years, comparing 1957 with 1952:

Farm prices: Down 16 percent.

Farm parity ratio: Down 18 percent.

Realized net farm income: Down 25 percent, lowest point since 1942.

Purchasing power of that farm income: Down 29 percent, lowest since 1940.

Farm debt: At a record high, above $20 billion.

Farm population: Declined from 24,283,000 in 1952 to 20,396,000 in 1957.

In 1957 the returns to farm workers for their labor and management reached a low of 69 cents an hour while the average wage of industrial workers climbed to a high of $2.07 an hour.

Moreover, farm surpluses have trebled, increasing from $2,452,000,000 in 1952 to more than $7 billion today; appropriations and authorizations to the Department of Agriculture, for all purposes, amounted to $6,794,000,000 for fiscal 1958, whereas all such appropriations and authorizations for all the 5 years immediately preceding Mr. Benson's tenure—including the Korean conflict—amounted to only $7,391,000,000; and employees in the Department of Agriculture have increased more than 17,000 since 1952, from 67,406 as of December 31, 1952, to 85,107 as of January 1, 1958.

Since Mr. Benson began to bring down farm prices 5 years ago, farm income has dropped about $1 billion a year, the cost of farm programs has increased by about $1 billion a year, farm debt has climbed about $1 billion a year—and farm people have been leaving the farms at the rate of about 1 million a year.

AGRICULTURE'S GOLDEN YEARS

Mr. Speaker, in a very few days we shall be back home, among the good people who sent us to Congress, and in our daily associations we shall be giving accounts of our stewardship. Our farmer friends will want to know why the farm program which operated so well so long at so little expense is not now helping them—why farm income has constantly declined in the last 5 years. Consumers will want to know why prices at the grocery counters are so high.

I am going to tell the truth. I am going to tell my farmer friends and my consumer friends in the towns and cities about Mr. Benson, and about those who hold his hand. I shall tell them two true stories: One, the Benson story; the other, the story of the golden years of agriculture's rise from the great depression to a place of parity and equal economic stature with labor, industry, and business—to the time that Mr. Benson took over.

The story of agriculture's golden years is an account of the triumph of the parity principle—agriculture's magna carta. This is the story of 20 pre-Benson years.

Farm income multiplied sixfold, sevenfold, or eightfold in those two decades. As I have noted, for 11 consecutive years prior to 1953, the average prices paid to farmers were at or above 100 percent of parity. Rural people became able to buy the conveniences and comforts hitherto available only to our citizens in the cities. The blessings of electricity were taken to the rural areas. Farmers became financially able to mechanize their farms and to apply new sciences, to bring the blessings of food abundance at low cost to the consumers of the Nation. Now, with the means to do it, farmers devoted their energies to the restoration and conservation of the Nation's most precious resource, the soil. Prosperity on the farms created greater markets for industries in the cities, made jobs, and kept factory wheels turning.

The output per farm worker doubled in those 20 years, and now each farm worker feeds 20 persons. This new efficiency in agriculture made available to American families more and better food, for an expenditure of a smaller percentage of their total income than in any other period of history. Although in the last 5 years retail prices have increased as farm prices declined, even today the average hourly wage of industrial workers will buy twice as much food as in 1929.

COSTS

The Commodity Credit Corporation supported the prices of major storable crops for 20 years prior to 1953 and, at the end of these 2 decades, this program actually showed a 20-year profit of $13 million. For these 20 years the CCC programs for all crops, including a number of perishables, lost only $1,064 million, and CCC investments in surpluses on January 1, 1953 (inventory and loans) amounted to only $2,452 million.

In contrast, during the past 5 years, due primarily to the unsympathetic administration of the farm program, CCC deficits in farm price-support operations have amounted to 4 times as much as was lost in the preceding 20 years—slightly more than $1 billion in 20 years, compared with more than $4 billion in the last 5 years. Meanwhile, CCC investments in surpluses have increased threefold, from $2,452,000,000 in 1952 to more than $7 billion in the most recent report.

The following table summarizes the costs of the CCC farm price-support operations—first, for the 20 pre-Benson years, 1933 to 1952, inclusive, and second, for these 20 years plus the 5 Benson years, 1953 to 1957, inclusive:

Summary of CCC program results from Oct. 17, 1933 (realized gains and losses)

Program and commodity	Oct. 17, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1952	Oct. 17, 1933, through Dec. 31, 1957
PRICE-SUPPORT PROGRAM (CCC NONRECOURSE LOAN, PURCHASE, AND PAYMENT PROGRAMS)		
Basic commodities:		
Corn	[1] $53,166,802	[1] $673,020,646
Cornmeal		[1] 30,813,137
Cotton:		
Extra long staple		[1] 6,146,942
Upland	268,629,425	[1] 439,737,896
Export differential	[1] 41,361,218	[1] 41,361,218
Puerto Rican	[1] 130,198	[1] 130,198
Cotton-rubber barter	11,055,451	11,055,451
Peanuts	[1] 91,687,605	[1] 151,129,448
Rice	[1] 1,422,757	[1] 79,708,110
Tobacco	4,585,150	[1] 4,326,570
Wheat	[1] 83,490,156	[1] 510,721,419
Wheat flour		[1] 65,967,730
Total	13,011,290	[1] 1,902,067,863
Designated nonbasic commodities:		
Honey	[1] 873,405	[1] 868,646
Milk and butterfat:		
Butter	[1] 48,286,347	[1] 430,421,755
Butter oil		[1] 121,205,843
Cheese	[1] 25,021,168	[1] 302,514,035
Milk:		
Dried	[1] 58,215,868	[1] 518,832,477
Fluid		[1] 187,301,019
Whey		[1] 3,584,209
Subtotal	[1] 133,396,788	[1] 1,563,859,338
Potatoes, Irish	[1] 478,080,248	[1] 478,577,870
Tung oil	[1] 78,904	[1] 1,063,125
Wool	[1] 92,163,834	[1] 113,829,214
Total	[1] 702,719,774	[1] 2,158,198,193
Other nonbasic commodities:		
Barley	[1] 9,621,953	[1] 101,663,747
Beans, dry, edible	[1] 31,860,759	[1] 72,679,309
Castor beans	[1] 171,193	[1] 171,193
Cotton, American-Egyptian	[1] 273,760	28,827
Cottonseed and products	15,360,619	[1] 116,786,256
Eggs	[1] 189,704,186	[1] 189,698,695
Flax fiber	[1] 397,113	[1] 397,113
Flaxseed and linseed oil	[1] 66,065,232	[1] 166,034,288
Fruit, dried	[1] 14,882,320	[1] 14,882,320
Grain sorghum	[1] 35,804,103	[1] 183,384,438
Grapefruit juice	[1] 1,732,374	[1] 1,732,374
Hemp and hemp fiber	[1] 21,459,155	[1] 21,459,155
Hops	[1] 954,200	[1] 954,200
Naval stores	[1] 1,372,873	[1] 815,375
Oats	[1] 1,338,827	[1] 66,902,650
Olive oil		[1] 578,132
Peas, dry, edible	[1] 889,436	[1] 824,436
Pecans	[1] 3,751	[1] 3,751
Rye	[1] 159,455	[1] 17,448,925
Rye flour		7,080
Seeds	[1] 1,349,516	[1] 38,705,486
Soybeans	4,376,694	[1] 1,577,300
Sugar, Puerto Rican and Virgin Islands	23,830	23,830
Sugar beets	[1] 16,517,269	[1] 16,517,269
Sweetpotatoes	[1] 135,421	[1] 135,421
Turkeys	11,070	11,070
Vegetables, canned	11,942	11,942
Total	[1] 374,908,741	[1] 1,013,329,084
Exchange commodities		[1] 10,151,648
Total price support	[1] 1,064,617,223	[1] 5,173,746,783

[1] Denotes loss.

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a melancholy record that Mr. Benson has compiled in the years he should have been the chief champion of our farm people before the Nation.

And it is with deep distress and regret that I must tell the House that, for agriculture, the worst seems yet ahead.

The handwriting is on the wall. Out of his great and dedicated drive for lower and lower farm prices, based upon an extraordinary theory that a poor price will make better income, Mr. Benson has set the stage for an even greater farm debacle within the next 2 years.

Record wheat and feed-grain crops in 1958, the weakening of production-adjustment programs, and further reduction in price supports which will encourage larger crop outputs as farmers seek to make up in volume what they lose in unit price—all these factors clearly foreshadow these distressing developments:

Farm surpluses will mount to a new record high.

Farm program costs will climb to new heights.

Meat animal prices and the income of feed and livestock producers will decline sharply. We may see hogs selling at $10 or $12 per hundredweight.

Farm debt will set a new high record.

Finally, unless an effective farm program is developed in the next Congress and put into operation, in spite of Mr. Benson's objections, farm income will establish a new postwar low, and the effects will be felt not only by our farm people but also by the Nation's total economy.

THE 85TH CONGRESS

Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress strove, with earnestness and dedication, to arrest the 5-year deterioration of our agricultural economy, and to return our farmers to a parity position in our free-enterprise society, but our efforts were thwarted—they were scuttled—by the veto power of the President.

This Congress worked constantly in the shadows of Mr. Eisenhower's veto power wherever the interests of agriculture were to be served.

The President put this power at the disposal of Secretary Benson.

The deep concern of the Members of this House for the well-being of agriculture is vividly spread in the records of the Committee on Agriculture. These records show that Members of this body introduced in this Congress 897 bills intended to improve the conditions of our farms. Our committee, with its 19 subcommittees, conducted 543 hearings and study sessions. We received millions of words of testimony from farmers, spokesmen for farm organizations, Department of Agriculture officials, and from others interested in agricultural legislation. We developed sound and reasonable legislation which would be fair to farmers and consumers alike.

Early in this session the Congress passed Senate Joint Resolution 162 intended to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from cutting the price-support levels in 1958 for dairy farmers, wheat producers and for several other crops, and also to forestall severe acreage reductions in 1959 for cotton and rice producers. This legislation was intended to prevent a loss this year of over one-half billion dollars to wheat, rice, dairy, and feed grain farmers. It proposed a reasonable solution in 1959 to the acreage allotment problems of cotton and rice farmers.

The President vetoed this legislation. That was his constitutional right. However, in a message to the Congress he made clear that some 1 million cotton and rice farmers would suffer severe and devastating slashes in their acreage allotments, unless the Congress gave Mr. Benson broad new authority to reduce farm price supports. Thus a veto barrier was erected between farmers and their Government.

Senate Joint Resolution 162 had been written to "hold the line" against further harm to farmers, while the Congress worked on a new program intended to start agriculture again in the direction of a parity position in the economy. This program, treating agriculture's problems on a commodity-by-commodity basis, was embraced in H. R. 12954, drafted by the House Committee on Agriculture. This bill would have raised farm prices and income. Mr. Benson promptly condemned it as a "monstrostiy," and again threats of veto were heard. The House rejected the bill.

It became increasingly evident that the President would let no general farm bill become law unless it gave to the Secretary broader authority to cut farm prices. Thus the Congress was confronted with the reality that it must give Mr. Benson further price-cutting powers or he would impose such short acreages upon cotton and rice crops as to mean ruin for many farmers and for many communities which depend on production of these crops for their economic existence.

It was in this situation that the top echelon of the American Farm Bureau Federation brought forward a proposition to kill the parity principle completely and thus destroy the very foundation of the farm program. Mr. Benson endorsed legislation embracing the Farm Bureau proposal. It would have provided price supports for major crops at 90 percent of the average market prices of the previous 3 years, thus removing farm prices entirely from any fair relationship to costs and prices in the rest of the economy and providing a price-support system for farmers at approximately 10 percent less than they could expect to get in the marketplaces anyway.

Mr. Speaker, I am impelled to say at this point that I do not believe the parity-killing proposition introduced by the headquarters officials and employees of the American Farm Bureau Federation in any way whatsoever represented the thinking and the will of the good farm people who are members of that great organization. That patriarch of agriculture, Edward A. O'Neal, late president of the Federation, was one of the principal architects of the program to bring farmers into a parity position in our free-enterprise economy. He personally welded the farm interest into a united front and was the great leader of agriculture in those golden years prior to the advent of Mr. Benson. I cannot believe the present members of that organization would deny and defame the philosophy of Ed O'Neal, destroy the advantages his dedicated life brought to agriculture, and work against their own interests by repealing the parity concept, on which all of agriculture's aspirations and hopes are founded.

The Senate passed S. 4071, embracing the Farm Bureau proposal to kill the parity principle for cotton, corn, rice, and feed grains. The Senate took this action when it seemed that this was the only way to gain enactment and White House approval of a bill to forestall devastating cotton and rice acreage cuts in 1959, which was the major objective of the sponsors of S. 4071.

But, Mr. Speaker, when this bill came to the House for its consideration, our Committee on Agriculture unanimously opposed the destruction of the parity principle. Democrats and Republicans stood solidly against this. We would have no bill at all if it would destroy parity. The committee won the confidence and support of this House on our position and we put parity back into the law with all its dignity and as the foundation on which this Congress will rebuild a farm program, fair to farmers and consumers alike, when we have in Washington a Secretary of Agriculture and an administration that is sympathetic to the principle and the cause that the farm families of this Nation have a right and ought to be equal partners in the rewards and the blessings of free enterprise and that they are entitled to a parity position in this Nation's growth and prosperity.

In urgency, and under near suffocating pressures, we finally passed a farm bill, in the closing days of this Congress. We prevented a merciless constriction of cotton and rice acreage, but in so doing—to avoid the ever-present threat of a veto—we pleased the President by giving Mr. Benson broader farm price-cutting authority in future years.

The bill is not what I wanted. The bill is not what any friend of agriculture wanted. It is an offspring of necessity and of the veto power. It protects producers from something worse in 1959 but, unless it is repealed or changed, it will create greater problems in the years ahead.

A BASIC OBJECTIVE VERSUS FOUR MYTHS

Mr. Speaker, the farm program, based on the parity principle, was erected out of an awareness in the Congress that agriculture is the only major element of our total economy that has no device, outside of the help of Government, to pattern its production to market needs; that farmers have no way of measuring what should be their individual contributions to a balanced national supply of food and fiber without Government help; that farmers have virtually no bargaining power in the commerce they conduct; that agriculture is the only major industry that does not set its prices to cover costs and reasonable profits but goes into the marketplace and asks: "What will you give me?"

Thus the farm program, from its beginning in the 1930's, sought to employ for agriculture the 2 basic requirements of any successful business in a free-enterprise economy:

First. To provide machinery whereby producers may adjust their production to market requirements; and

Second. To give the producers a voice in the price of their commodities as they deliver them into the markets.

It is astonishing to me, therefore, that the farm program, aspiring to make available to farmers, for use at their own election, these fundamental and time-tested requirements of all successful private business, has been assailed in some quarters as an impingement of freedom and as at odds with free enterprise.

National propaganda has been trained against the operation of an effective farm program.

Four great myths have been planted on the farms of America and have yielded a crop of confusion, uncertainty, and doubt, around the future of agriculture. Mistrust has been created among farmers themselves, in their own program.

First. Farmers are told that lower prices will solve their problems.

Second. Farmers are told that increased efficiency will solve their problems.

Third. Farmers are told that movement of people out of agriculture will solve their problems—that is, the problems of those who are left.

Fourth. Farmers and the Nation at large are told that the price-support program is responsible for surplus farm production.

The present Secretary of Agriculture—virtually from the day he took office in 1953—has repeatedly told his audiences, principally consumers, that the farmer is pricing himself out of his markets. We do not recall that at the same time the people who manufacture tractors, trucks, fertilizer, sell fuel and all the other requirements in the production of food and fiber, have said that their prices are too high. Indeed not, for the costs of things that farmers use in production have been increasing month by month, while farmers' profits have been going down year by year.

As to the second myth, relating to increased efficiency, recent experience indicates that the improved methods of production have not solved but have intensified the farm problem.

The improvement of efficiency in agriculture in the last few years has been unmatched in any other period of our history. Crop production per acre in 1957 was 40 percent above the 1935–39 average. Total man-hours of labor used for farm work declined by 34 percent in this 20-year period; yet, greater and greater abundance has come from the land. Output per man-hour of farm labor has increased 127 percent. The number of consumers supported by 1 farmworker has doubled, from 10 in the 1930's to more than 20 today.

Yet, for the 5 years 1953 through 1957, the rewards to the farmer and his family constantly declined.

The third myth is as cruel as it is fallacious. It seeks an answer to the farm problem by moving people out of agriculture. The theory seems to be that overall farm output would be reduced, and that total farm income would be divided among fewer farmers.

The fact is that we have experienced the greatest movement of people from our farms in the last few years that we have ever known; yet, total farm output has increased to new record levels. In a discussion of this myth, the question might well be raised as to what would happen to farm income if the population attrition continues and another 1 million of the approximately 5 million farm families go out of agriculture. The annual realized net farm income of around $11,500,000,000, when divided among 5 million farms, shows an average per farm income of $2,300, for investment, management, and labor. Divide the same total net of agriculture by 4 million farms and the per-farm income still is only $2,875.

As to the final myth—that price supports are responsible for surplus farm production—we need only to point out that total farm output in 1957 was 6 percent higher than 5 years earlier in spite of a 25-percent decline in net farm income; but the combined production of the 6 basic crops subject to acreage allotments and price supports was 13 percent lower, not higher, in 1957 than in 1952. Farm output is too great for available market outlets primarily because the technological revolution in agriculture, in the absence of a sympathetically administered farm program, is increasing total output faster than commercial markets can absorb it.

These four myths are being employed today to divide and confuse farm people and the general public. This propaganda in spite of its falsity is used in the broad assault upon the farm program.

THE LAND—THE PEOPLE—THE NATION

Mr. Speaker, the land is the source of life itself. Its ownership by fewer and fewer individuals is a dangerous thing. All history testifies to the upheaval, the decline of nations and of peoples, where control of land was concentrated in the hands of a privileged few and the many were denied its access and possession.

In these and other of my remarks the Members of this great body no doubt will note not only criticism but also a certain bitterness on my part toward the policies of Secretary Benson.

Yes; I despise his settled course toward a low-price, low-income agriculture, because of the hardships and injustices already visited upon so many farm families of this broad and rich land of ours; but this bitterness I feel, and which sometimes overbrims and I cannot contain it, comes from a deep dread and fright that Mr. Benson is leading this beloved country of ours toward the dispossession of the many on the land in favor of the few who will survive these devil-take-the-hindmost policies he has invoked upon our farmers.

He has used his office and his time not as a chief spokesman and champion of agriculture but to sow the seeds of prejudice among city people against our farmers; he has alined one farm group, one crop, one region against another, to divide and confuse our farm people; he has turned the power of government against the small farmer, condemning him as inefficient and unworthy of a place on the land.

When a Minnesota farm wife asked the Secretary: "What shall we do?" the Secretary replied: "Find other employment."

The unemployment lines and relief rolls in the cities now are packed with people who once enjoyed security and a good life on our farms. Mr. Benson's own records show that approximately 2 million persons left our farms in the brief span of 1 year, from 1956 to 1957.

Mr. Speaker, the American free-enterprise system was built upon a foundation of free and independent—and numerous—family-operated farms. I think the Nation needs to take a fresh free-enterprise look at the family farm.

FREE ENTERPRISE AND THE FAMILY FARM

There are today more independent units of enterprise in agriculture than in all other industry and business combined. Moreover, the assets of agriculture are virtually equal to the total productive values in all our manufacturing corporations. There still are almost 5 million separate and independent business enterprises operating in agriculture, while all other units of enterprise, in our industry and business, number about 4.2 million.

It will be a sad day for America, if giant corporate farmers supplant our family system in agriculture.

Free enterprise does not live on profits, interest, and rentals alone. It prospers by the incentive to every young man that, by devotion to his job and good management of his affairs, some day he may be his own boss—he may own his own farm or his own business.

It is my feeling and my fear that by the proportion we reduce the number of individual units of enterprise we weaken the American individual free-enterprise system; and it is my conviction that for agriculture we cannot afford to substitute a hired hand, corporate-managed system for the independent, free-enterprise family-farm operation.

It is astonishing to me that any American, especially an official of Government who is aware of history and of the world today, could be inclined to a philosophy guided solely by bigness in our agriculture.

Our continent was settled largely by people fleeing from the feudal estates, the baronial-operated farms, of Europe. Bigness did not produce efficiency and strength in a people in the feudal system. In our own time we have the example of the failure of collectivism on the farms of Russia, where the pride and productivity of family unit work and possession have been condemned and suppressed.

How then can we stand silent in America, in awe of bigness, while thousands of our farmers are being dispossessed because of policies of our Government that mitigate against them?

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, I implore all the Members of this House, I beseech all Americans, to examine the primary source of our strength.

We are the best-fed Nation on the face of the earth.

Our people spend a smaller porportion of their income on food than any other people on earth.

In Russia, agriculture requires the labor of fully one-half of the total population. One family on a farm hardly can feed itself and one other family in town. In America, each farm worker feeds 20 persons. Thus while half of Russia's total population works on farms, and still cannot meet the needs for food and fiber, in America the efficiency of our family farm system releases 90 percent of the Nation's total work force—for employment in factories, in mines, in shops, in transport, in all the other pursuits which, with the abundance of food and fiber from our farms—makes the United States standard of living the envy of the world.

The nature and productivity of our agriculture underlies the growth and strength of the greatest industrial establishment the world has ever known. Our agriculture produces not only an abundance—a cornucopia—of food, but supplies raw materials for our industry. The greater portion of our working force in industry and business is made up of men and women who in other nations, because of the poorness of their agriculture, are required to work on farms, if these nations are to feed themselves.

Mr. Speaker, we must protect the agricultural establishment that serves this nation so well. We cannot forfeit our farmers to an alien philosophy of concentrations and bigness.

We must have an effective farm program, to serve our farm families as our Government provides the minimum wage and collective bargaining powers to protect our labor force, and as our industry is protected by the many laws that soften the impacts of harsh and unrestrained competition.

Our farm program must enable farmers, as other businessmen, to adjust their production to their markets. It must give the producers a voice in the price of the things they sell, as is essential to any successful business.

We must begin in the next Congress to repair the damage that Mr. Benson has done—to build a new and effective farm program.

This Nation, committed to economic and political freedom under capitalism, cannot afford to permit more than one-half of its free-enterprise units and almost half of its free-enterprise assets to teeter constantly on the edge of insolvency.

It is unthinkable that urban people, from Mr. Benson's preachings, can be persuaded to a position of prejudice against our farmers.

Mr. Speaker, I have faith in the fairness and wisdom of the American people. I am supremely confident that the representatives of the urban populations will join those of us representing farm areas in this Congress to reject the Benson philosophy of low prices and fewer people in agriculture, and that they will help us to write legislation assuring to the farm families of this Nation a parity position in the rewards of enterprise, so they they, too, may enjoy full partnership in the blessings of this capitalistic system that has brought us abundance and unmatched strength and prosperity as a nation.

Some Facts and Figures on Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in response to numerous inquiries I have brought together certain facts and figures setting forth concisely the conditions of our agriculture as they relate to the total economy and including some comparisons of the last 5 years with the previous 20 years prior to the time that Mr. Ezra Taft Benson became the Secretary of Agriculture.

With the permission of the House I am inserting this material in the Appendix of the RECORD:

FACTS AND FIGURES

CCC FARM PRICE SUPPORT LOSSES

As of January 1, 1953: $1,064,617,225.

As of January 1, 1958: $5,173,746,788.

(NOTE.—The losses in 5 years, from January 1953 through 1957, were 4 times the total of losses during the previous 20-year history of Commodity Credit Corporation price-support operations.)

Twenty-year loss (1933–52): $1,064,617,225.

Loss (1953 through 1957): $4,109,129,563.

CCC OPERATIONS IN BASIC CROPS ONLY (COTTON, WHEAT, TOBACCO, CORN, RICE, AND PEANUTS)

January 1, 1953 (at the end of 20 years): $13,011,290 profit.

January 1, 1957 (4 years later): $1,992,067,863 loss.

(NOTE.—In 5 years under Mr. Benson losses on the basic crops amounted to $2,005,079,153, compared to the $13 million profit in the previous 20 years. The Commodity Credit Corporation support program for cotton, over 20 years, showed a profit of over $268 million. But this profit has been wiped out, by a cotton program loss of over $700 million in 1956 and 1957.)

LOSSES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Up to Jan. 1, 1953	$131,523,383
Since Jan. 1, 1953, to Jan. 1, 1958	1,431,467,309
Dairy program total	1,562,990,692

(NOTE.—The price support for dairy farmers was the first to be reduced by Mr. Benson after he became Secretary, and Government losses in the dairy program in the last 5 years have been greater than all costs of all Commodity Credit Corporation price support programs for all crops during the previous 20 years.)

CCC INVESTMENTS

Total CCC investments (inventory and loans) as of Jan. 1, 1953	$2,452,000,000
Total CCC investments (inventory and loans) as of Jan. 1, 1958	7,200,000,000
Total increase in 5 years	4,748,000,000

CCC investments in major crops (inventory and loans)

Crop	Amount	Value
Cotton:		
Jan. 1, 1953 bales	1,097,000	$166,779,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	5,620,000	912,041,000
Wheat:		
Jan. 1, 1953 bushels	267,847,000	1,081,545,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	942,134,000	2,498,237,000
Corn:		
Jan. 1, 1953 do	368,349,000	587,274,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	1,265,502,000	2,173,884,000
Rice:		
Jan. 1, 1953 hundredweight	168,000	878,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	15,467,000	113,749,000
Peanuts:		
Jan. 1, 1953 pounds	192,528,000	22,644,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	213,143,000	25,322,000
Tobacco:		
Jan. 1, 1953 do	544,067,000	250,373,000
Jan. 1, 1958 do	940,742,000	589,556,000
Dairy products:		
Jan. 1, 1953		8,445,000
Jan. 1, 1958		165,835,000

Farmers (1952 and 1957)

	1952	1957
Farmers' net income (billions)	$14.4	$10.8
Farmers' share of food dollar (cents)	47	40
Prices paid by farmers, index (percent of 1910–14 average)	287	296
Prices received by farmers, index (percent of 1910–14 average)	288	242
Parity ratio	100	82
Number of farms	5,421,000	4,856,000

COMPARISONS (1957)

Per capita income

People on farms, $967.

Nonfarm people, $2,082.

Hourly earnings

Farm workers, $0.69.

Factory workers, $2.07.

Average of farm prices in 1957 down 16 percent from 1952.

Net farm income in 1957 was 25 percent below 1952.

CONTRAST

Hourly earnings industrial workers in 1957 up 24 percent since 1952. Corporation dividend payments in 1957 up 37 percent since 1952.

Farm prices (as percentage of parity)

	Percent
1942	105
1943	113
1944	108
1945	109
1946	113
1947	115
1948	110
1949	100
1950	101
1951	107
1952	100
1953	92
1954	89
1955	84
1956	83
1957	82

Cash receipts of farmers (not including Government payments)

1932	$4,743,000,000
1947	29,620,000,000
1948	30,227,000,000
1951	32,958,000,000
1952	32,632,000,000
1955	29,556,000,000
1956	30,539,000,000
1957	29,757,000,000

Net income of farmers (including Government payments)

1932	$1,928,000,000
1947	17,304,000,000
1948	16,057,000,000
1951	15,158,000,000
1952	14,416,000,000

Net income (including Government payments)—Continued

1955	$11,470,000,000
1956	12,111,000,000
1957	10,840,000,000

National income

1932	$43,049,000,000
1948	210,098,000,000
1951	253,304,000,000
1952	268,805,000,000
1955	302,493,000,000
1956	320,024,000,000
1957	333,856,000,000

CONSUMERS

During the quarter of a century the farm program has operated the consumer has gotten better food at an expenditure of a smaller part of his income. Although costs of hauling, processing, handling, and merchandising food have increased substantially in the last few years, the average wage paid to factory workers in the United States would buy in 1957 almost twice as much food as the average hour's pay in 1929.

Consumers—Quantities of foods purchased by 1 hour of factory labor

	In 1929	In 1957
Bread.....loaves	6.4	11.0
Steak.....pounds	1.2	2.2
Milk.....pints delivered	7.8	16.6
Butter.....pounds	1.0	2.8
Bacon.....do	1.3	3.6
Eggs.....dozens	1.1	3.6
Potatoes.....pounds	17.7	36.3
Oranges.....dozens	1.3	3.6

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Annual Report to Constituents by Hon. Stuyvesant Wainwright, of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 15, 1958

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, this is my sixth annual report. It is submitted 3 days before the session's close, as I must return home to prepare for the visit on Long Island of a distinguished friend, RICHARD NIXON. This will cause me to miss several votes; however, as my attendance has been in the highest bracket over the years, I can expect the only objection to come from partisan political sources seeking to embarrass me for election purposes.

At the end of each congressional session I have made it a custom to submit to you, the citizen, an account of the year's activities. This is based on my fundamental philosophy that the citizen places a trust in his Representative. The Congressman must report to the people as to how he handled that trust.

In addition to this annual accounting, each week during the year I have written a column for your local newspaper. The Long Island radio stations allow me a special program every Sunday. Several hundred news items of special interest have been submitted. All this is designed to keep you, the Long Island citizen, the best informed in the country. You are just that. More newspapers are sold; more TV and radio is beamed our way; more mail is received by my office than in any other congressional area. I hasten to add that this is due possibly to the tremendous population of New York's First District—nearly 800,000 people, making it the second in size in the country.

This had been a good session of Congress. Remember, I am a Republican saying this about Democrats, for they have controlled the Congress. The Democrats are the majority party. But this Congress has been essentially a teamwork proposition, as for instance the national defense education bill put through on the Democratic side by CARL ELLIOTT of Alabama and by myself as floor leader on the Republican side. The President requested a defense reorganization plan. Congress gave it to him. He requested an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. We gave it to him. He requested continued military and civil aid for our allies in our fight against communism. We gave it to him. He submitted the largest peacetime military budget in history. We granted his requests. Alaskan statehood was passed. Civil rights legislation was enacted. All these measures were proper and necessary and were supported by me as your Representative.

In one major respect, however, this Congress deserted the American people, and particularly the union man. I refer to labor legislation. I have praised the Democrats for their help in supporting the Eisenhower program. By the same token, Democrats must assume blame for failures. By pigeonholing amendments designed to help the union worker, by offering a weak labor reporting bill, by forcing parliamentary tricks to ram through the Kennedy-Ives bill without House debate or committee hearings, the Democratic leaders failed badly in this important respect. As this is an election year, they are afraid certain union bosses would turn on them as the party that passed a strong labor bill. What a pity that the American worker should be deprived of protection because of petty politics. So much for the national scene.

On Long Island we continue to grow. We added eight new post-office facilities. They are Amityville, Bay Shore, Brookhaven, Commack, Eastport, Jericho, and Oakdale. I am especially proud of the completion of the West Islip Post Office. This turned into a personal battle with the Post Office Department which was against giving West Islip a facility.

For several years our growth has been reflected in the large number of housing problems. Homeowners had been swindled by certain sharp builders who gave the whole industry a black eye. These cases have been greatly reduced, thanks to special cooperation from acting United States Attorney Neil Wickersham and the Long Island Builders Institute. Our locality was made the subject of a special article in August's Redbook magazine.

Another major issue which took the forefront was beach erosion. With the support of the United States Army district engineer for New York, a long-awaited plan has been presented in Washington. It came too late for the appropriation of funds in this fiscal year, but prospects look excellent for calendar 1959. Added to this are my plans for federalizing both Moriches and Shinnecock Inlets over the objection of Park Commissioner Moses. This proposal of mine was approved this month by the Army engineers. This will be the culmination of a program I started some years ago and named the crusade to save Long Island.

In this regard, I should mention two other items of importance to our Long Island real estate. The first is my Fire Island National Park project. This is by no means dead or forgotten. In 1957 the economy bloc eliminated any chance of putting the necessary funds in the budget. Since then, the Interior Department has been avoiding a showdown on the issue. While this fiddling goes on, Fire Island burns. The two chances of success for the project lie through the raising of public funds or by convincing the Secretary of the Interior of the importance of this concept.

Many other Long Island matters have been processed. Take, for example, the destruction of the oyster industry in Long Island waters by the presence of starfish. Not only are the oystermen put out of work, but also a great industry dies. To correct this I presented emergency legislation to Congress. My only hope is that our action will have been in time. Another problem is the waste of a valuable airporffit, MacArthur, in the town of Islip. I have gone before the Civil Aeronautics Board in an effort to get this air field put into regular commercial service. This is being blocked by the large, powerful airlines who erroneously claim that the field would be unprofitable. The potato industry, as usual, is faced with too large a supply and a reduced demand. Congressional efforts to obtain a national marketing agreement for voluntary crop reduction were not eminently successful. Obtaining agreement amongst farmers for crop reduction is not a simple task. Realistic potato growers are the first to admit this.

Amongst the many pieces of public legislation I introduced this year were H. R. 9935, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses; H. R. 11671, a military pay readjustment bill; H. R. 11873, to improve the recruitment and training of United States Foreign Service officers; H. R. 12552, a bill to facilitate cooperative research in education.

In the field of personal service, we have processed 138 servicemen's cases; 48 incidental military cases dealing with the National Guard, Army Engineers, and so forth; 54 veterans' cases; and 92 housing complaints; and assisted in numerous immigration and passport cases. What this means is that in addition to the normal legislative process, we handle each year between three and four hundred detailed, complicated personal problems affecting the lives of countless more hundreds of people.

Each year my annual report has always contained an economic comment which has in the past been highly accurate. During the boom of 1957's summer I predicted economic trouble ahead for the the winter and spring of 1958. People

claimed this was soothsaying the impossible. Unfortunately, my prediction was correct. For the winter of 1958–59 and through next spring I conceive of economic stability for our Long Island area. I do not believe there will be boom expansion. Rather it should be described as normal growth both for industry and home construction. Unemployment will be less than normal due to expanded temporary military requirements in the airframe industry. This industry, as has been pointed out many times, will be greatly reduced in 6 to 10 years due to rocket warfare. We all hope our Long Island industrial leaders are meeting the challenge.

My service academy appointments achieved heights beyond all expectations. More boys qualified or were named alternates to the United States Air Academy than in other congressional district. The Naval and Military Academy graduates made exceptional records. Our placements at the Merchant Marine Academy continued to be the highest. Possibly because of this, our area was honored by my being placed on the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point. I was surprised beyond words to be chosen to join this distinguished group of leaders, who serve as de facto trustees of the Academy.

Earlier this year at my own expense I sent out a questionnaire to a large number of people on my mailing list. In this way I was able to obtain your views—obtain public sentiment on the major issues of the day. I spent alternate Saturday afternoons at my Huntington and Wainscott offices. In this way, people are able to visit personally and discuss their problems. This is especially helpful to those who cannot take time off during the working week or make the expensive trip to Washington.

Public service is a pleasurable experience. It has been made so by the tolerance, understanding, and mutual objectivity of the overwhelming number of constituents. Thank you.

Food Additives Bill, H. R. 13254

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GORDON ALLOTT
OF COLORADO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement on H. R. 13254.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I want to go on record as favoring this legislation, the objectives of which are unquestionably desirable in eliminating the deficiencies in the present law with respect to the protection of the public health brought about by the widespread and increased use of chemicals in modern food-processing technology.

I am concerned that some of the procedures established under this act may prove unworkable, and would hope that our committee and the distinguished chairman will follow the development of this program closely with a view to making any legislative corrections that appear necessary to insure its workability to deal effectively and expeditiously with the vast number of substances which will require administrative approval.

Amending Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOSEPH P. O'HARA
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, as has already been indicated, a most unusual situation exists and because of the statements of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] and others, I feel that the record should be made clear.

As the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] has indicated, railroad retirement and unemployment legislation is referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amendments to the Longshoremens' Act are referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] has asked unanimous consent to consider H. R. 12728 which was a bill to amend the Longshoremen's Act and when that bill was before the Senate it was amended by adding an amendment which included the Railroad Retirement Act, railroad unemployment amendments and other provisions.

Frankly, I do not see how anyone in the House can possibly know what is in this bill, regardless of statements made to the contrary. The amended bill was passed in the Senate only yesterday. We have no way of knowing whether there will be any time to debate the effects of this bill—either on the Longshoremen's Act or upon the Railroad Retirement Act. Both of these acts are very technical and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has for years spent many days in consideration of bills affecting the Railroad Retirement Act. For example, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had hearings in both 1957 and 1958 upon bills affecting the Railroad Retirement Act. A short time ago, by a majority vote of the committee, a bill was reported out of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to the floor of the House and placed on the calendar. It has never been listed for a suspension. At the time this bill was reported out, I was one of those who joined in filing minority views, which appear in the report accompanying H. R. 4353. I mailed to every Member of the House a copy of these views.

When any law is passed increasing retirement taxes, it imposes a further tax not only upon the rail carriers but upon the employees as well. As a matter of fact, railroads have opposed the imposition of further taxes this year and I have had many letters from employees of the railroads, likewise, opposing the increase in their taxes for retirement purposes. I am informed that the latest estimates by the Railroad Retirement Board indicate that total railroad retirement taxes presently paid by the employees and the employers are $575 million a year. The Board estimates that the taxes paid by both, as provided in the proposed measure, would amount to $689 million for 1959 or $114 million more than will be paid in 1958. Of that amount, the railroads' additional taxes would amount to 50 percent or $57 million. In addition, unemployment taxes paid by the carriers—and it should be remembered that the employees pay no unemployment taxes—will for 1958 amount to $115 million. For the year 1959, they will amount to $179 million or $64 million more in 1959 than in 1958. In other words, if this railroad retirement and unemployment insurance proposal would become law, the total railroad payroll taxes would next year be more than $120 million above those the railroads will pay this year.

Everyone recognizes that a majority of the class I railroads in this country are in very serious financial condition. The recent hearings before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce show that for the first 5 months of 1958 the net income of those carriers was only $72 million. Thus, the additional annual cost of the retirement and unemployment insurance proposal would be considerably greater than the net earnings for the first 5 months of this year. The record shows that 42 railroads operated at a deficit during the first 5 months of 1958. Certainly, the imposition of the very great additional payroll taxes provided in the proposal would drive some of these carriers into bankruptcy. Railroad earnings are off; railroad costs are up; railroad traffic has declined. Further, the maintenance program of the railroads by reason of the decline in earnings has been seriously impaired. Capital improvements—expenditures for additions and betterments—in 1958 will total barely half of the 1957 total. The financial situation of the railroads presents a dismal picture.

Railroad employment has declined to the place where the number of class I railroad employees for May 1958 was the lowest in this century. Increased operating costs in the form of payroll taxes will require additional layoffs, to the detriment of the railroad employees.

I have as deep and human an interest in the railroad employees as any Member of this House. Over the years, I have supported many of the proposals made by the railroad employees to improve the railroad retirement and unemployment insurance law. I have opposed legislative proposals which would endanger the soundness of the fund. I know it is easy for some to speak only of their love and interest for the railroad employees, but as responsible Members of this body we have to consider what is the practical situation not only for the railroad em-

ployees but for the rail carriers and the public interest as well. For example, if burdensome additional taxes were to be imposed upon the railroads, which would throw some of the railroads into bankruptcy, it could trigger off a depression which would be disastrous to this country.

Here we are in the last hours of the 85th Congress being asked to pass on this legislation, of which it is almost impossible to know the effects of the Senate amendments and the additional cost to the employees and employers. Passage of this bill at this time and under these circumstances would be legislative irresponsibility and against the public interest and the best interests of both the railroad employees and employers.

Congressman Dollinger's Annual Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ISIDORE DOLLINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress has achieved a remarkable record of legislative work done; it is considered the most productive Congress in a quarter of a century. It will go down in history as the Congress which squarely faced up to and constructively tackled overwhelming problems of a new era, the space age. It was called upon to legislate not only for the benefit of our Nation and the world of today, but to envision and grapple with problems of the new world of the future. I think it is safe to say that no previous Congress has had so many crises to deal with simultaneously, and it had the terrible responsibility of doing all in its power to assure humanity that there would be a world of the future.

Among other history-making acts, the 85th Congress set up a new Government agency to cope with the problems of space, and created a new star and a new State out of the Territory of Alaska.

Although the achievements of the 85th Congress are great, many vitally important measures were shelved or failed of passage. The accomplishments were due to a strong Democratic program and in spite of a sad lack of leadership on the part of our President. We remember his many splendid promises, to balance the budget, to lower taxes, to provide housing for the needy and low-income groups. Promises they were, and promises they remain, for he has not raised his voice to push the programs. Instead of the promised help, the American people are paying increased taxes, struggling to meet alltime high living costs; they lack adequate housing and educational facilities, just to mention a few areas of neglect.

The Prseident has been accused of defaulting on his responsibilities in matters of foreign policy, which caused us to reach rockbottom in the estimation of the world. He has refused to take responsibility in the Little Rock crisis, and regarding postsputnik problems, to such an extent that our people have become uneasy and have suffered loss of confidence in the strength of their leader and the security of their Nation. As to the recession, the President's policy seemed to be promise and procrastinate rather than proceed and provide.

The strategy of the Republican Party has not changed; the Republicans continue to indicate that they favor necessary and beneficial legislation, such as housing and civil rights, but when the vote is taken, their true colors are apparent. The long-standing coalition of Republicans with certain Southern Democrats, and the apathy and indifference of the President, are responsible for the defeat of numerous measures which we had hoped to pass.

MAJOR BILLS PASSED

Defense reorganization, extension of reciprocal trade, and foreign aid were vitally important to the United States, not only at home but abroad, as well as to many other free nations who must have our assistance if they are to survive and if peace is to be achieved.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958, although the first of its kind to be adopted, is, nevertheless, only a small gesture toward alleviating the grave educational crisis we face and is woefully inadequate. Educational needs of American youth must be considered our first line of nonmilitary defense, but Congress refused to meet effectively the challenge of Soviet scientific achievement. When passed, the bill had been stripped of all scholarships. I was in favor of providing scholarships to promote studies in science, mathematics, and other fields, as provided in the original bill.

In grappling with recession problems, Congress passed legislation providing for a limited extension of unemployment benefits, highway and emergency housing legislation, assistance to depressed communities, and aid to small business.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION WHICH FAILED OF ENACTMENT

The slum-clearance and public housing bill was defeated, much to my dismay, and the municipal public works projects bill was also turned down.

Congress also failed to revise and liberalize our immigration laws. It failed to provide Federal aid for school building, and to increase the minimum wage. It balked at a general cut in taxes for individuals; it refused to consider statehood for Hawaii.

SOCIAL SECURITY

I was gratified that the Congress passed the social security amendments of 1958 to increase social security primary insurance benefits, as well as to remove some existing inequities and to liberalize the Social Security Act in many other respects.

The increase of 7 percent in the amount payable to the retired worker will be of some help to those millions of our elder citizens who have been suffering grave hardships, unable to exist on present social-security benefits, due to ever-increasing living costs. I urged the Committee on Ways and Means and the House to increase cash monthly benefits by at least 10 percent, as I felt that 7 percent was inadequate, but was unsuccessful in my efforts.

I introduced a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that entitlement to State workmen's compensation benefits shall not prevent an individual from receiving full disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. Congress repealed the section of the act, as provided in my bill, so that in the future, disabled workers will be entitled to receive both social-security benefits and benefits payable on account of disability under other Federal programs or a State workmen's compensation system. I was pleased that my effort was successful.

I also introduced a bill providing for the removal of the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving social security benefits, and stated during the debate in the House that the limitation upon a pensioner's earnings is a great handicap and unjustly penalizes him. However, no major changes were made in this regard although the provisions are slightly liberalized.

Another omission, which I greatly deplore, is a program of health benefits to cover the cost of certain hospital, nursing home, and surgical services for those receiving or entitled to old-age and survivors insurance benefits. This vitally needed protection should be provided those who cannot now obtain or afford private insurance and cannot meet the expense of illness and care.

PAY RAISES FOR POSTAL AND CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

I fought hard before the committee and in the House for pay raises for our postal and classified Federal employees. I urged the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to give them the substantial salary increases they required in order to meet alltime high living costs, and stated that it would be unrealistic to grant employees a token increase which would not remedy the situation or remove hardships they were suffering. Although the increases granted by Congress were less than I had hoped for, they were the best that could be obtained, and were of some help to our faithful postal and classified employees who had been compelled to exist on a substandard, bare subsistence level.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 85th Congress in 1957 passed the first general civil rights law in three-quarters of a century, but so far it has been proved virtually ineffective, and no real progress has been made under it.

This year, when civil rights legislation was again being considered by the Committee on the Judiciary, I pointed out that the need for strong, workable, effective civil rights legislation is greater than ever.

As well as numerous bills to end discrimination, I introduced a bill which would enlist the powers and influence of the Attorney General in a determined attack upon denials of civil rights. Among other things, the bill empowers the Attorney General to sue civilly to enjoin segregation in public schools.

Although the country is committed to the principle of integration, there is no policy for carrying out integration. Congress has avoided its responsibility. The President has shrugged off any responsibility for dealing with the substance of the problem, although it is his duty to deal with it, for it is the gravest internal problem of our century.

The indifference of the President and the strength of the opponents of civil rights are apparent in the fact that the President waited many months before nominating an Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's new Civil Rights Division, and the Senate waited more than 7 months before considering confirmation of the nomination.

CONCLUSION

Space limitations prevent my discussing in detail other problems of major concern to my constituents, or the numerous bills not heretofore discussed, which I introduced for the benefit and general welfare of the people. Tax relief, veterans' benefits, increase in minimum wage, immigration, housing, legislation to aid consumers in these days of record-breaking living costs, problems of our elder citizens with regard to employment and other necessary assistance, all received my earnest attention and efforts. I shall continue to be responsive to the needs of the people I represent and to work for passage of laws to benefit them as well as for the protection and well-being of all our people and the Nation.

BRONX CONGRESSIONAL OFFICE

My congressional office at 938 Simpson Street, Bronx, is open daily. I invite my constituents to call there and discuss any requests or problems they may have. I am also happy to have them write me and allow me to have the benefit of their views regarding legislation. A warm welcome awaits those who call at my office, 1723 House Office Building, the Capitol, when they visit Washington.

Congressman William S. Hill

SPEECH
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 7, 1958

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, like every other Member of the House, I am sorry to learn of the voluntary retirement of my valued friend and esteemed colleague, the very able and distinguished gentleman from Colorado, Congressman WILLIAM S. HILL.

This great son of Colorado has rendered most conspicuous, effective service in this body. His work has been outstanding, his devotion to duty unexcelled. BILL HILL is a great American, a loyal friend and a magnificent public servant. His departure from the Congress, where he has won great public distinction as well as many warm friends, is deeply regretted by our membership.

His district is losing an exceptional Representative and the Nation is losing one of our very best Congressmen.

To strike a personal chord, I not only hold him in highest esteem, respect, and admiration, for his ability, high ideals and fine purposes, but I also cherish him as a dear friend, possessed of a warm-hearted personality, generous nature and amiable qualities that have endeared him to all of us.

I hope that in the future he and his family will enjoy every blessing of good health, success, and happiness and that he will return to visit with us as frequently as he can.

Wool in War

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WALTER M. MUMMA
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MUMMA. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include herewith an article entitled "Wool in War," written by Leslie A. Runton, president, the Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Speaker, this article was called to my attention by Mr. F. E. Masland, Jr., president of C. H. Masland & Sons, Carlisle, Pa.

The article follows:

WOOL IN WAR

(By Leslie A. Runton)

No matter how we picture the next war in our minds, it will not be the way we think it will be.

Wars of the future will be mostly small local affairs, and the big war may never be fought, because we shall be so completely outmaneuvered if we continue with our present attitudes that the answer will be blackmail or oblivion.

Some people say the next war will be over in a few minutes, so why worry? However, this does not get us away from the fact that there are still soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen currently in uniform manning stations throughout the world, operating out of barracks or fixed military establishments.

War always creates the need for mobility, and mobility requires that a fighting man survive in any environment.

There is no clothing better than wool to help a fighting man survive; wool clothing has been the staple of all the wars fought in the past down through the centuries. Modern quilted insulated clothing suitable for subzero temperature is not right for the low temperatures just above freezing, particularly when wet. The majority of temperatures encountered which lower the fighting man's ability are those existing at night, in winter, or on the ocean in the milder climates.

There is no substitute for wool next to the skin for a fighting man's clothing and there is no substitute for a wool blanket when he is wounded or wanted to get a good night's rest.

A good sleeping bag of down is very nice below freezing temperatures; but if you ever had to try one before a fire after falling into a stream or getting it thoroughly rain-soaked and had to sleep in it, you will know what I mean. You can sleep in a wet wool blanket; you can sleep in wet wool clothes and still maintain enough body temperature for health and fighting efficiency. This cannot be said of any single currently existing synthetic fiber or blanket substitute such as the quilted down or feather-type of insulating material.

History could have been quite different if wool had been available. When Hitler's army was caught before Moscow by an early winter, they lacked adequate wool clothing and wool blankets. Their fighting efficiency was so lowered that these magnificently equipped armies of well-trained fighting men were defeated by Cossacks on horseback using swords and light weapons, because they had only synthetic type clothing.

This country poured out millions of wool blankets and millions of yards of warm wool clothing in World War II, without which we could not have fought the way we did nor achieved the results which our fighting men attained.

At the beginning of any war, there is always a frantic rush for wool clothing and blankets of all types. The beginning of World War II saw France turning to America for wool uniform cloth and blankets which they could not supply from their own large textile industry. England, already well equipped with modern up-to-date textile plants, was unable to supply their need, and many United States mills ran full-out during 1938 and 1939 making wool clothing for the British armed forces.

Wool in war is as necessary as food or ammunition. We cannot fight a war without it, whether it be an atomic war or not.

Our State Department has deliberately sacrificed the wool textile industry of the United States in its tariff program of lowering costs of wool products from friendly nations overseas, added to this, the advent of the electric blanket has practically wiped out all of our good woolen blanket factories. Other technological changes in the manufacture of carpets using the needletufted operation have eliminated many velvet and axminster looms which formerly could be converted in time of war to the manufacture of wool blankets.

If wool blankets are needed in quantity in a hurry by the United States Armed Forces, America will be unable to produce them. The large mills of the American Woolen Co. along with such mills as the Alexander Smith Carpet Mills in Yonkers do not now exist. The recognized manufacturers of woolen blankets, like Beaverbrook Mills, and many others of a similar type, no longer exist. The woolen machinery has been torn out of many New England mills and the buildings have been pulled down or put to other use.

Will wool clothing, one of the vital tools in war, be available to us from the mills overseas which have taken the place of the woolen mills we formerly had within the confines of our own country? If they could not supply their own needs in 1939 and 1940, how can they supply our war needs too? If they cannot be supplied from these sources, then where will wool clothing and blankets come from for our fighting men in case of emergency?

A military man will tell you that war is fought on logistics. If wool is no longer needed in war, what will the men wear? What are they wearing now, on the ocean, on the land, when they go out on maneuvers and must sleep out in the open field? What did they wear in Korea in 1951—or in France in World War II?

If wars of the future are to be fought like wars of the past, then how much wool material will be needed and where is it to come from?

From the point of view of Connecticut, the number of looms running today on woolen fabrics is exceedingly small.

In years gone by, in Rockville, Conn., there were several thousand people employed in the five mills of the Hockanum group. Today this town is devoid of all textiles and

the buildings are used for other purposes.

In Lawrence, Mass., the Wood Mill—one of the largest mills of its type in the world and one of the mainstays for fine wool uniform material in World Wars I and II—is now completely stripped of all its machinery. There are several other mills in Lawrence almost as large—such as Arlington Mills and the Ayr Mill—which have also been turned into skeletons. In Burlington, Vt., the Winoski Mills of American Woolen Co. have no wheels turning, nor is there any machinery set up to run.

When the administration made the decision to lower the tariff on woolen fabrics to the extent that all these mills had to go out of business, was any consideration given to the key position of wool in war, which is as vital today as it ever was in the past?

Department of Justice Wrong on Fair Trade Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, some time ago the Department of Justice made a statement in regard to S. 3850, the fair-trade bill coauthored by the distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and myself. The statement was critical of the bill. It seemed to me that it was not a satisfactory appraisal of the merits of the bill. In all justice to the bill and the thousands of small-business men who strongly support it, it seemed to me that the Department of Justice statement itself should be subjected to critical analysis.

This task of analysis has been performed for me by Mr. Herman S. Waller, attorney and tax counselor of Chicago, and counsel to the National Association of Retail Druggists. Mr. Waller has done a fair and incisive job. It ought to be read by every person who harbors the mistaken notion that the fair-trade bill is in conflict with our antitrust laws or the best traditions of our free enterprise system.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Waller's letter to me be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WALLER & WALLER,
Chicago, Ill.

SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PROXMIRE: At the request of Mr. Phil Jehle, counsel to the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, that I prepare material for your reply to the Department of Justice statement against S. 3850, the so-called fair trade measure, I respectfully submit the following:

A practical reply will necessarily divide my comments into two parts; namely, legal and the other economic—social and moral. From a legal viewpoint my comment will make replies to specific Department of Justice statements culled from their communication dated July 21, 1958.

1. The statement asserts that: "The FTC Act and the Sherman Act prohibit resale price control agreements." This statement is incorrect. Neither act prohibits resale price agreements. The fact is that the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Dr. Miles Medical Co.* v. *Park and Sons Co.* (220 U. S. 373) held vertical resale price agreements in restraint of trade. This decision, however, was overruled by the *Old Dearborn* case (229 U. S. 133), based upon statutory enactments permitting such vertical agreements which establish resale prices.

It was because of the Supreme Court decision in the *Dr. Miles* v. *Park* case that the Congress in the late twenties endeavored to enact a Federal Resale Price Maintenance Act, then better known as the Capper-Kelly bill. Unsuccessful in this effort, small business turned to the State legislatures beginning in 1931, and by about 1941, 45 of the 48 States in the Union enacted fair trade laws which in fact legalized resale price maintenance on branded products, when such products are in competition with similar products manufactured and distributed by others, and providing when such resale price maintenance is vertically established, that is, when such agreements to establish resale prices are only between a trademark owner and his distributor, specifically prohibiting horizontal resale price maintenance between competitors of products.

The Congress on two occasions, in order to effectuate the State Fair Trade Acts as it may apply to interstate commerce, in 1936 amended the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by the Miller-Tydings Act, and in 1952 Congress amended the FTC Act by the McGuire Act to give effect to the State laws providing for resale price maintenance. In this manner Congress gave approval to the concept embraced in the State laws. These laws have been adjudicated in many State and Federal court decisions, validated by the United States Supreme Court in the *Old Dearborn* case (229 U. S. 183 (1936)). This left 3 States and the District of Columbia without the benefit of fair trade and a vehicle which made effective fair-trade enforcement difficult and practically impossible. For this and other reasons detailed in my brief, beginning at page 53, small business turned again to Congress—result—the pending bill in the House, H. R. 10527 and S. 3850 in the Senate.

2. The Department of Justice statement alleges correctly that with the Miller-Tydings and the McGuire Acts resale price maintenance is left to individual State discretion. But S. 3850 substitutes Federal approval of private price control arrangements to all commerce and that violations of such private controls become a Federal offense.

By this part of the statement the Department of Justice raises in fact three issues; namely, States rights, congressional recognition of competitive practices in the market place, and the results of violations if S. 3850 became law. With reference to States rights and the recognition by Congress of impediments to the free flow of interstate commerce, I desire to quote from a reply I made to a Congressman making a similar inquiry. In brief it follows:

"(3) Conflict of sovereign policies.

"In this respect I may start by saying that under our dual system of government (State and Federal) every Federal act or policy may, and inevitably does, involve a conflict or difference of opinion, some to the extent of outright disregard, and one which led to a civil war (the question of slavery). However, it is a foregone conclusion, and by the Constitution the States have ceded the right to Congress to regulate interstate commerce, and courts have repeatedly held that such regulation extends to local commerce (that is, local retail or wholesale sales) when such transactions interfere with the effective regulation of interstate commerce or a congressional policy with reference thereto.

* * * * * *

"The Constitution gives Congress the right to so regulate interstate commerce (a) as to eliminate unfair and deceptive methods of competition thereby preventing the formation and growth of monopoly and concentration in any field of commerce; (b) to provide and encourage equal opportunities in the market place, thereby effectuating the basic philosophy and benefit of the antitrust laws which condemn monopolistic, deceptive, and uneconomic practices which are engaged in by the concentrated financially powerful retail giants in the field of distribution; (c) to foster and maintain in the public interest and economic efficiency a workable, free, and fair competition between producers of branded merchandise who normally have a deep interest in the wide and effective distribution of the goods they manufacture while competing for the favorable acceptance of the consuming public; (d) to condemn false, deceptive, and misleading advertising which leads to the disparagement and defamation of competitors, as well as to the injury and destruction of property rights.

"The communication infers that this measure seeks to amend the State constitution in States in which the courts held the nonsigner provision of its State fair trade act to be contrary to the due process clause of its State constitution, I have covered this point in detail in my extended brief as item (a) beginning on page 109 and concluding on page 122. On this point I have cited dozens of State and United States Supreme Court decisions. Permit me here to quote only 1 or 2 United States Supreme Court decisions.

"The leading case is *Old Dearborn Distributing Co.* v. *Seagrams* (299 U. S. 183), which upheld the validity of the State fair trade acts of Illinois and California, in which the court with reference to the due process clause said:

" 'Nor is section 2 so arbitrary, unfair, or wanting in reason as to result in a denial of due process. We are here dealing not with a commodity alone, but with a commodity plus the brand or trade-mark which it bears as evidence of its origin and of the quality of the commodity for which the brand or trade-mark stands. Appellants own the commodity; they do not own the mark or the good will that the mark symbolizes. And good will is property in a very real sense, injury to which, like injury to any other species of property, is a proper subject for legislation. Good will is a valuable contributing aid to business—sometimes the most valuable contributing asset of the producer or distributor of commodities. And distinctive trademarks, labels, and brands, are legitimate aids to the creation or enlargement of such good will. It is well settled that the proprietor of the good will is entitled to protection as against one who attempts to deprive him of the benefits resulting from the same, by using his labels and trade-mark without his consent and authority. *McLean* v. *Fleming* (96 U. S. 245, 252.)

" 'The contention that section 2 of the act denies the equal protection of the laws in violation of the 14th amendment proceeds upon the view that it confers a privilege upon the producers and owners of goods identified by trade-mark, brand of name, which it denies in the case of unidentified goods. As this court many times has said, the equal-protection clause does not preclude the States from resorting to classification for the purposes of legislation. It only requires that the classification must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the legislation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced shall

be treated alike. *Colgate* v. *Harvey* (296 U. S. 404, 422, 423), and cases cited.'

"In a more recent case (1955) considering the application of the due process clause, it is significant to note the emphatic statement of United States Supreme Court Justice Douglas, speaking for the Court in the case of *Lee Optical of Oklahoma* v. *Williamson*, when he said:

" 'The Oklahoma law may exact a needless, wasteful requirement in many cases. But it is for the legislature, not the courts, to balance the advantages and disadvantages of the new requirement. But the law need not be in every respect logically consistent with its aims to be constitutional. It is enough that there is an evil at hand for correction, and that it might be thought that the particular legislative measure was a rational way to correct it.

" 'The day is gone when this Court uses the due process clause of the 14th amendment to strike down State laws, regulatory of business and industrial conditions, because they may be unwise, improvident, or out of harmony with a particular school of thought.'

"The communication raises the ever-present problem of State rights. As proponents, we too are for State rights, providing the policy of a few States does not tend to vitiate the policies of the vast majority of the States in the Union, or when the policy of a few States militates with congressional policy which affects the entire commerce of all the States and Territories in the Union. Our democratic form of government is based upon majority rule and Federal legislation is the law of the land."

With reference to violations, if this measure becomes law, it is not a fact that such violation becomes a Federal offense. This measure does not create any offenses, it merely restates the common law which provided redress by an injured party against another who knowingly and willingly assaults the right of another, in this instance damage to one's property rights evidenced by his good will and reputation in his trademark and association with his distributors. This measure does not impose any obligations on anyone without his express knowledge, nor does it impose upon anyone the duty of embracing resale price maintenance. This measure does not require any Federal agency enforcement, nor any congressional appropriations for its effectiveness. Moreover, the measure does not change present State or Federal industry enforcement procedure, when interstate commerce is involved.

3. The Department of Justice statement makes mention of the applicability of the provision of this measure with reference to facts which were involved in the McKesson-Robbins decision. This objection is no longer valid since its consideration by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee any possible clash with the decision was obviated, and the provision was revised to read:

"He, the proprietor of a trademark, may so establish such resale prices for his wholesale distributors, notwithstanding paragraph (10) of this section (being paragraph 9 of S. 3850), even though he sells his merchandise to retailers in competition with such wholesale distributors, if (1) such sales to retailers are made at the same prices he establishes for such wholesale distributors for comparable sales and (2) he is not a wholesale distributor of products other than products which he manufactures."

4. The statement further stresses that this measure imposes resale-price controls by notice, whereas under existing law such imposition was made only after some retailers have already agreed with a proprietor of a trademarked product on resale prices. The Department of Justice in this respect seems to blow hot and cold. At first it strenuously objected to the fact that a nonsigner retailer to an existing resale-price-maintenance contract constituted a novel legal premise. This, irrespective of the long-established rule in the law of torts that provides that interference with contractual obligations constitutes a tort actionable at law as is any assault to another involving any property right. This also irrespective of the fact that every State Fair Trade Act in the 45 States expressly declares it to be an unfair practice, actionable at the suit of an aggrieved party against another who sells a product at a price less than established by a fair-trade contract pursuant to the provisions of the act. Now it also objects to the provision that before anyone could become amenable to the provisions of this measure with reference to resale prices he must have first had actual notice of the establishment of such resale prices.

In either case, under the existing law as well as this measure before resale-price maintenance could be enforced, the party against whom it may be enforced must have had actual notice, and must have acquired the products in question after the prices were established. Moreover, what is so novel or strange about giving notice? Witness just a few instances: A summons; a subpena; speed-limit signs; 5-day rent notices; street-intersection stop signs; notices to appear before a congressional committee; or the legend notice required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to appear on all containers containing so-called dangerous drugs, which label reads, "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing the contents without a doctor's prescription." Records will show that many druggists have paid substantial fines, and some have served jail sentences for disregarding this legend notice; there are, of course, myriads of other similar situations. It is interesting to note that on the subject of notice there are numerous cases, but just to cite 1 or 2: *The Old Dearborn Distributing Co.* v. *Seagrams* (299 U. S. 183), in which the United States Supreme Court validated the State Fair Trade Act, with reference to notice said:

"Appellants here acquired the commodity in question with full knowledge of the then-existing restriction in respect of price which the producer and wholesale dealer had imposed, and, of course, with presumptive if not actual knowledge of the law which authorized the restriction. Appellants were not obliged to buy; and their voluntary acquisition of the property with such knowledge carried with it, upon every principle of fair dealing, assent to the protective restriction, with consequent liability under section 2 of the law by which such acquisition was conditioned."

In *Bitterman* v. *Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.* (207 U. S. 205), with reference to notice the United States Supreme Court said:

"That the complainant had the lawful right to sell nontransferable tickets of the character alleged in the bill at reduced rates we think is not open to controversy, and that the condition of nontransferability and forfeiture embodied in such tickets was not only binding upon the original purchaser but upon anyone who acquired such a ticket and attempted to use the same in violation of its terms is also settled. *Mosher* v. *Railroad Co.* (127 U. S. 390). See, also *Boylan* v. *Hot Springs Co.* (132 U. S. 146).

* * * * *

"Any third person acquiring a nontransferable reduced rate railroad ticket from the original purchaser, being, therefore, bound by the clause forbidding transfer, and the ticket in the hands of all such persons being subject of forfeiture on an attempt being made to use the same for passage, it may well be questioned whether the purchaser of such ticket acquired anything more than a limited and qualified ownership thereof, and whether the carrier did not, for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, retain a subordinate interest in the ticket amounting to a right of property therein, which a court of equity would protect. *Board of Trade* v. *Christie Grain & Stock Co.* (198 U. S. 236), and authorities there cited. See also, *Sperry & Hutchinson Co.* v. *Mechanics' Clothing Co.* (128 Fed. Rep. 800)."

5. Finally the Department of Justice statement continues for a page or more to deplore the provisions of paragraph (9) of the measure which provides restrictively that a distributor of a so-called fair-traded product may cooperate with the proprietor thereof in the effective enforcement of maintaining established prices voluntarily set by such a proprietor in the sale of his own products. What could be wrong with a provision which premits cooperation between interested parties to carry out the intent and purpose of a measure enacted by the Congress to accomplish the suppression of objectionable market-place practice which experience reveals it to impair the free and fair flow of the benefit of competition in the interest of the consuming public? On the contrary, this provision displays alertness on the part of Congress in its effort to make its aims effective, practical, and workable, at the same time mindful of the real intent and purpose of the antitrust laws by reiterating the restrictive safeguards contained in this provision against conspiratorial, collective, and horizontal price-control activities, thereby fully and effectively preserving the benefits of fair competition in the market place.

It is indeed anamolous for the Department of Justice as well as the Federal Trade Commission to take a negative position against legislation so overwhelmingly accepted and vividly established by market-place experience, when, in fact, both agencies are charged with promotion of the purposes of both the Federal Trade Commission Act and the antitrust acts. The Federal Trade Commission Act since its inception provided that unfair methods of competition in commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, are hereby declared unlawful. And that the basic philosophy of the antitrust laws is primarily to suppress the formation and growth of trusts and monopolies which may restrain trade or commerce; to foster and maintain the free flow of competition in the market place; to restrain concentration in any given endeavor of commerce; to afford fair and equal opportunities in the market place; and to foster such competition which will promote equality and the furtherance of our cherished free enterprise system. So that any method or practice (such as this measure forbids) engaged by a segment of the market place in any given field of endeavor which eliminates competitors or their effectiveness is contrary to the direct provisions of the FTC Act and inimical to the basic philosophy of the antitrust laws.

Economically the Department of Justice statement raises its traditional objections against resale price maintenance by bandying the unsubstantiated allegation that resale price maintenance will likely tend to increase prices to consumers. This statement is based upon conjectures and is not borne out by 27 years of experience in the market place under State fair trade laws. As a matter of fact the contrary is testified to by the opponents' own statements, highlighted by the writer's rebuttal statement as well as by the material of the writer's brief in items A to H inclusive, commencing on page 108 and concluding on page 166 in which is refuted the following issues raised by the Department of Justice:

"(a) That this measure, as well as the State Fair Trade Acts contravene the due process and equal protection clauses of the State and Federal constitutions.

"(b) That the price maintenance concept as provided for in this measure and corrob-

orated by the experiences of State Fair Trade Acts is inconsistent with the basic philosophy of the antitrust laws.

"(c) That the legislation contemplated by this measure is susceptible as a cloak to hide general price fixing, presumably horizontal price fixing.

"(d) That effectual enforcement of this measure will impair competition at all levels of production and distribution.

"(e) That this measure will permit price fixing by private persons for their own pecuniary interest. Without consideration for the consumer, and that such price fixing would not be tested for reasonableness by any instrumentality public or private.

"(f) That the the economic conditions of today do not warrant preserving and effectuating resale price maintenance as is provided in this measure nor as is provided in the State Fair Trade Acts, as was necessary when such laws were first enacted in the early thirties.

"(g) That there is already legislation toward the elimination of price discrimination and other methods of unfair methods of competition.

"(h) That legalized resale price maintenance will restrict passing on probable price reductions made possible by the more efficient distributor."

Your attention is also directed to the writer's rebuttal statement recently filed with Senator BIBLE's committee, who heard testimony on S. 3850, a copy of which I am forwarding under separate cover. Your attention is specially directed to contention No. 12 and the conclusion remarks of said statement. With reference to the brief, of which I make frequent mention in this communication, I presume you have a copy thereof. Copies have been filed and are available either from the BIBLE committee professional staff in the Senate, or from the House professional staff for the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. At any rate, a copy may be obtained from Mr. George Frates, the (NARD) National Association of Retail Druggists, Washington representative, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

I deem it a privilege to have been afforded this opportunity to furnish the within information in connection with the consideration of S. 3850. Feel free to call on the writer for such information concerning this matter whenever you believe I may be helpful. With best wishes and regards, I am

Respectfully yours,

HERMAN S. WALLER.

Thomas S. Gordon

SPEECH

OF

HON. PETER F. MACK, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I deeply regret that the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, the Honorable THOMAS S. GORDON, of Illinois, is retiring from Congress this year.

This decision must have been as difficult for TOM to make as it has been for the rest of us to accept. The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee will all miss TOM GORDON because they, like the members of the Illinois delegation, know full well what a dedicated public servant he has been. He has made a great record as a Member of Congress and as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He has led this committee in some of our most turbulent times in the field of foreign affairs. His contribution will be long remembered. I join with my colleague and with the other Members of the House of Representatives in wishing our friend much happiness and success in the years ahead.

Patriotism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

Hon. EVERETT McKINLEY DIRKSEN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article on the subject of patriotism, by Mark Tully Glass, the late son of Spaulding Glass, an outstanding and prominent Chicago attorney. This address was delivered by Mark on the occasion of his graduation from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., in 1953. He completed his freshman year in college at Ripon College in Wisconsin before he met an untimely accidental death in July 1954. Mark was an outstanding student of history and the thoughts expressed by him in May 1953 are as pertinent now as they were then.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PATRIOTISM

(By Mark T. Glass)

Ladies, gentlemen, and fellow cadets, I feel it a great honor to be able to present to you my oration and so not without humility do I embark upon the discussion of my subject, Patriotism.

Our patriotism was undoubtedly founded on that great day of July 4, 1776 (the signing of the Declaration of Independence). By this, the representatives of our Thirteen Original Colonies courageously pledged their independence of Great Britain. Those men, who unselfishly fought against overwhelming odds for the independence of our country may be considered our first patriots.

As a young man of today, I am thoroughly confused and disturbed in my thinking. I have read of the zealots of 1776 and of other great patriots and heroes of our history. But where are our patriots today? In contrast, I meet with boys of my own age who scoff at the silly idea of volunteering to serve in the Armed Forces of this country; I read of the unpatriotic events that occur around me; the lack of devotion on the part of the men who hold some of the highest posts in our country; I hear of tax evaders; I hear of the political blunders of Yalta and Korea; of the numerous bribes endangering our law enforcement and safeguarding rackets and racketeering; of the infiltration of Commies into our Government positions.

Our willingness to sacrifice our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor seems to have faded. The American individual works only for himself. He works only to stay out of Korea. This is quite a contrast to World War I, when those of fighting age who stayed around home or hesitated to serve were contemptuously called slackers. The American refers, today, to that police action in Korea, thinking that it is a battle of little importance. Little does he know that on September 26, 1943, his country, by a wide majority, pledged its support in situations like Korea. The United States is the power behind the United Nations. Without it, the United Nations would have failed in that dangerous situation of Korea. Korea was the test of America's loyalty to the United Nations, and it showed it by contributing the majority of troops to fight in Korea. Immediately following the example, the other countries in the United Nations contributed their troops. Korea has proved that the United Nations has the power to stop an aggressor nation concentrated on the destroying of the world peace. One nation cannot fight communism alone. Communism can only be defeated by the combined efforts of the free nations of this world. In order for America to have security it must build up its defense in those countries that will be the first to encounter the aggressor nations threatening to disturb the peace of this world. The increased advancement of science has made the bombing of America very feasible. No longer is America too far away to be troubled by wars in foreign countries. Little does the American realize that in a short period of 2 hours at least one of our most important industrial cities can be devastated.

It is truly a poor thing to see Americans taking advantage of their guaranteed freedoms by blaspheming their own Government, when thousands of persons today risk their lives to come to America and enjoy the freedoms that it grants to its citizens. The old proverb, "It's an ill bird that fouls his own nest," is a very good description of some of our citizens today. It is little wonder why some of the countries of the United Nations are reluctant to donate troops to Korea when they see the common people in America reluctant to fight for the principles of the United Nations. Those citizens who criticize the failure of some of our politicians fail to realize that it was themselves who voted these stupid beings into office. If the average American had enough interest in his Government, he would have been able to prevent some political disasters which happened in the past. The lack of interest on the part of the American people in the affairs of the Government has provided for the separation of the politician from the people he represents. The American Government today is slowly switching to rule of politicians instead of the people. Politicians can no longer rely on the opinions of the American people when the average voter spends a short time looking over various biased opinions and listening to the few opinions of his friends. As Abraham Lincoln once said, "If this Nation is ever destroyed, it will be from within, not from without."

Let's face it, Americans. Our patriotism is decreasing. Open debate in our public schools is sadly lacking. How can we expect the average American to be an intelligent voter when he is not given a just chance to become one? If the American voter is to form an intelligent opinion, he must see all sides of the particular question that he's interested in. He can do this if he is given the chance to know the opinions of all classes of people. This is the reason why the American people must debate more freely with each other. In order to do this profitably we must erase our prejudices and the ill will we feel toward one another. If we do this our Nation and our patriotism will be preserved. We will proudly be able to say that our country is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The people will be able to recognize intellectual dishonesty and blunders of our Government. The people will know the true facts about such situations as Korea and will never allow blunders like that to occur again. This year a new man will assume a terrific burden, the burden of immense power and immense respon-

sibility. Let us look up to him as a great leader and treat him as such. The destiny of America rests in its people. Our patriotism must be preserved.

Long Life and Happiness to Representative Usher Burdick in His Retirement

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS J. LANE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, when USHER L. BURDICK came to Washington as Congressman at large from North Dakota in 1935, he brought in his person the clear and invigorating spirit of the West.

As a fledgling Member in 1942, I was immediately attracted by his frank and honest comment on the serious issues of that time, and his saving grace of humor which helped to break many a tense deadlock.

Later, as I worked side by side with him on the Judiciary Committee, my respect developed into a lasting friendship that I count as one of my happiest experiences as a Member of Congress.

For USHER is a man of his word.

He insists on carrying his share of the load.

As an easterner from a somewhat populous area, I was fascinated by the reminiscences of his boyhood in the Dakota Territory, where he grew up in the neighborhood of the Sioux and learned their language. And from the way he spoke, I knew that he shared their love of the open country, where a man has room to grow.

He liked the taste of his early schooling, and went on to graduate from the State normal school at Mayville, N. Dak. Then he and his young bride entered the University of Minnesota, where USHER played on the championship football teams of 1903 and 1904.

After graduation, he started the practice of law.

With his boundless energy and enthusiasm, and his genuine liking for people, he branched out into public life, becoming, in turn, State representative, speaker of the house, Lieutenant Governor, assistant United States district attorney, and Congressman at Large. Ever since the beginning of 1935, with the exception of 1 term, he has served all the people of North Dakota with devotion and distinction.

Congressman at Large takes in a lot of territory, and it takes a big man to represent a whole State in the United States House of Representatives.

But that is the way USHER BURDICK wanted it; the more people he could help, the greater was his joy in serving.

When a man gives the best of his life to others, the time comes when he must pause and rest.

USHER BURDICK bids farewell to the Halls of Congress and to his many friends in the Nation's Capital.

As he goes home to North Dakota, he does not need to pack his memories. They are rich, and full, and will accompany him forever, reliving the stirring events of which he was a part, and recalling the many grateful colleagues who served with him in Congress.

Goodby, USHER, and God bless you.

Sequoia Park

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARLAN HAGEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting for printing in the Appendix of the RECORD a story from the Fresno Bee of August 21, 1958, over the byline of Norman Clyde.

The article in question deals extensively with what are perhaps the most beautiful mountains in the United States. Seven of the highest peaks in the Nation are in Sequoia Park, which is part of my congressional district. I am certain that this article will be of interest to all potential travelers to California:

SEQUOIA PARK HAS 7, SIERRA 11 OF STATE'S 14,000-FOOT MOUNTAINS

(By Norman Clyde)

There are 13 peaks in California with altitudes exceeding 14,000 feet. Eleven are in the Sierra Nevada, one in the White Mountains eastward across Owens Valley from this range, and one—Mount Shasta—in the northern part of the State, north of the Sierra Nevada proper. Those in the Sierra Nevada are in the southern portion of the range, seven within the Sequoia National Park.

Mount Whitney, at 14,495 feet, the highest mountain in the United States apart from Alaska, is near the southern terminus of the Sierra Nevada. A few miles south of it are two others, Mount Muir (14,025 feet), and Mount Langley (14,042). Northward between it and the Kings-Kern Divide, a portion of the north boundary of the pack, are four: Mount Russell (14,190), Mount Barnard (14,003), Mount Tyndall (14,025), and Mount Williamson (14,384).

TRIO STANDS OUT

The most striking of these peaks are Mount Whitney, Mount Russell, and Mount Williamson.

Mount Muir is a great spire, the loftiest of a series of them along the crest running southward from Mount Whitney. It is impressive when seen from some directions, especially from the east. Mount Langley, the most southerly of the higher mountains of the Sierra Nevada, has considerable resemblance in form to Mount Whitney and like it, is most imposing when seen from the east and the northeast, since it fronts these directions with precipices of several thousand feet.

Mount Barnard is the least picturesque of the 14,000-foot peaks. Mount Tyndall, immediately north of it, is rather striking from the south and southeast.

Partly because it rises among a number of peaks not greatly inferior to it in elevation and partly because of the lack of steepness of some of its slopes, notably those facing the southwest, Mount Whitney, when seen from the directions from which it is usually beheld, is not so impressive as its great altitude might lead one to expect.

ENCHANTMENT IN DISTANCE

From a distance, however, even from the least striking angles, it shows up to much better advantage, its great height and magnitude rendering it a truly sublime sight.

Most of the best points from which it may be viewed are as yet seldom trod by human foot.

Among these is a long ridge running northward from Mount Irvine; an unnamed peak, slightly more than 13,000 feet high, directly east of Mount Whitney; and the southeastern shoulder of Mount Russell. From these various prominences the great alpine basins or cirques extending along the eastern base of Whitney, the cliffs, sheer in most places, stand out in impressive grandeur.

UNUSUAL BEAUTY

Mount Russell, the first peak north of Mount Whitney, is a little known but truly beautiful mountain. It is dwarfed by proximity to its more massive neighbor, but it has a Gothic beauty of line among the finest in the Sierra. This is seen to best advantage from the north and east faces of Mount Whitney, from the lower east peak of Mount Russell itself, and from others to the northeast beyond Tulainyo Lake.

Some 12 miles in an air line north of Mount Whitney, the second highest mountain in California, Mount Williamson, rises in a bold series of sharp peaks, the loftiest of which attains an altitude of 14,384 feet.

To the north, west, and south it presents cliff faces in some places sheer, in others furrowed and broken by numerous chutes. To the east and southeast it declines less precipitously, although still steeply, in the former direction to the margin of Owens Valley, 6,500 feet above sea level.

As seen from this valley it is the most nobly impressive peak in the Sierra. From some angles, notably from the northeast, it has some resemblance to a vast cathedral.

Northward from Mount Williamson no more 14,000-foot peaks occur for upward of 40 miles. The next is Split Mountain or the South Palisade of 14,025 feet. It is an impressive mountain as seen from the valley to the east, but its great southeastern cliffs rising sheer above a large cirque and displaying variegated hues, are best seen from Cardinal Mountain, the first peak south of it.

A few miles northeast of Split Mountain the Palisades proper begin. They are a group of lofty peaks extending in a crescent from the southeast to the northwest. Their jagged summits fall away in great couloir-cleft walls to the south and overlook a spacious mountain amphitheater to the north. The amphitheater contains a series of 8 or 10 glaciers ranging from small ones a few acres in extent to the one at the north base of the North Palisades covering an area of several square miles, the largest in the Sierra.

The first of the mountains of this group is the Middle Palisade, 14,040 feet in altitude, a rugged, chimney furrowed wall with prominent buttresses when seen from the south. It is a still more nobly impressive mountain when seen along the length of a deep canyon or across a spacious cirque at its head, from the north and northeast. It is among the finest peaks in the Sierra Nevada and comparatively few persons have scaled its beetling crags to set foot on its narrow summit.

Northwestward several miles from the Middle Palisade along a jagged crestline, Mount Sill attains an altitude of about 14,162 feet. Its summit, not a sharp one compared with the other peaks of the group, drops away in sharp cliffs to the north and northeast, but is less precipitous in other directions.

It is an imposing pyramid of beautiful symmetry and balance when beheld from the northeast, across the basin of Big Pine Creek, a direction from which relatively few have looked upon it.

Scarcely more than a mile west of Mount Sill rise the battlemented spires of the North Palisade, 14,242 feet in elevation, the third highest peak in the Sierra Nevada and one of the most superb mountains in the entire West. It is a series of sharp peaks and pinnacles of dark granite rock gradually tapering to sharp summits only a few feet in di-

ameter. Although awesome when seen from the south, it is more Alpine when viewed from the north across the mountain amphitheater and the glacier at its base as it rises in a craggy front topped by sharp spires and supported by prominent buttresses.

With the North Palisade, the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sierra Nevada cease. Looking northeastward from its summit across the wide basin of Owens Valley, one is impressed by a mountain of great height whose great mass of rocks of softly blended reds and browns narrow to a summit of 14,286 feet in altitude.

HIGHEST OF RANGE

This is White Mountain Peak, the highest mountain in the range of the same name extending in a north-south direction east of Owens Valley. It is California's best representative of a so-called desert mountain, its form being unglaciated and there being relatively few streams and no great amount of forest upon it. To the east and west profound canyons drop away far down the steep escarpment on either side of the range.

In northern California, more properly a part of the Cascades than of the Sierra Nevada, Mount Shasta in lone grandeur rises to an altitude of 14,165 feet. Both on account of its isolation and because of the beauty and sublimity of its lofty cone it is the most nobly impressive single mountain in California and is second only to Mount Rainier in this respect among the great volcanic peaks of the Northwest.

LANDMARK OF NORTH

Far across undulating plains, forests, and lower mountains of this portion of California its great cone, snow covered during a great portion of the year, is a conspicuous landmark.

Of the 14,000-foot peaks of the Sierra Nevada, partly because it is the highest mountain in the United States and partly because its summit can be reached from either the east or the west by an excellent trail, Mount Whitney is the most popular. Hundreds yearly ascend it both afoot and on horseback.

It can also be climbed by various other routes from comparatively safe and easy to very difficult and somewhat hazardous ones. Second in popularity is Mount Shasta, scores of persons usually making their way up its long steep south slope. Among mountaineers the North Palisade is a favorite because it affords a greater choice of routes of varying difficulty and involves both snow and ice work.

KALEIDOSCOPIC

The views obtained from the tops of the 14,000-foot mountains are of a scope which a nonmountaineer cannot realize. Mountain and valley, desert and forest extend in panoramas that baffle description. Outstanding as vantage points from which the finest views can be had are Mounts Whitney, Williamson, all of the Palisades, but notably the North, White Mountains, and Mount Shasta. The Californian who has not stood on at least one of her 14,000-foot peaks cannot fully realize the grandeur of California mountains at their best.

TVA Bonds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLARENCE CANNON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, in response to the reference to me citing a paragraph from my remarks of July 24, 1958, appearing at page A7842 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the distinction is that the TVA bonds are not an obligation of the United States. They are not a part of the public debt.

Diplomacy by Postage Stamp

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUST E. JOHANSEN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, the United States Post Office Department recently adopted a policy of issuing up to two commemorative postage stamps a year honoring foreign-born leaders in the fight for freedom.

The first of these "Champions of Liberty" stamps, as they are called, was issued on August 30, 1957, honoring Ramon Magsaysay, the late beloved President of the Philippines.

The second set of stamps in this series was issued on July 24, 1958, honoring Simon Bolivar, the great South American patriot.

The Richmond News Leader, in their August 5, 1958, issue has a pertinent editorial on this matter titled "Diplomacy by Postage Stamp."

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include the editorial of the Richmond News Leader in the RECORD:

DIPLOMACY BY POSTAGE STAMP

In today's Forum, an indignant correspondent expresses some summer outrage at the recent issuance of a 4-cent stamp commemorating Simon Bolivar. Aren't there enough American heroes to go around, he asks? What of Lee? What of Jackson? What of Stuart and Forrest?

Our disgruntled friend may be molified to learn that the Bolivar stamp is simply an expression of a long-established custom in the world of philatelics. Indeed, we are advised by philatelist Nat Horwitz, one of Richmond's ranking authorities on such things, the United States Government is lagging behind in this worldwide exchange of courtesies.

At least a dozen foreign countries have honored George Washington on their postage stamps, Mr. Horwitz notes, and 15 or 20 countries have issued stamps bearing the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Argentina and Peru have issued stamps honoring Samuel F. B. Morse; Brazil and Ecuador have put out some Harry Truman stamps; Brazil honored Grover Cleveland; Nicaragua once brought out a Will Rogers issue.

Bolivar happens to be the first South American to be honored on a United States stamp, but he is by no means the first foreign national. Sun-Yat-Sen appeared on a United States stamp in 1942 and Ramon Magsaysay, of the Philippines, on an 8-cent commemorative in 1957. Such historic figures as Rochambeau, De Grasse, Pulaski, Baron von Steuben, and Peter Stuyvesant also have appeared.

The Post Office Department, contrary to our correspondent's resentful assumption, has not overlooked opportunities for some of this same pleasant diplomacy here at home. Lee and Jackson appeared together on a 4-cent commemorative in 1937, and Lee has been twice honored since then on 30-cent and 3-cent issues. Stuart and Forrest haven't made the philatelic rolls, but a 1951 issue featured a Confederate soldier.

Such commemorative issues offer one of the finest ways ever invented for making a few friends at no expense. The Post Office Department may lose money on practically everything else it does, but it makes money in its philatelic operations. And if a Bolivar stamp will bring in a profit and gain some support in South America, who's to complain? Our Government, as recent events indicate, could use more of both.

Radar Units Save 61 Lives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, during the past several years the Department of Defense has been constructing a network of aircraft control warning stations along the northern perimeter of the United States. The radar system has been set up as a warning system as well as a means of giving aid to distressed airplanes.

Each of these installations cost several hundred thousand dollars to construct and they have been open to some criticism. There are a half dozen of these installations in Montana.

A recent editorial appearing in the Chicago Daily Sun-Times points out an excellent reason for the construction of these radar units. Two of these radar stations were very instrumental in saving the lives of 61 persons aboard a commercial aircraft earlier this week. The Air Force men who operate these stations were able to guide the distressed airliner to safety. The plane was on a transcontinental flight to Los Angeles via the polar route. The report states that one of the engines burst into flames shortly before landing. Had it not been for the radar installations at Cut Bank and Havre, Mont., everyone aboard the plane would have been lost.

This was indeed a heroic deed and the men who man these two units are to be highly commended for their alertness in coming to the aid of this distressed airliner.

There has been some justified criticism about military laxity in controlling air traffic in relation to commercial air lanes but the radar installations, in cooperation with the new aviation agency, will be most effective in making air travel even more safe, lessening the possibility of air collisions and hazardous emergency landings.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Chicago Sun-Times editorial be printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

HOW 61 LIVES WERE SAVED

In recent months the military has been widely criticized for causing airplane collisions. We joined in the criticism on this page last spring after two commercial planes and many passengers were lost as a result of midair collisions with military aircraft.

The criticism of errant military planes is still valid, but today we offer words of praise for the military and its work in saving the lives of 61 persons aboard a commercial aircraft earlier this week.

The lives were saved because Air Force men at two radar stations in Montana guided the distressed airliner to safety.

The plane was en route from London to Los Angeles via the polar route when it lost a propeller. The plane's distress signals alerted units of the Central Air Defense Command. Radar installations at Cut Bank and Havre, Mont., immediately took over the job of guiding the plane to a safe landing at Cut Bank.

Moments before the plane landed an engine burst into flames. "Within 2 or 3 minutes the plane would have burned and everybody would have been lost," a Government investigator said.

The modest radar men involved may not view themselves as heroes. But we do, and it's certain those 61 passengers do too.

Dr. Ernest S. Griffith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an article which appeared in the Washington Post and Times Herald Sunday, August 3, 1958, relating to the retirement of Dr. Ernest S. Griffith as chief of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress.

Dr. Griffith and his staff have no doubt been of service at one time or another to each and every Member of this body, and I, for one, desire to recognize him upon the occasion of his retirement and wish him many years of enjoyment in time to come.

The article follows:

E. S. GRIFFITH TO RETIRE AS DIRECTOR OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERVICE

(By James Carberry)

Over the past 18 years Ernest S. Griffith probably has been asked more questions than anybody on Capitol Hill.

Last year, for example, he and his staffers in the Legislative Reference Service fielded almost 70,000 questions—and satisfactorily answered virtually all of them.

Griffith is retiring September 15 as Director of the Service, a department of the Library of Congress which acts as a research and factfinding agency for Congressmen. He will become dean of American University's new School of International Service.

One of the knottiest questions came up about a year ago, Griffith recalled, when a group of Congressmen asked who wrote the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The pledge was first published September 8, 1892, in the magazine Youth's Companion.

New York Congressmen thought Francis Bellamy, of Rome, N. Y., wrote it, while Congressmen from Massachusetts favored James B. Upham, of Malden, Mass. Upham was publisher of the magazine and Bellamy was an editor when the pledge was printed.

After a 17-month study, Service researchers concluded Bellamy was the author. While Bellamy consistently claimed to have written it, researchers noted Upham was quiet as a clam on the subject.

TITLES LISTED

Not all the questions directed to the Service by Congressmen and their staffers are of such general interest, Griffith reported. Titles of research reports over the past several months include:

"Gross Public Debt, Interest Paid and Computed Interest Ratios"; "Supreme Court Decisions Overruled by Subsequent Decisions"; and "Slavery in Saudi Arabia and the Official Attitude Toward It."

Since he assumed the directorship, Griffith has seen the staff grow from 40 to 200 and the annual budget increase from $99,500 to $1.3 million. And in that time, the number of requests per year has tripled.

In his parting memo to Congress, Griffith explains one major reason for the increase: namely, that more and more constituent mail is referred to the Service for answering. These now number about 25,000 letters a year, Griffith reports, of which more than half are from schoolchildren.

STUDENT MAIL PROBLEM

While many Congressmen welcome the letters, Griffith said, the student mail has begun to constitute something of a problem. He estimates that 12 percent of all the Service's research is devoted to answering queries from constituents, and that it costs about $75,000 a year.

Asked to describe his proudest achievement as Service Director, Griffith replied: "I think I am proudest of the fact that we have operated independently of the executive branch in a technical age.

"In the late 1930's and early forties, Congress was becoming more and more dependent on the executive for its know-how. What we have done is make possible the intelligent functioning of the legislative branch without reliance on the executive arm or special interests."

At 61 Griffith is looking forward to his new job. He explained: "When the time comes that you are past 60 and someone thinks you still have got a creative career ahead of you, the flattery is irresistible."

Griffith's successor in the $17,500-per-year post will be Hugh L. Elsbree, former Deputy Director of the Service and presently head of the political science department at Wayne University in Detroit.

Unemployment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement on the unemployment situation:

UNEMPLOYMENT

While this has been a hard-working and greatly productive session in many ways, I have sincere regrets over the failure of Congress to act on two antirecession proposals that were made by myself and other Members.

One, of course, is the comprehensive public-works program that I introduced early in the session; the other is the tax rebate on last year's income which I had suggested be paid in cash directly from the Treasury to the taxpayer.

The situation in which the average wage earner finds himself today, Mr. Speaker, is not good. Many are unemployed; many more fear that they will be shortly. The administration's own figures show that unemployment is expected to be greater next year than it is this year.

It was in light of these facts that I introduced my bills. One would have furnished employment to those whom private enterprise was temporarily unable to care for; the other would have provided badly needed rent and food money in the interim. Thus, many families would have been saved from privation and heartbreak.

I felt that these things were important. In fact, I felt that they were perhaps the most important things that we had before us.

I admit that global concerns are pressing, that foreign aid is of great moment, that the Military Establishment must be kept at peak efficiency, that business must be rescued from the doldrums, but first and foremost I insist that the welfare of the individual American family is paramount.

Twenty-five years ago, we found ourselves struggling through misery and want in a major effort to reconstitute the economy merely because relief had been too long delayed. I do not want to see our people go through that trial by fire again. I want to see palliative measures enacted to head off such a calamity. That is what I tried to do by introducing this legislation.

I shall introduce it again in January. I pray it may not be too late.

Congressman Chamberlain Has 97 Percent Voting Record on Legislative Rollcalls in 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, because I firmly believe the people of the Sixth District of Michigan are entitled to complete information as to the voting record of their Representative in Congress and because I am proud of the record I have made here I want everyone in my district to have the opportunity to examine and evaluate it. Thus I am pleased to present a complete report of my voting and attendance record on all rollcalls and quorum calls during the 1st and 2d sessions of the 85th Congress so that my constituents can see easily and quickly my position on each of them.

The description of bills is for identification purposes only. No attempt has been made to elaborate on issues involved in each measure but I have endeavored to eliminate confusing parliamentary terms. Because brief summaries cannot reflect the full significance of each bill, I invite the people of my district to write me or speak with me in connection with any vote about which they desire additional information.

It will be noted that there were 100 rollcall votes during the 1st session of the 85th Congress and that I missed only 1 of them, giving me an attendance record of 99 percent. In the second session I missed only 5 of 93 rollcall votes for an attendance record of 95 percent. My overall voting record on legislative rollcalls for both sessions of the 85th Congress is 97 percent, as I missed only 6 of 193 such votes.

The report follows:

Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
1	Jan. 3	Call of the House	Present.
2	Jan. 3	Election of Speaker	Martin.
3	Jan. 29	Quorum call	Present.
4	Jan. 29	H. Res. 123, resolution to take up H. J. Res. 117, authorizing President to undertake military and economic cooperation with nations in the general area of the Middle East. (Passed, 262 to 146.)	Yes.
5	Jan. 30	H. J. Res. 117, authorizing the President to undertake military and economic cooperation with nations in the general area of the Middle East. (Passed, 355 to 61.)	Yes.
6	Feb. 5	H. R. 4249, amendment to reduce by $2,000,000 the amount which States can spend for administration of public-assistance grants. (Passed, 205 to 168.)	Yes.
7	Feb. 6	H. R. 2367, providing drought relief payments to ranchers for deferred grazing. (Passed, 270 to 109.)	No.
8	Feb. 19	Quorum call	Present.
9	Feb. 20	Quorum call	Present.
10	Feb. 27	Quorum call	Present.
11	Feb. 27	Quorum call	Present.
12	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Present.
13	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
14	Mar. 7	Quorum call	Present.
15	Mar. 7	H. Res. 188, providing for House agreement to Senate amendments to the Middle East resolution. (Passed, 350 to 60.)	Yes.
16	Mar. 12	Quorum call	Present.
17	Mar. 12	H. Res. 192, resolution to take up H. Res. 190, requesting the President to indicate where substantial reductions in the 1958 revised budget can be made. (Passed, 219 to 185.)	No.
18	Mar. 12	H. Res. 190, motion to return H. Res. 190 to committee with instructions to substitute resolution commending President for requesting departments to review budget requests to determine where cuts can be made and requesting President to make information received available to House. (Failed, 185 to 214.)	Yes.
19	Mar. 12	H. Res. 190, passage of resolution requesting President to indicate where substantial reductions in 1958 budget may best be made. (Passed, 220 to 178.)	No.
20	Mar. 13	Quorum call	Present.
21	Mar. 13	Quorum call	Present.
22	Mar. 13	H. R. 4901, motion to kill the bill establishing a minimum acreage allotment for corn. (Failed, 168 to 237)	No.
23	Mar. 13	H. R. 4901, final passage of bill establishing a minimum acreage allotment for corn. (Failed, 188 to 217)	Yes.
24	Mar. 14	Quorum call	Present.
25	Mar. 14	Quorum call	Present.
26	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
27	Mar. 21	Quorum call	Present.
28	Mar. 25	Quorum call	Absent.
29	Mar. 26	Quorum call	Present.
30	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
31	Mar. 27	H. Res. 85, authorizing House Banking and Currency Committee to conduct an investigation of national monetary and credit policies. (Failed, 174 to 225.)	No.
32	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 29	Quorum call	Present.
34	Apr. 1	Quorum call	Present.
35	Apr. 2	Quorum call	Present.
36	Apr. 3	Quorum call	Present.
37	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $30,000 the appropriation for new positions in the Department of Labor. (Passed, 286 to 126)	Yes.
38	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $204,000 the appropriations for new positions in Solicitor's Office in the Department of Labor. (Passed, 241 to 171.)	Yes.
39	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $46,300 the appropriations for new positions in the Bureau of Labor Standards. (Passed, 246 to 169)	Yes.
40	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $136,000 the appropriations for new positions in the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment rights. (Failed, 137 to 275.)	Yes.
41	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $442,000 the appropriations for new positions in the Bureau of Employment Security. (Passed, 214 to 205.)	Yes.
42	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $12,186,000 funds for unemployment compensation grants to States. (Passed, 220 to 200)	Yes.
43	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $1,500,000 funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees. (Passed, 253 to 167)	Yes.
44	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $263,800 the appropriation for new positions in Mexican farm labor program. (Passed, 242 to 77)	Yes.
45	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $346,000 the appropriation for new positions in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Passed, 217 to 202)	Yes.
46	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $31,000 the appropriation for new positions in the Women's Bureau. (Failed, 206 to 210)	Yes.
47	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $288,000 the appropriation for new positions in the Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department. (Passed, 214 to 205.)	Yes.
48	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $1,327,000 the increase in funds for the Food and Drug Administration. (Failed, 130 to 285)	Yes.
49	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to reduce by $1,482,000 the appropriation for new positions in the Office of Education. (Failed, 206 to 207)	Yes.
50	Apr. 4	H. R. 6287, amendment to delete language providing $30,000,000 to States for local sewage disposal plant construction. (Failed, 185 to 231)	Yes.
51	Apr. 8	Quorum call	Present.
52	Apr. 8	H. R. 6306, authorizing an additional $10,500,000 for construction of a new bridge across the Potomac River. (Passed, 190 to 131)	No.
53	Apr. 8	Quorum call	Present.
54	Apr. 8	Quorum call	Present.
55	Apr. 9	Quorum call	Present.
56	Apr. 9	Quorum call	Present.
57	Apr. 10	Quorum call	Present.
58	Apr. 10	Quorum call	Present.
59	Apr. 10	S. J. Res. 72, approving an agreement amending Anglo-American Financial Agreement of 1945 relative to deferment of certain interest payments. (Passed, 218 to 167.)	Yes.
60	Apr. 11	H. Res. 191, increasing from $100,000 to $350,000 funds for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study of Federal regulatory agencies. (Passed, 225 to 143.)	No.
61	Apr. 15	Quorum call	Present.
62	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
63	Apr. 17	Quorum call	Present.
64	Apr. 17	H. R. 6871, amendment to cut $7,039,958 from funds provided for United States contributions to international organizations. (Failed, 167 to 205.)	Yes.
65	May 7	Quorum call	Present
66	May 8	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 9	Quorum call	Present.
68	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
69	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
70	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
71	May 14	Quorum call	Present.
72	May 14	Quorum call	Present.
73	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
74	May 15	H. R. 7441, amendment to Department of Agriculture appropriation bill terminating Soil Bank program at the end of fiscal, 1957. (Passed, 192 to 187.)	No.
75	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
76	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
77	May 22	H. R. 7599, motion to return to committee bill appropriating funds for legislative branch with instructions to delete $7,500,000 for construction of an additional House office building. (Failed, 176 to 206.)	Yes.
78	May 22	H. R. 7599, passage of legislative branch appropriations bill. (Passed, 279 to 93)	Yes.
79	May 22	H. Res. 254, motion to take up H. R. 2 which would permit Illinois to increase diversion of Lake Michigan water. (Passed, 267 to 102)	No.
80	May 22	H. R. 2, motion to return H. R. 2 to committee pending United States-Canadian report on effect of increased water diversion on Great Lakes. (Failed, 143 to 225.)	Yes.
81	May 22	H. R. 2, permitting Illinois to increase diversion of Lake Michigan water. (Passed, 222 to 144)	No.
82	May 23	Quorum call	Present.
83	May 23	H. R. 985, motion to kill the bill relieving chief judges of Federal circuit and district courts of administrative duties when they become 75 years old. (Failed, 47 to 293.)	No.
84	May 24	Quorum call	Present.
85	May 24	Quorum call	Present.
86	May 24	Quorum call	Present.
87	May 27	Quorum call	Present.

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Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
88	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
89	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
90	May 29	Quorum call	Present.
91	May 29	H. R. 7665, motion to return Defense Department appropriation bill to committee with instructions to restore $313,000,000 cut by them. (Failed, 151 to 242.)	Yes.
92	May 29	H. R. 7665, passage of Defense Department appropriation bill. (Passed, 394 to 1)	Yes.
93	June 3	Quorum call	Present.
94	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
95	June 5	Quorum call	Present.
96	June 5	H. R. 259, motion to take up H. Res. 259, the administration's civil-rights bill. (Passed, 291 to 117)	Yes.
97	June 6	Quorum call	Present.
98	June 6	Quorum call	Present.
99	June 6	Quorum call	Absent.
100	June 7	Quorum call	Absent.
101	June 7	Quorum call	Absent.
102	June 7	Quorum call	Absent.
103	June 7	Quorum call	Absent.
104	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
105	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
106	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
107	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
108	June 13	Quorum call	Present.
109	June 14	Quorum call	Present.
110	June 17	Quorum call	Present.
111	June 18	Quorum call	Present.
112	June 18	H. R. 6127, motion to return civil rights bill to committee with instructions to add the jury trial amendment. (Failed, 158 to 251)	No.
113	June 18	H. R. 6127, passage of the civil-rights bill. (Passed, 286 to 126)	Yes.
114	June 18	Quorum call	Present.
115	June 18	H. R. 7221, motion to agree to Senate amendment to supplemental appropriation bill providing $14,000,000 for initiation of Federal flood-insurance program. (Failed, 186 to 218.)	Yes.
116	June 19	Quorum call	Present.
117	June 20	Quorum call	Present.
118	June 21	Quorum call	Absent.
119	June 21	H. R. 6974, extending for 1 year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. (Passed, 345 to 7)	Yes.
120	June 24	Quorum call	Present.
121	June 25	Quorum call	Present.
122	June 25	H. R. 7963, making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency. (Passed, 393 to 2)	Yes.
123	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
124	June 26	H. R. 6287, motion to reject conference report on the appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (Failed, 73 to 321.)	No.
125	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
126	June 27	Quorum call	Present.
127	June 27	S. 1428, motion to return to committee with instructions that specific cost figures be inserted, the bill authorizing furniture for the new Senate Office Building. (Failed, 135 to 232.)	Yes.
128	June 27	S. 1429, motion to return to committee with instructions that specific cost figures be inserted, the bill authorizing enlargement and remodeling of suites in the existing Senate Office Building. (Failed, 148 to 216.)	Yes.
129	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
130	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
131	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
132	July 8	Quorum call	Present.
133	July 8	Quorum call	Present.
134	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
135	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
136	July 10	H. R. 8240, amendment authorizing Defense Department to discontinue activities that compete in the private business without securing prior congressional approval. (Failed, 183 to 230.)	Yes.
137	July 10	H. R. 7390, motion to return to committee for further study the bill limiting the use of advisory committees by the executive branch. (Failed, 183 to 225.)	Yes.
138	July 10	H. R. 8364, motion to return to committee for further study the bill extending the Reorganization Act of 1949. (Failed, 46 to 338)	No.
139	July 11	Quorum call	Present.
140	July 11	Quorum call	Present.
141	July 12	Quorum call	Present.
142	July 12	H. R. 72, motion to return to committee for further study the bill amending the World War Veterans' Act of 1924 to limit the number of relatives who could claim accumulated Government benefits of a legally incompetent veteran. (Passed, 191 to 161.)	No.
143	July 15	Quorum call	Present.
144	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
145	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
146	July 17	Quorum call	Present.
147	July 19	Quorum call	Present.
148	July 19	S. 2130, motion to return the mutual security bill to committee with instructions to delete the Development Loan Fund. (Failed, 181 to 227)	No.
149	July 19	S. 2130, passage of Mutual Security Act of 1957. (Passed, 254 to 154)	Yes.
150	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
151	July 23	H. R. 2474, increasing the basic salary of postal workers by $546 a year. (Passed, 379 to 38)	Yes.
152	July 23	Quorum call	Present.
153	July 25	Quorum call	Present.
154	July 25	H. R. 1, motion to kill the bill providing for Federal assistance to States for school construction. (Passed 208 to 203)	No.
155	July 29	Quorum call	Present.
156	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
157	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
158	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
159	July 31	S. 1856, establishing an Airways Modernization Board to development and modernize navigation and traffic control. (Passed, 375 to 17)	Yes.
160	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
161	July 31	H. R. 2147, motion to kill the bill authorizing Federal construction of a $32,220,000 irrigation and municipal water project at San Angelo, Tex. (Failed, 189 to 202.)	Yes.
162	July 31	H. R. 2147, passage of bill authorizing a $32,220,000 Federal reclamation project at San Angelo, Tex. (Passed, 201 to 190)	No.
163	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
164	Aug. 1	H. R. 8643, authorizing the FPC to issue a license to the New York State Power Authority for power improvements at Niagara Falls. (Passed, 313 to 75.)	Yes.
165	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
166	Aug. 1	H. R. 6763, motion to take up H. R. 6763 authorizing construction of a tunnel rather than a bridge across the Potomac River. (Passed, 297 to 76.)	No.
167	Aug. 1	H. R. 6763, motion to kill the bill authorizing the construction of a tunnel rather than a bridge across the Potomac River. (Failed, 175 to 194)	Yes.
168	Aug. 2	Quorum call	Present.
169	Aug. 2	H. R. 6763, motion to resume debate on bill authorizing construction of a tunnel rather than a bridge across the Potomac River. (Passed, 275 to 59.)	No.
170	Aug. 2	H. R. 6763, amending the bill authorizing construction of a tunnel across the Potomac River by substituting a bridge for a tunnel. (Passed, 226 to 109.)	Yes.
171	Aug. 5	H. R. 6709, approving the implementation of a treaty with the Republic of Panama. (Passed, 279 to 91)	Yes.
172	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
173	Aug. 6	Quorum call	Present.
174	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
175	Aug. 7	H. R. 9131, motion to return the supplemental appropriation bill to committee with instructions to reduce new TVA funds by $9,784,000. (Failed, 158 to 244.)	Yes.
176	Aug. 7	H. R. 9131, passage of supplemental appropriations bill. (Passed, 330 to 75)	Yes.
177	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
178	Aug. 7	H. Res. 362, motion to take up H. R. 7244, amending Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, permitting deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. (Failed, 175 to 216.)	Yes.

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Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
179	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
180	Aug. 8	H. R. 4813, adoption of conference report authorizing acquisition of certain land for a District Auditorium-Cultural Center. (Failed, 115 to 284.)	No.
181	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
182	Aug. 8	H. R. 8992, amendment to delete from a bill authorizing United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency a section providing for congressional control over transfer of nuclear material. (Passed, 298 to 100.)	Yes.
183	Aug. 9	Quorum call	Present.
184	Aug. 9	H. R. 8926, amendment eliminating $3,000,000 authorized for plutonium reactor study in bill authorizing appropriation for Atomic Energy Commission. (Failed, 197 to 201.)	Yes.
185	Aug. 9	H. R. 8906, amendment eliminating $55,000,000 for construction of a natural uranium and a plutonium recycle reactor in bill authorizing appropriation for AEC. (Passed, 211 to 188.)	Yes.
186	Aug. 9	H. R. 8906, amendment authorizing $132,621,000 for the cooperative power reactor demonstration program and deleting provision for Government ownership and operation of generating plants. (Passed, 213 to 185.)	Yes.
187	Aug. 9	H. R. 8906, passage of bill authorizing appropriations for AEC. (Passed, 383 to 14)	Yes.
188	Aug. 9	H. R. 2462, motion to kill the bill providing an 11-percent salary increase for classified Federal employees. (Failed, 70 to 319)	No.
189	Aug. 9	H. R. 2462, passage of bill providing an 11-percent salary increase for classified Federal employees. (Passed, 329 to 58)	Yes.
190	Aug. 13	Quorum call	Present.
191	Aug. 13	H. R. 8090, motion to accept Senate amendment to Interior Department and Corps of Engineers public works appropriations bill earmarking $500,000 for the Bruces Eddy project in Idaho. (Rejected, 23 to 363.)	No.
192	Aug. 13	H. R. 5836, raising 1st, 2d, and 3d class mail rates. (Passed, 256 to 129)	Yes.
193	Aug. 14	Quorum call	Present.
194	Aug. 14	S. 2130, adoption of conference report on the mutual security bill. (Passed, 226 to 163)	Yes.
195	Aug. 14	S. 1383, amendment of Interstate Commerce Act to change requirements for obtaining a freight forwarder permit. (Passed, 177 to 176)	No.
196	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present.
197	Aug. 15	H. R. 9302, motion to return to committee with instructions to restore $715,000,000, the mutual security appropriations bill. (Failed, 129 to 254.)	Yes.
198	Aug. 15	H. R. 9302, passage of mutual security appropriations bill. (Passed, 252 to 130)	Yes.
199	Aug. 19	H. R. 7993, providing for Government guaranty of private loans to certain air carriers. (Passed, 242 to 94)	Not voting.
200	Aug. 20	H. R. 1937, adoption of conference report authorizing construction of a District of Columbia stadium on Federal land. (Failed, 135 to 234)	No.
201	Aug. 20	S. 1520, motion to return to conference committee with instructions to limit to $30,000 a bill authorizing $112,500 for disposal of a dam in West Virginia. (Failed, 137 to 232.)	Yes.
202	Aug. 21	H. R. 9131, motion to accept Senate amendment eliminating funds for additional airport in Washington in supplemental appropriation bill. (Failed, 125 to 233.)	No.
203	Aug. 21	H. R. 9131, motion to accept Senate amendment adding $475,000 for the Columbia River project in supplemental appropriation bill. (Failed, 141 to 216.)	No.
204	Aug. 21	H. R. 9379, amendment restoring $30,000,000 for a program of cooperation with private industry in Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill. (Passed, 214 to 135.)	Yes.
205	Aug. 22	H. Con. Res. 17, authorizing printing of 500,000 additional copies of an illustrated booklet on the Capitol at a cost of $95,000. (Passed, 183 to 129.)	No.
206	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
207	Aug. 23	H. R. 9131, motion to agree to Senate amendment to supplemental appropriation bill providing $425,000 for the Columbia River project and $50,000 for Rathbun Dam. (Passed, 166 to 121.)	No.
208	Aug. 23	H. R. 9131, motion to agree to Senate amendment to supplemental appropriation bill providing $425,000 for Columbia River project but amending it to delete the $50,000 for Rathbun Dam. (Passed, 165 to 120.)	No.
209	Aug. 23	S. 2229, adoption of conference report providing for Government guaranty of private loans to certain airline carriers. (Passed, 203 to 77)	No.
210	Aug. 23	H. Res. 407, citing Louis Hartman for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer certain questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Passed, 276 to 0.)	Yes.
211	Aug. 23	H. Res. 409, citing Bernard Silber for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions before the Un-American Activities Committee. (Passed, 263 to 0.)	Yes.
212	Aug. 27	Quorum Call	Present.
213	Aug. 27	H. Res. 410, motion to end debate on question of agreeing to Senate amendments to civil rights bill. (Passed, 274 to 101)	Yes.
214	Aug. 27	H. Res. 410, adoption of amendment to civil-rights bill limiting jury trials in criminal contempt proceedings. (Passed, 279 to 97)	Yes.
215	Aug. 27	H. R. 7915, amending United States Code to restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting effects of Supreme Court decision in Jencks case. (Passed, 351 to 17.)	Yes.
216	Aug. 27	Quorum call	Present.
217	Aug. 27	S. 2792, revising immigration and nationality laws to relieve certain "hardship" cases. (Passed, 295 to 58)	Yes.
218	Aug. 30	Quorum call	Present.
219	Aug. 30	S. 2377, adoption of conference report on bill to amend United States Code to restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting effects of Supreme Court's decision, Jencks. (Passed, 315 to 0.)	Yes.
220	Aug. 30	H. R. 9302, adoption of conference report on the mutual security appropriation bill. (Passed, 194 to 122)	Yes.

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Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
1	Jan. 7	Quorum call	Present.
2	Jan. 15	H. R. 9739, authorizing the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for the national security. (Passed, 374 to 0.)	Yes.
3	Jan. 21	Quorum call	Present.
4	Jan. 22	Quorum call	Present.
5	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955, motion to return to committee with instructions to reduce by $2,000,000,000 a bill authorizing a temporary increase in the public-debt limit. (Failed, 115 to 275.)	No.
6	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955, final passage of bill authorizing a temporary increase in the public-debt limit. (Passed, 328 to 71)	Yes.
7	Jan. 23	H. R. 10146, providing additional appropriations for the Defense Department and transferring $150,000,000 for the accelerated missile defense program. (Passed, 388 to 0.)	Yes.
8	Feb. 4	H. R. 2151, suspending for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wool. (Passed, 250 to 129)	Yes.
9	Feb. 10	Quorum call	Present.
10	Feb. 18	Quorum call	Present.
11	Feb. 19	H. J. Res. 2, motion to kill the bill providing for payment of $25,000,000 to the Crow Indians in exchange for lands to be used in the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir project. (Failed, 152 to 197.)	Yes.
12	Feb. 25	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 26	Quorum call	Present.
14	Feb. 26	H. R. 10881, amendment to 2d supplemental appropriation bill to provide $10,000,000 each for Glen Canyon project and Trinity River project. (Passed, 200 to 184.)	Yes.
15	Mar. 4	Quorum call	Present.
16	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Present.
17	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
18	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, motion to kill the bill incorporating Hoover Commission recommendations for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. (Failed, 119 to 275.)	No.
19	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, final passage of bill incorporating Hoover Commission recommendations for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. (Passed, 311 to 86.)	Yes.
20	Mar. 11	S. 497, motion to return to committee, with instructions to eliminate 4 projects and reduce Federal costs on 14 others, a bill authorizing $1,500,000,000 for rivers, harbors and flood control. (Failed, 167 to 234.)	Yes.
21	Mar. 11	S. 497, final passage of bill authorizing $1,500,000,000 for construction and repair in connection with rivers, harbors, and flood control. (Passed, 321 to 81.)	Yes.
22	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 69, requesting the President, as an antirecession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for military construction projects. (Passed, 375 to 20.)	Yes.
23	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 68, requesting the President, as an antirecession measure to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for civil construction projects. (Passed, 370 to 16.)	Yes.
24	Mar. 19	Quorum call	Present.

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Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
25	Mar. 19	S. 3262, motion to suspend rules and pass an act to authorize not more than $4,000,000 for construction by Armed Forces of sports arena for 1960 Olympic games (⅔ vote necessary). (Failed 257 to 139.)	Yes.
26	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
27	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, motion to return to committee with instructions to limit to dairy producers a bill to prevent reductions in price supports and acreage allotments for all farm commodities below 1957 levels. (Failed 173 to 211.)	Yes.
28	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, permitting reduction in price supports and acreage allotments for all farm commodities below 1957 levels. (Passed, 210 to 172)	No.
29	Mar. 25	H. Res. 507, motion to take up the military pay increase bill. (Passed, 382 to 5)	Yes.
30	Mar. 25	H. R. 11470, increasing pay of military personnel by varying percentages and carrying out recommendations of Cordiner Committee. Passed, 366 to 22.)	Yes.
31	Mar. 26	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
34	Mar. 27	H. R. 8230, motion to kill the bill to permit a nonprofit foundation to construct a Freedom Wall National Monument on Federal land near Arlington National Cemetery. (Passed, 195 to 169.)	Yes.
35	Mar. 28	H. R. 5822, on adoption of conference report to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit airlines to retain net capital gains from sale of old equipment for reinvestment in new flight equipment. (Passed, 276 to 63.)	Yes.
36	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
37	Mar. 28	S. 3262, authorizing not more than $4,000,000 for construction by Armed Forces of sports arena for 1960 winter Olympic games. (Passed, 218 to 102.)	Yes.
38	Apr. 1	H. R. 10589, appropriating $750,000 for the Civil Rights Commission. (Passed, 273 to 98)	Not voting.[1]
39	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, rejecting the House-Senate conference report on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958. (Failed, 109 to 222)	No.
40	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, adoption of conference report on Federal-Aid Road Act of 1958 authorizing appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. (Passed, 300 to 28.)	Yes.
41	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
42	Apr. 22	Quorum call	Present.
43	Apr. 22	H. Res. 465, motion to take up the bill permitting the Navy to serve margarine. (Passed, 233 to 130)	No.
44	Apr. 22	H. R. 912, amending the bill permitting the Navy to serve margarine to forbid the Navy from acquiring margarine when surplus butter available from CCC, except for use in overseas areas where use of butter impractical. (Passed, 207 to 161.)	Yes.
45	Apr. 29	H. Res. 551, motion to take up the bill authorizing Government construction and sale of 2 superliner passenger vessels. (Passed, 343 to 31)	Yes.
46	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
47	Apr. 29	H. R. 11451, authorizing construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Commission of 2 superliner passenger vessels. (Passed, 289 to 94)	Yes.
48	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.
49	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 1	H. R. 12065, amendment embodying administration proposals to the bill authorizing temporary unemployment benefits for persons exhausting benefit rights under existing State laws. (Passed, 223 to 165.)	Yes.
51	May 1	H. R. 12065, final passage of amended bill providing Federal loans to States to extend their unemployment compensation programs to persons who have exhausted benefits under current State law. (Passed, 372 to 17.)	Yes.
52	May 6	Quorum call	Present.
53	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
55	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 14	H. R. 12181, passage of the $2,958,900,000 authorization bill for the Mutual Security Act of 1958. (Passed, 259 to 134)	Yes.
59	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 15	H. R. 12428, making appropriations for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary, and U. S. Information Agency. (Passed, 320 to 51)	Yes.
61	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
62	May 21	H. R. 7999, motion to take up the bill providing statehood for Alaska. (Passed, 217 to 172)	Yes.
63	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
64	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
66	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 22	H. R. 5836, adoption of conference report raising salaries of postal workers and increasing postal rates. (Passed, 381 to 0)	Yes.
68	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
69	May 22	Quorum call	Absent.
70	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
71	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
72	May 23	Quorum call	Present.
73	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
74	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
75	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
76	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
77	May 27	Quorum call	Absent.
78	May 28	H. R. 7999, motion to kill the bill providing for admission of Alaska into the Union. (Failed, 174 to 190)	No.
79	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
80	May 28	H. R. 7999, motion to kill the bill providing for admission of Alaska into the Union. (Failed, 172 to 202)	No.
81	May 28	H. R. 7999, final passage of bill providing for statehood for Alaska. (Passed, 210 to 166)	Yes.
82	June 2	Quorum call	Present.
83	June 3	Quorum call	Present.
84	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
85	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
86	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
87	June 5	H. R. 12738, amendment to increase by $99,000,000 the funds allocated to the Army in the Defense Department appropriation bill. (Passed, 225 to 159.)	No.
88	June 5	H. R. 12738, appropriating funds for the Department of Defense. (Passed, 390 to 0)	Yes.
89	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
90	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
91	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
92	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
93	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
94	June 11	H. R. 12591, to kill the bill providing a 5-year extension of the President's authority to enter into trade agreements. (Failed, 146 to 268)	No.
95	June 11	H. R. 12591, final passage of bill providing for a 5-year extension of the President's authority to enter into trade agreements. (Passed, 317 to 98.)	Yes.
96	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
97	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
98	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
99	June 12	H. R. 12541, motion to return to committee to amend as requested by the President, a bill providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense. (Failed, 192 to 211.)	Yes.
100	June 12	H. R. 12541, passage of bill providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense. (Passed, 402 to 1)	Yes.
101	June 17	Quorum call	Present.
102	June 18	S. 3910, motion to pass revised version of the vetoed River and Harbor and Flood Control Act. (Passed, 374 to 17)	Yes.
103	June 19	H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions of Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. (Passed, 362 to 18.)	Yes.
104	June 19	H. R. 12716, amending the Atomic Energy Act authorizing transfer of atomic weapons, information, and certain material to allies, pursuant to agreements for cooperation subject to congressional veto. (Passed, 345 to 12.)	Yes.
105	June 25	H. R. 11077, to incorporate the veterans of World War I of the U. S. A. (Passed, 389 to 2)	Not voting.
106	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
107	June 26	H. Res. 609, providing for consideration of an omnibus farm bill that included a separate commodity program, extension of the farm surplus disposal law, and several milk programs. (Failed, 171 to 214.)	Not voting.
108	June 26	S. 1832, motion to suspend rules and authorize appointment of 1 additional Secretary of State (⅔ vote necessary). (Failed, 224 to 145)	Yes.
109	June 27	H. R. 12695, adopting conference report on bill providing 1-year extension of existing corporate and certain excise tax rates and repealing excise taxes on transportation of property. (Passed, 367 to 9.)	No.

[1] Excused, death in family.

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Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
110	June 27	H. R. 12181, motion to kill conference report authorizing $3,031,400,000 for the mutual security program. (Failed, 134 to 238)	No.
111	June 27	H. R. 12832, authorizing Government insured loans to railroads. (Passed, 348 to 2)	Yes.
112	June 30	S. 3342, to continue the $75,000,000 yearly program to increase milk consumption by children in nonprofit schools and summer camps. (Passed, 328 to 1.)	Yes.
113	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
114	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
115	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
116	July 1	Quorum call	Absent.
117	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
118	July 2	H. R. 11477, Mallory rule bill to bar Federal courts from ruling confessions inadmissible in evidence solely because of delay in arraignment of defendant. (Passed, 294 to 79.)	Yes.
119	July 2	H. R. 13192, motion to return the mutual security appropriation bill to committee with instructions to increase defense support by $75,000,000. (Failed, 166 to 214.)	Yes.
120	July 2	H. R. 13192, passage of mutual security appropriations bill. (Passed, 253 to 126)	Yes.
121	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
122	July 10	H. R. 13015, motion to return to committee the military construction authorization bill with instructions to make permissive rather than mandatory relocation of an Army ammunition depot near Houston, Tex. (Failed, 179 to 202.)	Yes.
123	July 10	H. R. 13015, passage of military construction authorization bill. (Passed, 379 to 2)	Yes.
124	July 10	S. 495, motion to suspend rules and pass bill authorizing acquisition of land adjacent to Senate Office Building (⅔ vote necessary). (Failed, 232 to 150.)	Yes.
125	July 10	S. 1411, extending Government security program to all Federal employees and authorizing agency heads to suspend employment of any civilian employee in interests of national security. (Passed, 296 to 46.)	Yes.
126	July 14	Quorum call	Present.
127	July 15	Quorum call	Absent.
128	July 15	H. Res. 597, motion to take up H. R. 3, a bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effects of acts of Congress on State laws. (Passed, 268 to 114.)	Yes.
129	July 15	Quorum call	Present.
130	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
131	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
132	July 17	Quorum call	Absent.
133	July 17	H. R. 3, amending text of H. R. 3 by specifying that no subversive activities law previously passed by Congress should be construed as invalidating State antisubversive laws. (Passed, 249 to 147.)	Yes.
134	July 17	H. R. 3, motion to kill the bill providing that Federal law shall not replace State laws unless Congress specifically so provides or there is direct conflict between them. (Failed, 161 to 236.)	No.
135	July 17	H. R. 3, providing that Federal law shall not replace State law unless Congress specifically so provides or there is direct conflict between them. (Passed, 241 to 155.)	Yes.
136	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
137	July 21	Quorum call	Absent.
138	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
139	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
140	July 23	Quorum call	Present.
141	July 24	Quorum call	Present.
142	July 24	H. Res. 485, motion to take up H. R. 4504, a bill to authorize Government-guaranteed loans to build wholesale marketing facilities for perishable agricultural products. (Failed, 164 to 211.)	No.
143	July 28	Quorum call	Absent.
144	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
145	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
146	July 30	H. Res. 649, motion to take up a bill to provide pensions, clerical assistants, and mailing privileges for former Presidents and their widows. (Passed, 254 to 126.)	Yes.
147	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
148	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
149	July 31	H. R. 13549, Social Security Amendments of 1958 to increase old-age survivors and disability payments. (Passed, 374 to 2)	Yes.
150	July 31	H. Res. 659, citing Robert Lehrer of Gary, Ind., for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Passed, 363 to 0.)	Yes.
151	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
152	Aug. 1	H. Res. 650, motion to take up a bill to increase from $100,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 a fund for loans to municipalities to build various public facilities. (Failed, 173 to 187.)	Yes.
153	Aug. 4	Quorum call	Absent.
154	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
155	Aug. 6	H. R. 13015, adoption of the conference report on the military construction authorization bill. (Passed, 256 to 135)	No.
156	Aug. 6	H. R. 13580, increasing the permanent debt limit to $285,000,000,000 and the temporary limit to $288,000,000,000. (Passed, 286 to 109)	Yes.
157	Aug. 6	S. 4071, motion to pass under suspension of rules a bill dealing with price, production adjustment, and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities (⅔ vote required). (Failed, 210 to 186.)	No.
158	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
159	Aug. 7	H. Res. 675, motion to take up H. R. 13247 authorizing $900,000,000 in Federal grants and loans for a 7-year program of aid to the Nation's students and schools. (Passed, 206 to 198.)	Yes.
160	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
161	Aug. 8	H. R. 13247, motion to kill the bill authorizing $900,000,000 in Federal grants and loans for a 7-year program of aid to students and schools. (Failed, 140 to 233.)	No.
162	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
163	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
164	Aug. 13	Quorum call	Present.
165	Aug. 13	S. 2296, motion to pass, over the President's veto, the bill to regulate wage rates at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard (⅔ majority required). (Failed, 202 to 180.)	No.
166	Aug. 13	H. Res. 684, citing Bernard Goldfine for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee. (Passed, 369 to 8.)	Yes.
167	Aug. 13	H. Res. 866, citing Carl Braden for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Passed, 365 to 1.)	Yes.
168	Aug. 14	Quorum call	Present.
169	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Absent.
170	Aug. 15	H. Res. 682, motion to take up S. 3638 authorizing Federal grants and loans of $279,500,000 yearly for redevelopment of certain distressed areas. (Passed, 216 to 159.)	Not voting.
171	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Absent.
172	Aug. 15	S. 3683, motion to kill the bill authorizing Federal grants and loans of $279,500,000 yearly for redevelopment of certain distressed areas. (Failed, 170 to 188.)	Not voting.
173	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
174	Aug. 18	S. 4035, motion to suspend rules and pass the Omnibus Housing Act of 1958 (⅔ majority required). (Failed, 251 to 134)	Yes.
175	Aug. 18	S. 3974, motion to suspend rules and pass the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958 (Kennedy-Ives) (⅔ majority required). (Failed, 190 to 198.)	No.
176	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
177	Aug. 18	H. R. 13067, motion to suspend rules and pass bill establishing a food-stamp plan for distribution of $1,000,000,000 worth of surplus food commodities yearly to needy persons and families (⅔ majority required). (Failed, 196 to 187.)	Yes.
178	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
179	Aug. 19	H. Res. 691, expressing House disagreement to Senate amendments to a House-passed bill (H. R. 13247), the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and requesting a House-Senate conference. (Passed, 259 to 110.)	Yes.
180	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
181	Aug. 19	H. Res. 689, motion to take up a bill (S. 4036) establishing program for subsidies for certain minerals. (Passed, 198 to 165)	No.
182	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
183	Aug. 20	H. R. 13450, motion to agree to Senate amendment to the supplemental appropriation bill barring appropriation of funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration without annual authorization by Congress. (Failed, 126 to 236.)	No.
184	Aug. 20	H. R. 13450, providing $10,000,000 rather than the $15,000,000 voted by the Senate for the U. S. Information Agency radio facilities. (Passed, 190 to 172.)	Yes.
185	Aug. 20	Quorum call	Present.
186	Aug. 21	Quorum call	Present.

85th Cong., 2d sess.—Continued

Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
187	Aug. 21	S. 4036, motion to kill the bill providing for a program of subsidies for certain minerals. (Failed, 171 to 174)	Yes.
188	Aug. 21	S. 4036, passage of bill providing for a program of subsidies for certain minerals. (Failed, 159 to 182)	No.
189	Aug. 21	S. Con. Res. 109, stating the United Nations should consider developing an organization enabling it to employ U. N. forces for observation and patrol purposes where international peace and security are threatened. (Passed, 299 to 20.)	Yes.
190	Aug. 22	Quorum call	Present.
191	Aug. 22	S. 3335, motion to suspend rules and pass a bill providing for a National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C., to be constructed without cost to the Government. (Passed, 261 to 55.)	Yes.
192	Aug. 22	H. R. 13345, motion to suspend rules and pass bill authorizing appropriation of $500,000 for the pan-American Games. (Passed, 244 to 64)	Yes.
193	Aug. 23	H. R. 13489, adoption of conference report on bill making appropriations for Defense Department military construction $1,300,000,000. (Passed, 300 to 1.)	Yes.
194	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
195	Aug. 23	H. R. 13247, adoption of conference report on the National Defense Education Act of 1958. (Passed, 212 to 85)	Yes.

Food Stamp Plan—Humane and Proper

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the Congress has again closed its books without passing a food stamp plan; however, we came very close to success on August 18, 1958 when H. R. 13067, a bill to provide for a food stamp plan for the distribution of $1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the United States, as introduced by Congresswoman LEONOR SULLIVAN, was called up for a vote in the House under a motion to suspend the rules. This procedure is ordinarily reserved for noncontroversial legislation—no amendments are permitted, debate is limited to 20 minutes on each side, and a two-thirds majority vote is necessary to pass a bill. Since the Rules Committee refused to grant this proposal a rule, this was the only manner in which the food stamp bill could be brought up.

Congresswoman SULLIVAN'S bill was very similar to my own bill, H. R. 901, which I have introduced in the past 3 Congresses and which I fully intend to reintroduce again in the 86th Congress.

During the debate on the bill it was pointed out that the United States is presently contributing more than 2 billion pounds of surplus foods, at an annual cost of more than $300 million to 85 foreign countries, and that in certain instances this has meant the actual difference between life or death for many thousands of people.

It was further pointed out that, although this is to the eternal credit of the United States, we also have many in our own country who are in great need of our surplus food and that the present programs in use for delivering it to our own people are inadequate.

The failure of the Congress to enact an adequate distribution plan can be indircetly traced to basic ignorance of the situation. I hesitate to use such strong language, but this had been displayed so clearly in the fight against the food stamp plan through the years, that it can no longer be mistaken for anything else but ignorance.

There are some people in this country, some in very responsible positions, who would truly rather see American citizens live on near starvation diets than permit them 1 pound of the surplus foods that their Government is holding in its warehouses.

This attitude is based upon the mistaken belief that if those persons, who are forced to seek aid through a welfare agency, are given surplus foods, they would, by that action, disturb suppliers and business profits. The point is entirely missed as these people are not customers who will be drawn away from the retail food markets for they are not now in a position to become customers of any market.

This entire attitude, to me, is the height of individual and group stupidity. The greatest danger of this is that it has shown itself on the national level where it can, and has had indirect effect on the whole national economy, partly brought out in today's depression.

Let me repeat, the fight against the food stamp plan is nothing but ignorance. Anyone can read the debate in the RECORD, but let me quote in part one Member who opposed this legislation:

(1) We have had a good relief program. We have one working at this very time. Why this House should take this action this afternoon when our hearings disclose the fact that State after State has been doing an excellent job in providing surplus food for those who are out of employment and need extra surplus food, I don't know.

(2) It might have been had the stamp plan had its beginning and origination at the beginning of the depression, and we might have worked it out. It did help, but let us not forget for 46 months we had a food stamp plan and we absolutely abandoned it and abolished it.

(3) We have the hearings and you can read it for yourself. You will find that practically no one was even given an opportunity to testify against this stamp-plan program. The Department (Agriculture) testified against it and made a good record. They are 100 percent opposed to adopting a plan like this.

(4) It might have been, had we gone into the depression as some of our friends, not in the House, of course, thought we were headed for sometime ago and who thought we would need this and that hundreds of people would be walking around in the streets hungry and barefooted and so forth. But that did not happen. Today while we have some unemployment in some sections we have plenty of food and we also have no serious unemployment. So I would say this afternoon what we should do is to give this particular stamp plan a whacking defeat and leave alone the system that the Federal Government in cooperation with the States are operating under at the present time in supplying food to those who are in need.

I object to everything he said. I was almost at a loss to know where to begin in trying to compare facts with his statements, but I will do so by taking them paragraph by paragraph as they come in the order above:

First. We do not have an adequate program at the present time. Under the present system less than 50 percent of approximately 7 million people in the United States who are eligible to receive surplus food are neglected. The States are not doing an excellent job of providing surplus food. Thirty-two State governors are quoted in the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Consumers Study of the Agriculture Committee, pages 193 to 217, as being in favor of enactment of the food stamp plan, simply on the basis that the present system has been found to be wholly inadequate for distribution to individual family units.

Second. The Republican side of the House has consistently fought the food plan for the past 6 years, just as they did again this year. The major reason why we did not have the plan in operation at the beginning and origination of the depression, was their consistent vote against it. A food-stamp plan was in operation from 1939 to 1943, and was found to be a highly workable program. The program was deactivated in 1943, in the middle of World War II, not because it was no longer useful—we no longer had surplus food. That was the war period and we supplied our allies.

Third. Hearings before committees of the Congress of the United States are open to any citizen who wishes to be heard on the subject under investigation. A Member of Congress, certainly, should be aware that it is almost impossible for a committee to exclude testimony of any qualified witness who wishes to be heard. The correct interpretation to be drawn from reading these hearings is the fact that practically no one was directly opposed to the plan. The Department of Agriculture did indicate that they felt that the present system could be made to work better and that if the plan were enacted into law it would require the Department to take on additional responsibilities, and so forth, but in no way did that indicate a 100-percent opposition to the plan.

Fourth. Most Republicans still cling to the myth of the "mild recession." This seems to be based on the ostrichlike psychology that "if you do not admit its true—it just cannot be true." The fact is very clearly established beyond any

area of doubt. The United States is going through a depression and the only way out of it is through logical, planned, and far-seeing spending on programs that will put us back on our feet and money in our pockets—money that will buy the things we need to feed, clothe, house, and care for our families on an American standard of living that will not be affected every time our President takes a pill or eats a piece of pie. There are at the present time approximately 7 million Americans who are drawing relief benefits in some manner or other, with many more who cannot qualify for them, who are in desperate need of more and better food right now. We have many more than hundreds who are hungry, we have tens of thousands. They may not all be barefooted, but one more Republican administration will more than take care of that. The unemployment figure for July 1958 is 5,294,000 for the whole country—of this total 280,000 represents the Detroit metropolitan area. Some Congressmen may not think this is serious, but as far as I am concerned the basic welfare of American citizens is one of the most serious problems facing the country today.

Titoism and Masters of Imposture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, a recently published book exposing the fraud which the Communist dictator, Tito, has been engaged in has just been brought to my attention. The title of the book is, "Titoism and Masters of Imposture." Its author is a young man named Joseph Kalvota who, at the time of the alleged break of Tito with the old Russian Cominform, was held in a Communist prison in Czechoslovakia and who today is in the United States serving as an instructor in political science and history at St. Joseph College, West Hartford, Conn.

Over and above his teaching activities Mr. Kalvota is acting chairman of the Czech Christian Democratic Movement and a candidate for a doctor's degree at Columbia University, New York City. The book, Titoism and Masters of Imposture, presents a very scholarly, factual, and interesting analysis of the political movements in Yugoslavia during World War II and the unhappy circumstances under which Tito seized total power in that country. It points out the undying devotion which Tito has to Russian communism, and why Tito has refused to criticize anything essential to the victory of communism, and the certainty that Tito and his henchmen will, under any circumstances, defend the Russians on any issue that has to do with the victory of world communism.

This book is filled with interesting, stimulating, and at all times factual chapters on the meaning of Titoism in the struggle of the cold war. The author points out that Titoism is, in fact, the major lullaby in the repertoire of the Russian rock-a-bye-baby songs with which they have been attempting to put the people of the free world into a deep slumber. Tito is accurately portrayed as the agent of neutralism as well as a means by which Stalin distracted the free world from the principal problem of Russian imperialism.

Members of Congress will be particularly interested in this new book because it quotes extensively from the various hearings and the congressional floor debates on the Tito issue. In fairness to all, the author quotes the differing opinions expressed and then analyzes them in the cold reality of the Tito record of 1948 up to the present. This is a book which warrants the time and careful reading of all those who seek the truth and who are not afraid to face the political realities as they exist in our world today.

Final Report, 2d Session, 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my custom to submit a final report of the work of the Congress to the residents of the 23d Congressional District. Such a report on the 2d session of the 85th Congress follows:

WASHINGTON REPORT BY WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

Near the end of each session of Congress, it has been my privilege to bring to the voters of the 23d Congressional District a final report of the preceding session's accomplishments. As we approach adjournment after 8 months in session, we find that 4,944 bills were introduced and 1,348 enacted into law. Many hours have been spent each day in committee and on the floor preparing and debating the legislation comprising this record, and each Congressman has been diligent in trying to do what he felt to be best for his district and country. Major legislation not passed at this session included a general tax cut, Federal aid for school construction, statehood for Hawaii, new law on succession when President is disabled, and a strong antiracketeering labor bill. The following major pieces of legislation were enacted into law:

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 streamlines Department of Defense by transferring power of separate service Secretaries to Secretary of Defense. Will result in shortening of command channels, lessen feuding among services, and reduce duplication. Most of President's recommendations were adopted.

National Aeronautics and Space Act sets up civilian space agency which will control research into problems of flight within and outside earth's atmosphere. Cleveland's T. Keith Glennon will head it. Military projects stay under control of Pentagon.

Armed Forces salary increase bill adjusts method of computing pay for members of services; intended to encourage personnel to make careers in the military.

Defense appropriation for 1959 provides $39,602,827,000 for defense spending, a total of $815,857 more than President requested, our largest peacetime military appropriation.

Military construction appropriation authorizes nearly $1.7 billion in military construction during the current fiscal year, covering a multitude of projects in this country and abroad.

Federal scholarships law strengthens national defense by encouraging and assisting in expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mutual Security Act, commonly known as foreign aid. Of $3.2 billion voted, about one-half for economic aid, remainder for military. President originally asked for approximately $4 billion.

Reciprocal trade extends act for 4 years and enables President to cut tariffs 20 percent below present rates. Program is designed to insure continuance of liberal foreign trade. President won major victory on this one.

Atomic Energy Act permits greater exchange of information and material with our NATO allies; old law permitted sharing information with Britain only.

Euratom measure provides for United States cooperation with European Atomic Energy Community to advance peaceful application of atomic energy, provides United States support of 1 million kilowatts of atomic power in 6 West Europe nations.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Small Business Administration law makes SBA permanent agency which should make it a more effective advocate of small business. Extends long-term credit to small businesses, and establishes a program to stimulate flow of private equity capital. Ceilings on individual loans are raised to $350,000.

Small business tax relief grants in form of fast writeoffs an estimated $260 million which will benefit retained earnings, loss carrybacks, and estate taxes.

Corporate and excise tax extension bill provides a 1-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise-tax rates, repeals 3-percent excise tax on freight transportation.

Social Security Act revision increases monthly retirement checks by 7 percent which will be covered by higher payroll taxes beginning in January.

Transportation Act provides much needed relief for railroads, amends Interstate Commerce Act by giving more freedom in ratemaking and in abandoning service on losing lines. Also provides a $500 million loan program.

Debt limit measure approved boosting debt ceiling from $275 billion to $283 billion.

Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act permits States to borrow necessary Federal funds to extend payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

Tax reduction: One bill amends Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to correct unintended benefits and hardships; another reduces excise taxes by $42 million annually. Also cut were some admission taxes; basic income taxes remained the same.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

Alaska statehood authorization will make Alaska our 49th State after 42 years of effort as soon as formalities in Territory are concluded. However, 49-star flag cannot be flown until July 4, 1959.

Federal Aviation Agency Act creates an independent agency of government to insure greater aviation safety headed by civilian administrator and directly responsible to President and Congress. Law centralizes civil control over air traffic.

A Hoover Commission recommendation, H. R. 8002, budgetary reform which tightens control over departmental spending.

PUBLIC WORKS

Highway construction legislation authorizes $3½ billion for this year and the same amount for next for construction of highways, $198 million of which will be Ohio's share each year, second largest amount allocated to any State, California being first.

Rivers and harbors omnibus bill provides $1.5 billion for improvement of rivers, harbors, and other waterways for navigation, flood control, etc. Included in this measure is a provision for improvements to Cleveland Harbor and replacement of Erie Railroad bridge over Cuyahoga River, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad bridge over Old River, and Willow Avenue Highway Bridge.

Federal Airport Act extends program for Federal aid for airport development through 1963 and increases amount of funds so allocated annually from $63 million to $100 million. Under act, following funds allocated for years 1957 through 1959: Cleveland-Hopkins Airport, $2,147,000; Cuyahoga County Airport, $654,500; and Lakefront Airport, $300,000.

Aeronautics research bill provides for construction of additional facilities of NACA, $8,892,000 of which would go to Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory in Cleveland.

Emergency housing bill to provide stimulant to residential housing; authorizes almost $2 billion in housing loan funds.

New post office buildings for Bay Village and Rocky River, improvements to Chagrin Falls Post Office.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

Postal pay and rate increase raises pay of postal workers by 10 percent and increases postage rates to decrease postal deficit by providing the Department with an additional estimated one-half billion dollars per year.

Federal employees salary increase gives a wage raise of 10 percent to all classified Government workers retroactive to January 1, 1958.

Veterans' benefits: One bill raises to $250 amount Government will pay for burial expenses of war veterans or of those with peacetime service drawing service-connected disability pay, another raises ceiling on disability pay for holders of World War II GI life insurance—new maximum $10 per month for each $1,000 of insurance instead of present $5.

The Lives of Five Great Senators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement on the book by Holmes Alexander on the lives of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, La Follette, and Taft.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LYNDON B. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

When we return to the next session, I hope we will have ready for unveiling the portraits of the five great Senators who were selected by the special committee headed by the junior Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. KENNEDY.

This will be an historic event. All of us realize the role that is played in Senate processes by the force of tradition. And it is well for the Senate that those traditions be of greatness and integrity.

The lives of the five men who made history—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, La Follette, and Taft have been fittingly memorialized in a book by one of the most perceptive observers of the Washington scene—Holmes Alexander.

I have known Holmes for many years. He has made a careful and detailed study of legislative traditions because of his deep interest in the processes of American democracy. The book reflects not only the research he has done on the lives of the five great Senators, but the research he has done on the whole history of the Senate.

It is a book which should be read by all Americans who desire to understand the workings of this body which is so important in their daily lives. I myself have gone through it with deep interest and I have found that it has broadened my understanding of the past.

Chicago Water Diversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement in opposition to H. R. 2, the Chicago water diversion bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I want to compliment very highly all of the members of the team—all of the Senators who battled on the floor, opposing H. R. 2. They are MCNAMARA, Democrat, of Michigan; LAUSCHE, Democrat, of Ohio; PROXMIRE, Democrat, of Wisconsin; CLARK, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; AIKEN, Republican, of Vermont; POTTER, Republican, of Michigan; JAVITS, Republican, of New York; BRICKER, Republican, of Ohio; MARTIN, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and others who also helped.

Without the determination and hard work of these fine colleagues, it would have been impossible to block the steamroller which the Chicago organization had started.

IMPORTANCE OF FACTS AND EQUITIES

After listening to the arguments of the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] and the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], there came to my mind the words of a great professor—he said: "Remember, boys, it is the facts that count, not the buffoonery, not the chicanery, not the personal effrontery, but the facts." And this professor further said: "Don't forget the equities when you argue a case before the court or a jury."

WHAT ARE THE ISSUES?

I have never forgotten this advice, and I am going to follow it in my remarks on the floor. I am not going to be diverted from telling the plain facts—from exposing the facts. I never believed in seeking to imitate Pagliacci tactics or ignore the intelligence of the jury.

Now, what are the issues? Chicago has created this situation by permitting its sewage-purification level to drop by a substantial percent. (This is proven by figures I have received from the Metropolitan Sanitary Distric of Greater Chicago itself.)

THE GENERAL ISSUE

The overall issue is whether the bill is not solely to save Chicago money rather than for any health or navigation purpose and why other Lake States should be deprived by the Federal Government of one of their great natural resources solely to subsidize sewage dilution and flushing in Illinois.

THE SPECIFIC ISSUES

1. Should the bill in its present state be passed?

2. Should not the bill be amended so as not to interfere with the action pending before the United States Supreme Court to stop diversion of domestic pumpage now approaching 2,000 cubic feet per second?

3. Should not the bill be amended to agree with the argument of the proponents for an experimental diversion period of 1 year, not 3 years?

4. Should not the bill be amended to limit the maximum diversion at any one time to 3,500 feet per second instead of 5,000?

5. The Supreme Court having and retaining jurisdiction (see order of Court, December 17, 1956, U. S.), should not this bill be tabled?

6. Should not the bill be referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (and its Subcommittee on Canada) because of the serious impairment it might cause in our friendly relations with Canada?

7. Should not the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs also consider the relationship of the proposed diversion from Lake Michigan as well as the proposed Canadian diversion from the Columbia River?

8. Should not the bill be amended to require the return of domestic pumpage after purification to the Great Lakes?

9. Has Canada waived any rights under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain?

These are the issues before the Senate presented by specific motions and amendments.

THE BASIC QUESTION

But the basic question is simple:

Is the Federal Government responsible for clearing up a local sewage problem which Chicago neglect has created? If not, is it good national policy, or good foreign policy, or good constitutional law for the Federal Congress to attempt to take national resources (in this case, water) from some sovereign States for the benefit of another State? (Even the arid States of the West have proceeded through negotiation and compacts to obtain a fair share of available water, but have not sought Federal confiscation of the water of other States for their own benefit.)

THE FACTS

What is this matter all about?

First. The bill provides that the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Chicago increase by 1,000 cubic feet per second its take from Lake Michigan—this to be in addition to all domestic pumpage.

It has already been authorized to take 1,500 cubic feet, in addition to all domestic pumpage. It wants this right for a 3-year period, to begin with the enactment of this act.

It wants to be able in dry weather to take a flow of 5,000 cubic feet per second, and, in wet weather, take nothing, just so long as it doesn't exceed the annual average of 2,500 cubic feet per second.

Second. It will be noted that the bill provides that this requested additional diversion is in addition to all domestic pumpage. There is pending in the Supreme Court an action in relation to requiring the Sanitary District to return the domestic pumpage to the lake. This bill would do away with the issue before the Court of any return of domestic pumpage, and domestic pumpage means the purified liquid. In Milwaukee, it is purified up to 95 percent, and Milorganite is created and sold for fertilizer.

Third. There is pending before the Court the action restraining the district to the

utilization of only 1,500 cubic feet per second. This is dated January 28, 1957. The original decree was dated April 21, 1930—and this 1957 decree, of course, left the matter open for application by the District for further relief. Instead of pursuing that course, it has appealed to the legislative branch. The application to Congress by this bill thus ignores the Court procedure, and raises several nice questions.

The first one is, What are the equities? (a) Why should Chicago, which has already diverted 3 streams which formerly flowed into the lake and has received permission by the Court for 1,500 cubic feet per second, in addition to domestic pumpage—why should it be allowed additional diversion? Let it be remembered that in addition there is the damage of the other interested parties.

(a) Then the lake level is down 7 feet now. To what is that due? There is a difference of opinion about it. But the engineers say that 1,000 cubic feet per second would reduce the lake level an inch. When you realize that water has been continuously taken and none given by Chicago, this dangerous lowering of the lakes should clearly show the necessity for no more diversion.

Remember, there will be no necessity again for an order such as the United States Supreme Court's temporary order which permitted the emergency diversion in 1956. Why will there be no such necessity? Because Congress is appropriating funds for building a reservoir dam for storage on the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill.

The winnowing of the facts—separating the wheat from the chaff—brought out the salient point—that is, that the bill would save Chicago money, but was not needed for either health or navigation purposes.

CHICAGO'S DECLINING PURIFICATION PERCENTAGE

The figures which I obtained, with the assistance of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago itself showed without a shadow of doubt that the comparatively high purification reached—in Chicago's plants in 1952—had dropped miserably in succeeding years. Why? Because Chicago had not spent the necessary money to build additions to its sewage plants to take care of the increasing flow of sewage. The purity of the effluent from the sewage-purification plants of Chicago dropped from a peak of 93.6 in 1952 to a low of 85.6 in 1957. The removal of the sewage solids from the liquid which was at one time (in 1952) as high as 91.1 percent had dropped by 1957 to 80.6 percent.

Mind you, these figures were supplied by the following officials: Mr. James Mercer, chief of information of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, with the approval of its chief engineer, Mr. H. R. Ramey. They were brought to Washington from Chicago by Mr. Gordon McCallum, Chief of the Division of Water Pollution of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, at the specific insistence of myself. Fortunately, they arrived in time to be of use. I am informed that the sanitary district had stopped making public its purification figures when they began to drop in 1953. (This part was confirmed by Mr. Herbert Naujoks in his testimony at the hearing.)

In comparison, it is well to note that Milwaukee's purification efficiency remains at a high of 95 percent.

As proof of the decline of Chicago's sewage treatment, I read into the RECORD the following summary of figures from the 24th Annual Report of Operations of the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, supplied, as I have said, by that district:

Efficiency of sewage treatment, Chicago

(1) Year	(2) Million gallons per day (p. 119)	(3) Biochemical oxygen demand (thousand pounds per day)		(4) Percent biochemical oxygen demand removal [1]	(5) Solids (tons per day)		(6) Percent solids removal [2]
		Raw sewage (p. 120)	Final effluent (p. 122)		Raw sewage (p. 123)	Final effluent (p. 124)	
1952	1,112.8	1,179.5	75.0	93.6	786.3	67.9	91.1
1953	1,103.8	1,215.3	126.7	89.6	741.5	113.1	84.7
1954	1,170.6	1,236.2	146.5	88.1	781.2	133.7	82.9
1955	1,183.3	1,314.1	182.3	86.1	876.4	145.0	82.4
1956	1,149.6	1,349.0	191.5	85.8	937.5	164.6	88.2
1957	1,230.7	1,278.6	184.5	85.6	862.0	164.2	80.6

[1] $\frac{\text{Col. 3} - \text{col. 4}}{\text{Col. 3}} \times 100 = \text{percent.}$

[2] $\frac{\text{Col. 6} - \text{col. 7}}{\text{Col. 6}} \times 100 = \text{percent.}$

THE EQUITIES

Let me summarize the equities:

1. Chicago needs more and bigger sewage plants to handle the growing volume of its sewage.

2. The overloading of sewage plants has brought their 1952 high point of 93.6 percent biochemical oxygen demand removal down to 85.6 percent. And the same overloading has brought its solids removal level down from the 1952 level of 91.1 percent down to 80.6 percent in 1957.

3. Chicago has no health problem, and diversion is not related to its health. The hearing made this clear. The Supreme Court's special master in 1941 found that even a low 54 percent purification level did not endanger health. How, then, can the present 85.6 percent purification level create a hazard? And Senator PROXMIRE demonstrated there was no Chicago health problem when he read from a health commission report on Chicago.

4. Neither Chicago nor the Illinois waterways have a navigation problem. The former temporary problem which the Supreme Court solved in 1956 by an emergency diversion will not recur because the Senate Public Works Committee approved an authorization and there was passed an appropriation for water retaining works above Alton, Ill.

5. Chicago is luring industry by low taxes and unmetered high water use (because it is not bearing its sewage responsibility), whereas other lake cities are metering the use of water and solving their own sewage problems. This is unfair and expensive to the other cities.

6. The Chicago diversion would deviate from a comprehensive and public spirited water policy for the entire Great Lakes.

7. The bill has always been brought up at the last minute in the expectation that it would slip through in the confusion—which is an admission that the bill lacks equity.

8. The Chicago diversion is before the United States Supreme Court in three original suits. And the lake States are preparing a petition to require the Chicago Sanitary District to purify and return to the lakes the ever-growing amount of domestic pumpage which Chicago is draining from Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes States.

9. The bill provides for a 3-year diversion under the guise of needing only a 1-year diversion. The proponents sought approval from Canada of a 3-year diversion and, when Canada objected, they attempted to create a public impression that Canada would have no objection to a 1-year diversion.

10. Even a 1-year diversion would begin to inch away the levels of the Great Lakes essential to profitable lake transportation, important to efficient harbor operation, and operation of utilities on the St. Lawrence.

11. Chicago, having created its own waste, should pay to dispose of it.

12. The prime purpose of the bill is to save Chicago money in its sewage operations.

13. The Chicago Sanitary District, established to do this job, has allowed purification to slump in the last several years with resulting odor in the Chicago River.

14. But, I repeat, there is no health problem involved.

15. And there is no problem of navigation which this bill would solve. The witness for the Army engineers admits this (1958 Senate hearing transcript, pp. 315, 317). The transportation argument is a pretense to attempt to bring diversion within Federal constitutional principle.

16. The bill would not end the Chicago diversion controversy, but only stir it up further. The other Lake States expect to file a lawsuit attacking the constitutionality of the law if enacted on the ground that the Federal Government has no greater authority in the premises than to regulate and facilitate navigation.

17. The Great Lakes Riparian States have a legal ownership interest in the waters of the Great Lakes which they are entitled to protect.

18. This right is subject only to the Federal Government's limited jurisdiction over interstate navigation.

19. This bill might give Canada a trump card for diverting water from the Columbia River away from the United States, besides needlessly roiling our friendly relations with Canada at a most inopportune time.

20. The diversion would reduce the hydroelectric power production at and near Niagara, on both sides of the river, although these powerplants will be in position to use all available normal waterflow by the time the major effect of a temporary Chicago diversion would reach them. Consequently, their production would be substantially lessened.

21. A temporary 1-year diversion would have its maximum effect at the Niagara powerplant about 3 to 3½ years later, and the effect would continue for the ensuing 15 years.

22. (a) The United States Supreme Court decree of April 21, 1930, limiting diversion by Chicago to 1,500 cubic feet per second allowed an additional diversion of Chicago's domestic pumpage requirements; that is, the normal water-supply requirements of the growing city from Lake Michigan. This domestic pumpage has risen to between 1,800 and 2,000 cubic feet per second so that the authorized diversion is now 3,300 to 3,500 cubic feet per second and growing daily.

(b) One or the arguments of the city is that its population will soon have increased by half a million additional people, and that additional industry is also expected, so that Chicago will need greater sewage disposal. The sewer capacity of the city is 53,000 cubic feet per second. How much water does Chicago ultimately expect to get?

(c) A petition in the suit was filed in 1957 by Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York asking the Supreme Court to order Chicago to cleanse and return its domestic pumpage to Lake Michigan. (I repeat, Milwaukee returns water 95 percent pure and makes milorganité fertilizer out of the balance.)

23. Presidential vetoes blocked similar bills in 1954 and 1956 because, as the President stated:

"(a) Existing diversions are adequate for navigation on the Illinois Waterways and Mississippi River.

"(b) All methods of control of lake levels and protection of property on the Great Lakes should be considered before arbitrarily proceeding with the proposed increased diversion.

"(c) The diversions should not be authorized without reference to negotiations with Canada.

"(d) The legitimate interests of other States affected by the diversion would be adversely affected."

To an equally important extent, the same objections can be and are made to this bill.

24. Other States and localities on or near the Great Lakes would be inclined to start diverting for their own benefit. In the mad scramble to divert, lake levels would be more seriously reduced. (Some Texans have even suggested a pipeline from the Great Lakes to Texas.)

25. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction of the matter in a pending case in which it has, four times since 1930, granted temporary relief by authorizing added diversion at Chicago.

26. Surface levels of Lake Michigan and tributary waters are seriously low, and seem destined to go lower.

27. The damage of diversion to lake transportation is illustrated by the theme of the Amherstburg celebration of the connecting channels in the seaway. Inches Key to Tonnage. It is estimated that a drop of 1 inch loses 1½ million tons of shipping. Shippers, better than Army engineers, can estimate the value of this shipping loss. And so, the shippers' figure should be accepted.

28. Chicago takes from, but does not contribute to, the water of Lake Michigan, although, in the natural state, three rivers, the Chicago, both north and south branches, and the Calumet and the Grand Calumet, flowed into and fed Lake Michigan before Chicago reversed their flow and diverted their waters into the Mississippi Basin.

29. The precedent of this bill would undermine confidence in the future reliability of the St. Lawrence seaway, for, if Congress can do it once, it can reduce water levels again and again. The seaway could be inched away by successive inch-by-inch reductions in the lake levels. This trend is absurd in view of the time and money the United States has spent in building the seaway and dredging harbors which it is to serve, with oceangoing vessels as well as lake vessels.

30. No further study of the Chicago River is needed since its condition has been studied for over 58 years under varying water flows.

31. The study of the beneficial effect on sewage disposal of diverting an extra 1,000 cubic feet per second for 1 or 3 years would be useless, unless Chicago expected to make the diversion permanent if and when the study showed improving sewage conditions in the Chicago River. And, of course, permanent diversion would do permanent harm to the Great Lakes and riparian owners and States.

32. Diversion under the bill can increase when lake water level is low and decrease when it is high—providing only that the average does not exceed 1,000 extra cubic feet per second, or a maximum of 5,000 cubic feet per second at any one time. This would accentuate the effect during low water.

33. The argument about utilizing power capacity at Lockport on the Illinois Waterways system must presume permanent diversion to be a substantial point.

34. Congressman TOM O'BRIEN, of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, wrote to the White House under date of July 18, 1957, "The Department has now advised me, too, that unless and until the Canadian Government withdraws its objection, it will have no alternative but to recommend again that the legislation authorizing the experiment be vetoed." (Testimony in 1958 Senate Public Works hearing transcript, p. 92.) Incidentally, I notice him on the Senate floor actively working for this bill.

35. The Canadian Embassy under date of February 13, 1956, wrote to the Secretary of State that: "I am accordingly instructed to make clear that, in the view of the Canadian Government, the enactment of the proposed legislation would be prejudicial to the navigation and power interests of both countries." (Said transcript, p. 98.)

36. (a) Under date of July 28, 1958 (the opening day of the year's Senate hearing), the Department of State transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works copy of a Canadian aide memoire dated January 6, 1958. In it, the Canadian Government referred to "useful conversations between United States and Canadian officials * * * held in Ottawa on July 9, 1957," and stated that it assumed that "full consideration will be given" by the United States "to the economic harm which may be done to navigation and hydroelectric generation in both countries" by diversion. It added that, if it should agree to divert Canadian water into the Great Lakes Basin to compensate for a Chicago diversion, "it would be equitable that an equivalent amount of water should remain available for use in hydroelectric power generators by the Ontario interests at St. Marys Falls, Niagara Falls and in the international section of the St. Lawrence River until the effects of the proposed temporary diversion will have ceased to be felt in the Great Lakes system" (that is, for 15 or more years). The aide memoire specifically reserved "all rights under the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909." (Said transcript, pp. 160–163.) This is certainly a polite and diplomatic objection, and statement of a claim to compensation, if the Chicago diversion should nevertheless be authorized by Congress, as the Canadians had been told it would be.

(b) The Bureau of the Budget has written the Senate Public Works Committee that "No formal indication has been received from the Government of Canada that there will be any change in its position on this leigslation. However, it is believed that the more limited authorization [of a 1-year diversion] would be less objectionable to Canada than the proposed 3-year diversion." Of course. But less objection is still an objection.

(c) The past and present cumulative diversion amounts to a substantially lower lake level. More than half the vessel load changes posted on Great Lakes docks are 1 inch only (ld.). Under the direction of its able Mayor Frank Zeidler and Port Director Ham Brockel, Milwaukee has spent many millions for dredging, and $10 million to improve its docks and deepen the draft of its channels. The city has every reason not to want its investment jeopardized by having inches constantly skimmed off the top of Lake Michigan, at the same time that it is spending great sums of money to deepen its harbor by digging inches off the bottom. "It is willing to accept God-made conditions, but the situation at Chicago is manmade."

37. Chicago did not voluntarily comply with the Supreme Court's decision; but had to be cited for contempt in order to force its compliance, according to Senator BRICKER who represented the other Lake States in the contempt proceeding. (1958 Senate Public Works Committee transcript, p. 246.)

Canada has 3,772 miles of Great Lakes shoreline, and the United States frontage on the Great Lakes is 2,278 miles, whereas Illinois has a lakefront of only 57 miles. And yet Chicago wants a lion's share of the water, without returning it.

FAILURE OF PROOF

I. Supporters of this bill have failed in making a case.

The undisputed evidence shows the city has created the situation; has failed to remedy it by failing to extend its sanitary works.

II. This admission comes out of the mouth of the Chicago Sanitary District Chief Engineer.

WHAT DID CHICAGO'S OWN CHIEF ENGINEER SAY?

As evidence that the experts within the Chicago Sanitary District have long been concerned with the increasing deficiency of their system, I read into the RECORD 2 articles dated Wednesday, September 4, 1957: one from the Chicago Daily Tribune and the other from the Chicago Daily News. These articles reported the memorandum of the Chief Engineer of the Chicago Sanitary District, Mr. H. P. Ramey, dated January 21, 1957, in which he was reported to have said:

"Because of excellent public relations in recent years, the Sanitary District enjoys a good reputation and is generally credited with treating all its sewage to the highest degree practical, better than 90 percent removal of sewage solids.

"However this has not been the case for the past 3 years.

"Sewage treatment in the plant of the Sanitary District has declined from a general average of about 93 percent in 1951–52 to 87 percent or less in 1955–56."

This memorandum was hidden in the secret Grand Jury minutes in Chicago until obtained by the press.

III. I read an article from the Chicago Daily News of Wednesday, September 4, 1957, page 25, entitled "Sewage Treatment Here Is Criticized" (and the criticism was by Chicago Sanitary District's Chief Engineer H. P. Ramey) as follows:

[From the Chicago Daily News of September 4, 1957]

"SEWAGE TREATMENT HERE IS CRITICIZED—SANITARY DISTRICT ENGINEER CHARGES PUBLIC IS MISLED

"The sanitary district board is accused of misleading the public in a confidential memorandum written by its chief engineer. His report was under study Wednesday by the United States attorney's office.

"The memo from H. P. Ramey, dated last January 21, said the board had concealed from the public the decline in effectiveness of its west-southwest sewage treatment plant in Stickney.

"It was among records subpenaed by the Federal grand jury investigating alleged pollution of the sanitary and ship canal.

"Although grand jury records normally are secret, Anthony A. Olis, president of the sanitary district board, invited the press to look at them.

"Olis, aware that the records included Ramey's memo, urged newsmen to get both sides of the story by reading a reply to Ramey written by William A. Dundas, the district's general superintendent.

"Dundas' reply, which was attached to Ramey's memo in the records, rejected as illegal Ramey's suggested emergency solution to the sludge problem.

"It ignored an accusation by Ramey that an emergency existed because of certain indecisions since 1954 on construction to increase sludge treatment facilities.

"Dundas' report said that a new process, now being initiated, would reduce the amount of solid sludge produced by the plant.

"At the time Ramey wrote his memo, Congress was considering an increase in the amount of water Chicago could divert from Lake Michigan.

"Ramey pointed out that if the bill were passed (it wasn't) Army engineers would test the canal water as a matter of routine and learn the extent of the decline in sewage treatment here.

" 'Because of excellent public relations in recent years,' he wrote, 'the sanitary district enjoys a good reputation and is generally credited with treating all its sewage to the highest degree practicable, better than 90 percent removal of sewage solids.

" 'However, this has not been the case for the past 3 years.

" 'Sewage treatment in the plant of the sanitary district has declined from a general average of about 93 percent in 1951–52 to 87 percent or less in 1955–56.

" 'The lapse in sewage treatment has occurred at the west-southwest treatment plant, the plant which was cited in 1955 as 1 of the 7 model wonders of civil engineering in the United States.

" 'An average of about 10 tons per day of solids went into the canal in 1955 in sludge discharged into the canal. And this figure was increased to more than 18 tons per day in 1956.

" 'Inability to dispose of the waste activated sludge at the west-southwest plant appears to be the major factor in this decline in sewage treatment.

" 'It would be unfortunate if this lapse in the degree of sewage treatment should not be corrected by the sanitary district before it is brought to the attention of Congress and the general public as one result of the tests to be made by the Army engineers.

" 'Sludge disposal facilities have been recognized as inadequate at the west-southwest plant for the last 3 years.

" 'Substantial items have been included in construction budgets for the years 1954, 1955, and 1956 and are repeated for 1957.

" 'Except for certain indecisions, much of this needed work could have been under construction by this time.'

"Ramey suggested that the solid sludge be dumped, as an emergency measure, into two rock quarries near Lemont. In his reply, however, Dundas said an injunction forbade the district from using the quarries."

IV. I read an article from the Chicago Daily Tribune entitled "United States Jury Told Sewage Plant Efficiency Off and Facilities Inadequate":

[From the Chicago Tribune of September 4, 1957]

"UNITED STATES JURY TOLD SEWAGE PLANT EFFICIENCY OFF—DISTRICT ENGINEER'S MEMO STUDIED

"A sharp increase in the amount of solids in the sludge discharged into the sanitary canal in 1956 was disclosed yesterday in records submitted by the sanitary district for study by a United States Federal grand jury.

"The papers were made accessible to reporters by United States Attorney Robert Tieken, provided that attorneys for the district gave their approval, which they did.

"MEMO TELLS STORY

"The development was revealed in a memo dated last January 21 from Horace P. Ramey, chief engineer, to President Anthony A. Olis and members of the board of trustees.

"Ramey said the district in recent years has had a good reputation and was credited with 'treating all sewage to the highest degree possible, or 90 percent removal of solids.' Actually, Ramey said, this was not the case.

" 'Sewage treatment in the plants of the sanitary district has declined from a general average of 93 percent in 1951–52 to 87 percent or less in 1955–56,' he reported.

" 'The lapse in sewage treatment has occurred at the west-southwest treatment plant, the plant which was cited in 1955 as one of the seven modern wonders of civil engineering in the United States.

" 'TEN TONS A DAY

" 'An average of about 10 tons per day of solids went into the canal in 1955 in sludge discharged into the canal, and this figure was increased to more than 18 tons per day in 1956.

" 'Inability to dispose of the waste activated sludge at the west-southwest plant appears to be the major factor in this decline in sewage treatment.'

"Ramey said it would be unfortunate if this were not corrected before it could be brought to the attention of Congress and the public through tests to be made by Army engineers. He pointed out the budgets for the last 3 years, and also the 1957 budget, included money for construction at the plant.

" 'INDECISION CITED

" 'Except for certain indecision, much of this needed work could have been under construction at this time,' Ramey said in the memo. He recommended the extension of pipelines to dispose of sewage into 2 abandoned quarries 2 miles northeast of Lemont.

"Also among the papers was a memo from William A. Dundas, general superintendent, to Olis and the board. It said Ramey's recommendation was 'negative' because the district was under injunction not to use the quarries for sewage disposal."

V. I read testimony of Herbert H. Naujoks, president and general counsel of the Great Lakes Harbors Association and a resident of Chicago.

"Mr. NAUJOKS. I also wish to point out that in the year 1941, when the communities along the Illinois Waterway and the canal complained of a health menace, because that was the problem that has been mentioned here so much today, that in 1941 the overall purification, that is, the biochemical oxygen demand reduction, was 54.2 percent. And yet the special master found, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed his findings, that there was no menace to health, that at times there was a nuisance created in the Illinois Waterway, but not a health menace.

"Now from 1941, when the overall purification was 54.2; in 1942, 55.5; in 1943, 51.6; in 1944 it was 49.8 percent; in 1945 it was 67.8 percent; 1946, 67.5 percent; 1947, 76.6 percent; 1948, 79.3 percent; 1949, 88.2 percent, and in 1951 they attained a purification efficiency of 92.5 percent.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, since 1951 those reports—we haven't had any published reports as to the percentage of purification attained, and in a newspaper report in August and September of 1957 there were items indicating that the purification had dropped from above 90 percent to 85 percent or below, showing that they are not complying even with the standard set up by the State of Illinois, that they should first attain an overall efficiency of all of the sewage of the Chicago district, that it be treated to the highest degree possible, which we contend is at least 92.5 percent, or 94 or better as is attained by a lot of other cities, along the Great Lakes.

"The idea that you have a great big problem has been harped upon so much, and I asked a number of very noted sanitary engineers as to whether it was not a fact that sewage disposal operations, just like any other operation, whether the efficiency could not be improved at a moderate cost if you had bigger operations, and they said absolutely. In other words, just like General Motors and Ford, and the big oil companies, they were able to stay in business over the years, where thousands of other automobile manufacturers dropped out of the picture, because of their larger and more efficient operations. So, too, the Chicago Sanitary District should be able to produce at least as high an efficiency as these other plants, or higher.

"Now they talk about all the money they have spent, hundreds of millions of dollars. It is true they spend that much. But the per capita cost of sewage operations is less in Chicago than it is in a great many other communities. In other words, they are not spending as much for their sewage operations as would seem to appear, because of the large amount of money involved.

"Chicago is a great city, a big city, and I live near Chicago, I am within the Chicago Sanitary District area, and they are taking in new cities, and more people all the time, but, of course, they are getting more taxes, too.

"Senator KERR. Are they enlarging their sanitary district?

"Mr. NAUJOKS. Oh, yes, they have been for the last 10 years.

"Senator KERR. I thought that they already had more in the sanitary district than they did people in Chicago.

"Mr. NAUJOKS. Oh, yes, it includes more than Chicago, yes, sir, not just the city of Chicago.

"It embraces a great deal of Cook County and probably beyond. That is correct, sir.

"So we believe that there is no justification for these bills, and we are definitely opposed to their adoption. I thank you.

"Senator LAUSCHE. Didn't the Supreme Court declare what the degree of cleanliness should be of the effluent?

"Mr. NAUJOKS. They didn't put it in the decree, but the Court adopted Special Master Hughes' findings and said it should be 85 or 90 percent or more. They didn't know exactly how the art (process of purifying) would improve over the years." (*Wisconsin et al.* v. *Illinois et al.* (278 U. S. 367 at p. 418 (1929)).)

VI. I read from opinion of the United States Supreme Court in 278th United States Reports 367 at pages 420–421:

"The sanitary district authorities, relying on the argument with reference to the health of its people, have much too long delayed the needed substitution of suitable sewage plants as a means of avoiding the diversion in the future. Therefore, they cannot now complain if an immediately heavy burden is placed upon the district because of their attitude and course. The situation requires the district to devise proper methods for providing sufficient money and to construct and put in operation with all reasonable expedition adequate plants for the disposition of the sewage through other means than the lake diversion."

The condition still exists, now as then, that Chicago has not spent enough to perfect its sewage treatment in actual operation. The bill's advocates have failed to show that this bill is the solution—

Just more water is not the solution.

More and better plants are, and other places to divert besides the river.

Other cities purify 95 percent and then can return the water out in the lake where its parity becomes 100 percent.

VII. And what does this bill do to us?

It increases the drainage of Lake Michigan already being carried on by Chicago—

1. What about our beaches and resorts?
2. What about our harbors?

3. What about our docks now too high above water?

4. What about the 1½ million tons per inch loss in freight revenue alone?

5. What about the power loss at Niagara, Barnhart Island, and nearby power plants?

6. What about lowered levels in St. Lawrence seaway canals?

7. What about waterpower Canada asks to be given at United States expense as compensation for Chicago's drainage from lakes? (Aide memoire January 6, 1958.)

8. What about loss of funds spent building the seaway and dredging canals and harbors, when water levels are drained off the top?

9. What about the future of seaway?

10. What about diversions by other communities?

11. What about pipelines to interior cities which are planned if Chicago can get away with this?

12. And what about the long-range safety of the seaway on the high levels of which oceangoing steamship companies have planned and must continue to plan?

MILWAUKEE EXCELS IN MODERN PURIFICATION

And as proof of the high level of purity achieved and maintained by the great city of Milwaukee, I read into the RECORD from a telegram dated August 11, 1958, from Jacob F. Friedrick, chairman, Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee and member of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of the Community of Milwaukee.

(Excerpt from telegram dated August 11, 1958, from Jacob F. Friedrick, chairman, Sewerage Commission of the City of Milwaukee; member, Metropolitan Sewerage Commission of the County of Milwaukee)

"Alvord, Burdick & Howson, consulting engineers for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, in their report on intercepting sewers and sewage treatment, Milwaukee metropolitan area, 1956, summary and conclusions, issued the following statements:

"'Prior to about 30 years ago all of the domestic sewage and industrial wastes of the Milwaukee area, as well as the entire storm water runoff discharged into the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic Rivers and the lake. As a result the rivers were grossly polluted, were often devoid of oxygen and malodorous for extended periods. At the present time approximately 175 million gallons of sewage daily (about 700,000 tons) is conducted to the Jones Island plant where the solids are separated from the liquid, converted to approximately 65,000 tons of milorganite fertilizer per year, and liquid so efficiently treated that it is returned to the lake substantially as clear as lake water and with approximately 95 percent of its polluting material removed. All of this has been accomplished with a total capital expenditure of some $55 million. There is no such thing as 100-percent sewage purification, and there are few if any treatment plants in this country that are consistently doing as good a treatment job as that at Milwaukee.'"

CANADA'S POSITION

The majority report of the public works committee completely overlooked the fact that Canada's position was expressed carefully in its aide memoire of January 6, 1958, confirmed by Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State for External Affairs in answer to a question in Parliament on August 2, 1958. And confirmed by J. H. Cleveland's telphone call to Mrs. Cato of my office.

UNITED STATES AIDE MEMOIRE LAST YEAR

Mr. President, I have received from the Department of State a copy of the aide memoire dated March 11, 1957, which the Department of State sent to the Canadian Ministry of External Affairs with respect to H. R. 2.

I note that the aide memoire refers to a past favor and then asks that the Canadian Government refrain from interposing an objection to H. R. 2.

The alleged favor which the Department of State thinks that it had done for Canada was to permit Canada to divert some water into the Great Lakes Basin.

Now, I read into the RECORD, so that all Senators may appreciate the importance of this note, the State Department aide memoire dated March 11, 1957, delivered to Canada and asking Canada in effect not to object to H. R. 2.

"AIDE MEMOIRE

"The Canadian Embassy's note No. 113 of February 13, 1956, protested against H. R. 3210, 84th Congress, 2d session, a proposal to increase the diversion from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway by 1,000 cubic feet per second for a period of 3 years. The President, on August 9, 1956, withheld approval of this bill, at the same time instructing the Department of State 'to engage in discussions with the Canadian Government in an attempt to work out a solution to these problems as soon as all pertinent facts are available.' Thereafter a basic report on the effects of such a proposal on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River was completed by the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and was made public in February 1957. Copies of the President's memorandum of disapproval and of the Corps of Engineers' report were forwarded to the Canadian Embassy as soon as they became available. Additional copies of each are enclosed. The Canadian Embassy is no doubt also aware that H. R. 2 and a number of identical bills have been introduced in the present session of Congress, similar to H. R. 3210, which was passed by Congress but disapproved by the President.

"A factor which has contributed to the persistence of such legislative proposals has been the rapid population growth in the Greater Chicago area and the resulting sanitary problem. The representative of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry testified in connection with hearings on H. R. 3210 before a subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Public Works that the Chicago Sanitary District had spent approximately $320 million on filtration plants, which are among the most modern in the world. According to this testimony, these plants dispose effectively of 90 percent of the wastes of a population equivalent to some 8 million people, which leaves 10 percent of the treated wastes, the general equivalent of wastes of 800,000 people, going into the Chicago River and Illinois Waterway, plus the raw sewage resulting from storm floods. As a result, the sanitation situation in this area is one to cause increasing uneasiness. This testimony appears on page 103 of the record of hearings on H. R. 3210 before the United States Senate Committee on Public Works, a copy of which is enclosed.

"The proposed legislation, among its other aspects, would enable the United States Public Health Service to make new field studies over a 3-year period in the Illinois Waterway in order to evaluate water quality conditions, changes in chemical and bacteriological content, the persistence of aquatic life, and other related subjects. The temporary increased flow would be an indispensable element to a fully effective Public Health Service investigation.

"Since an increased diversion out of Lake Michigan would have recognizable effects elsewhere in the Great Lakes Basin and in the St. Lawrence River, as is set forth in the Corps of Engineers' report, it has been suggested that it might be possible to increase the Long Lac-Ogoki diversions into Lake Superior by a comparable amount during a 3-year period to counteract these effects. This arrangement would allow the studies of the Corps of Engineers and Public Health Service to be completed without affecting navigation and hydroelectric interests. The Long Lac-Ogoki diversions were agreed to in 1940 as an accommodation to Canadian needs in spite of the effects, desirable or otherwise, which they might have elsewhere in the Great Lakes Basin. It is possible that the answer to the present problem may lie in some form of adjustment of this earlier happy instance of cooperation. Accordingly, it would be appreciated if the Canadian Government would examine this suggestion for consideration in further discussions.

"If for some reason such an arrangement is not feasible, it is hoped that the Canadian Government will consider the extent to which it may be in Canada's overall interest to refrain from interposing objection to H. R. 2 or similar legislation. In this regard, if the proposal for a 3-year diversion were to be carried out, it would then result in authoritative studies by both the United States Corps of Engineers and United States Public Health Service, which would make it possible for Canada to weigh more accurately any future proposal for further increased diversions in this area and to decide where Canada's best interests might lie.

"It would be appreciated if the Canadian authorities would give early consideration to the problems raised by the proposed legislation. If it is desired to have representatives of the Corps of Engineers or Public Health Service explain in greater detail either the present Corps of Engineers' report or the studies which would be carried out under the proposed legislation, the Department of State will be pleased to make available such representatives for this purpose. It is hoped that further discussions may be held on this subject as soon as may be convenient to the Canadian Government."

CANADIAN AIDE MEMOIRE

Those who attended the Public Works Committee hearing on H. R. 2, will recall a big point made by the supporters that Canada had objected to the two prior bills which the President had vetoed; but that it had not used the word "objection" in any communication with reference to H. R. 2. Proponents tried to draw the conclusion that Canada, therefore, no longer objected. They pointed to the mild language of the Canadian note of January 6, 1958. This mild language is explained by the pressure put upon Canada to softpedal its objection to H. R. 2.

However, the Canadians, nevertheless, did express, in the most diplomatic and polite language, their continuing objection to diversion of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago. And I read the Canadian note or aide memoire of January 6, 1958. The Canadian aide memoire reads as follows:

"AIDE MEMOIRE

"Useful conversations between United States and Canadian officials were held in Ottawa on July 9, 1957, on the subject of the sanitation problems which gave rise to proposed legislation for a 3-year temporary diversion of 1,000 cubic feet of water per second from the Great Lakes system at Chicago to the Mississippi system and on the subject of studies to be carried out under the proposed legislation.

"The Canadian Government understands that if such legislation is enacted these sanitation studies will not be limited to evaluating the effects of dilution but will also include consideration of all possible measures for dealing with waste disposal facilities at Chicago. Such measures would include:

"(a) complete separation of storm sewers from the domestic sewerage system or expansion of the existing treatment facilities to serve a total combined flow;

"(b) treatment of organic wastes in industrial plants before discharging these effluents into the sewerage system;

"(c) chlorination of effluent before discharge into the Illinois Waterway; and,

"(d) artificial aeration of the waterway.

"The treatment of sewage in the Chicago area is, of course, a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the competent legislative bodies within the United States. It is understood that present treatment of waste represents a vast improvment over conditions which existed in former years and that under the present day uses of the water the waste is more a nuisance than a menace to the public health in the area.

"In considering the economics of alternative methods of improved waste disposal, it is assumed that full consideration will be given to the economic harm which may be done to navigation and hydroelectric generation in both countries by extended use of dilution methods.

"It is not possible to give a firm undertaking to provide flows of a particular volume through the existing Long Lac and Ogoki diversions to the Great Lakes Basin during the 3-year period envisaged by proposed United States legislation. However, if it were possible to offset part of the effects of the Chicago diversion by inflows from the Albany Basin in Canada, it would be equitable that an equivalent amount of water should remain available for use in hydroelectric power generation by the Ontario interests at St. Marys Falls, Niagara Falls, and in the international section of the St. Lawrence River until the effects of the proposed temporary diversion will have ceased to be felt in the Great Lakes system.

"All rights under the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 are specifically reserved.

A. E. R."

(Handed to the State Department 4:30 p. m. January 6, 1958, and reprinted August 2, 1958, in the appendix (p. 3041) of Hansard's Official Report of Canada's House of Commons Debates Saturday, August 2, 1958 (vol. 102, No. 63, 1st sess, 24th Parliament).)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 28, 1958.

The Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: In view of the forthcoming hearings on H. R. 2, a bill to authorize an additional diversion from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, it is thought that you will wish to have Canadian views on the subject as contained in an Aide Memoire of January 6, 1958. A copy of this document is therefore enclosed for the information of your committee.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIVERSION DELEGATION TO OTTAWA

As a result of the American note, Canada submitted to the visit by American specialists on July 9, 1957. They went to Canada to explain why the Chicago sewage problem required international treatment.

I read from a memorandum, which I obtained from the Department of State, as to what was said at the July 9, 1957 meeting in Ottawa. The State Department's description of the meeting of the United States and Canadian groups reads as follows:

"MEMORANDUM—JULY 9, 1957, OTTAWA MEETING ON PROPOSED INCREASED DIVERSION OF LAKE MICHIGAN WATER AT CHICAGO

"Participants

"United States: Mr. Maurice Lebosquet, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Mr. E. W. Nelson, principal engineer, North Central Division, Chicago, Corps of Engineers; Mr. Harry Adams, United States Corps of Engineers; Mr. Adolph Dubs, United States Embassy, Ottawa.

"Canada: Mr. J. H. Cleveland, acting head American Division, Department of External Affairs (Chairman); Dr. A. P. Berry, general manager and chief engineer, Ontario Water Resources Commission; Mr. E. A. Cote, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; Mr. Otto Holden, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario; Mr. T. M. Patterson, Chief, Water Resources Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources; Mr. J. R. Menzies, Department of National Health and Welfare; Mr. Rene Dupuis, Quebec Hydro; Mr. Maurice Heroux, Department of External Affairs; Mr. A. V. Delaporte, Ontario Water Resources Commission.

"Exchange of technical information

"At the outset of the meeting, it was made clear that the discussion was being held solely to exchange technical information on various matters relating to proposed legislation before Congress which would authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of Lake Michigan waters at Chicago by 1,000 cubic feet per second.

"Chicago sanitation problem and investigations

"The Canadian officials were informed that the proposed legislation, H. R. 2, arises out of the sanitation problem in the Chicago area and downstream from Chicago on the Illinois Waterway and further that, under the proposed legislation, investigations are expected to be conducted by the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). These investigations would look into such matters as: (1) water quality, (2) flow patterns, and (3) biological problems. Additional means of attacking the sanitation problem might include: (1) an industrial waste control program, (2) chlorination, (3) aeration of the stream itself, and (4) increasing the capacity and improving the effectiveness of facilities to take care of storm-water overflows.

"A member of the Canadian group thereupon suggested that the additional diversion might prove inadequate and he later inquired whether the principal problem might not be a question of odor rather than health. Other members of the Canadian group raised the possibility of future large temporary increased diversions for navigation purposes at the time of low water levels in the Mississippi River.

"Long Lac-Ogoki diversion

"Members of the United States group dealt with the various aspects of the problem raised by the Canadians and then inquired as to the views of the Canadians with regard to a possible increase of the Long Lac-Ogoki diversions into Lake Superior by an amount sufficient to offset the temporary increased diversion at Chicago. In replying, a spokesman for the Canadian group stated that, under existing conditions, all available flow was already being diverted and that a compensatory increase was not possible. He noted that the average diversion in the water years 1943–44 to 1955–56 was around 4,950 cubic feet per second. The diversion might, of course, be increased by raising the level of dam structures and increasing the water storage areas, but such an undertaking was not considered to be economical in relation to the additional benefits to be derived.

"Effect on hydroelectric generation

"It is to be noted in this connection that during this meeting, as previously, the Canadian officials have consistently pointed out that the foreseeable effects of an increased diversion at Chicago necessarily occassion concern in Canada. Careful studies have shown them that there would be financial injury to hydroelectric generation facilities in both countries."

Two days after Mr. MacComber's note to the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] dated August 1, 1958, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Smith, was asked on the floor of the Canadian Parliament a question about Canada's attitude toward the proposed Chicago diversion. I shall read his reply:

"WATER RESOURCES — CHICAGO DIVERSION — STATEMENT ON EFFECTS OF PROPOSED INCREASE

"On the orders of the day:

"Hon. Sidney E. Smith (Secretary of State for External Affairs):

"'Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to answer the question which was addressed to me on Wednesday, July 30, by the honorable member from Lambton West, dealing with water diversion at Chicago. My answer to his question, which was directed to three main points, is as follows:

"'1. The position taken by Canada with respect to a proposed additional diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second from Lake Michigan at Chicago is set forth in an aide memoire dated January 6, 1958. As the document is somewhat long, I ask leave to have it printed as an annex to Hansard.

"'2. To the extent that any additional diversion of water may take place at Chicago, the level of the lower lakes and connecting channels will be reduced as far as Montreal, and there will be a corresponding reduction in the availability of water for hydroelectric generation at Niagara, Barnhart, and Beauharnois. The effect, however, varies at different places and at different times over a period of years. I should be pleased to arrange for the honorable member to consult tables and graphs in order to determine precisely what effect a particular diversion would have at a specific time in a specific place.

"'3. Principles applicable to a diversion from Lake Michigan would not necessarily apply to boundary waters, as Lake Michigan is not a boundary water.'"[1] (Taken from Hansard, pp. 3009–3010.)

In the Hansard appendix there was printed in the issue for August 2, 1958, the Canadian aide memoire of January 6, 1958, which I have just read to you.

LEGAL ADVISER'S LETTER

That Canada does object, nevertheless, to the diversion is the opinion of the legal adviser of the Department of State, and this opinion is based on the official aide memoire from the Canadian Embassy.

The opinion dated July 29, 1958 (just 2 days before the date of the August 1, 1958, letter to the Senator from Oregon in Mr. MacComber's name), states on page 5:

"The proposed legislation authorizing an increased diversion from Lake Michigan at Chicago has been opposed by Canada on the ground that it may cause injury to Canadian navigation and hydroelectric power interests. Canada's reasons for opposing the Chicago diversion bill are thus very similar to those of the United States with respect to the Columbia River diversion, and it would seem that H. R. 2, if enacted, could constitute a precedent to be used by the Canadian interests in support of their proposals on the Columbia."

In order that the legal adviser's excellent reasoning in support of his opinion, may be available to all, I read it into the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 29, 1958.

The Honorable RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of July 24, 1958, requesting an opinion by the Department of the position under international law of the Chicago diversion project proposed by H. R. 2

[1] But Lake Michigan is one of the waters flowing into and affecting the level of boundary waters, and so within some provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909.

and its legal implications, if any, with regard to our negotiations with Canada on the upper Columbia River development.

There has been a continuous diversion of waters from the Great Lakes Basin at Chicago into the Mississippi watershed since January 17, 1900, when the Chicago drainage canal was opened and 5,000 cubic feet of water per second (an amount greater than presently authorized) was diverted by permit by the Secretary of War. (Olis and Sprecher, Legal Aspects of Lake Diversion, Northwestern University Law Review, 656 (1957).) The amount of the diversion had been increased at the time that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada was signed on January 11, 1909. (36 Stat. 2448; TS 548.) The treaty went into effect on May 13, 1910, and is still operative.

Canadian opposition to the Chicago diversion existed prior to the signing of the 1909 treaty. The Second Interim Report of the Canadian Section of the International Waterway Commission, dated April 25, 1906, contained the following reference to this diversion:

"At Chicago, the Americans have built a drainage canal which, when in full operation, will use about 10,000 cubic feet of water per second * * * which will have the effect of lowering Lake Michigan by over 6 inches, and Lake Erie by 4½ inches.

* * * * *

"It is exceedingly important in the interests of navigation, both to ourselves and to the people of the United States, that the diversion by way of the Chicago drainage canal should be limited. It is equally essential in the interests of both countries that no diversion or interference should be allowed in streams crossing the boundary which would interfere with the interests of navigation in either country."

The terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 do not appear to affect the legal rights of United States or Canadian interests in regard to the Chicago diversion. The preliminary article of the treaty defines "boundary waters" as "the waters from main shore to main shore of the lakes * * * along which the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada passes, including all bays, arms, and inlets thereof, but not including tributary waters, which in their natural channels would flow into such lakes." Lake Michigan is not a boundary water because it is entirely within the United States, and the part of the lake which is closest to Canada is about 40 miles from the international boundary. Secretary of State Elihu Root, who negotiated the treaty on behalf of the United States, explained in his testimony regarding the treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "the definition of boundary waters was carefully drawn in order to exclude Lake Michigan." (Naujoks' "The Chicago Water Diversion Controversy," 30 Marq. L. Rev. 228, 251 (1947).)

Jurisdiction and control over diversions from bodies of water, such as Lake Michigan, which do not fall within the definition of boundary waters are reserved to the State where such water is located by article II of the treaty which reads in part:

"Each of the high contracting parties reserves to itself or to the several State governments on the one side and the Dominion or Provincial Governments on the other, as the case may be, subject to any treaty provisions now existing with respect thereto, the exclusive jurisdiction and control over the use and diversion, whether temporary or permanent, of all waters on its own side of the line which in their natural channels would flow across the boundary or into boundary waters."

Injured parties are given certain rights and remedies in respect of diversions in the other country by the succeeding clause of the treaty subject to the proviso that such rights and remedies do not apply to cases already existing. The proviso thus eliminates rights of injured parties in regard to the Chicago diversion which was already an existing case.

Canadian Federal or Provincial interests which may be injured by diversions are not covered by the rights and remedies clause just cited or the proviso thereto. A memorandum by Mr. Chandler Anderson, who drafted the treaty, states as follows:

"The right of action for damages provided for in article II applies to private or individual interests in distinction from public or governmental interests. Any question on the point is set at rest by the use of the words 'injured parties.' Whenever the word 'party' is used in a treaty, referring to the High Contracting Parties, a capital P is used, so the absence of the capital and the use of the word in the plural indicates that it can refer only to individuals." (Files of the Department.)

The only other provision of the treaty which must be considered in connection with the Chicago diversion is the final paragraph of article II, which states:

"It is understood, however, that neither of the High Contracting Parties intends by the foregoing provision to surrender any right which it may have, to object to any interference with or diversions of waters on the other side of the boundary the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary."

Secretary Root, in his testimony cited above, made the following statements after citing the terms of the last paragraph of article II:

"There should clearly be a right, there would be a right to object to, for instance, drying up one of the lakes. Either country, for instance, would be justified in going to war to prevent the other country from drying up Lake Erie, and that right to object to the destruction of the navigation in these international waters is preserved. I did not want to press Canada to give up any such rights, and I did not want to give up any such rights ourselves."

And later on in his testimony, when the Secretary was explaining why Canada was allowed to take a greater amount of water at Niagara than the United States under article V of the treaty, he stated: "In the third place, they consented to leave out of this treaty any reference to the drainage canal, and we are now taking 10,000 cubic feet per second for the drainage canal, which really comes out of this lake system."

From the foregoing it would seem evident that Canadian interests which may be injured by the existing or continued diversion of waters at Chicago cannot rely on the terms of the 1909 treaty for relief from any injuries which may be caused thereby. Such interests must, instead, rely on general international law for any relief to be obtained.

The opinion of Attorney General Judson Harmon, rendered on December 12, 1895, to the Secretary of State relates to the taking of water from the Rio Grande River for irrigation in relation to article VII of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo between Mexico and the United States of February 2, 1848. (21 Op. Attys. Con. 274.) He concluded that the United States as the upstream country in that case had an unlimited right to divert the waters in question and that injured Mexican interests were without right or remedy. The Department of State believes that a reiteration of the Harmon doctrine by any branch of the United States Government would not be in the best interest of this country or in line with the progressive development of international law during the last 60 years.

When the United States negotiated a treaty with Mexico relating to the utilization of waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande with Mexico which was signed at Washington on February 3, 1944 (TS 994) the United States no longer asserted that the upstream country had an unlimited right to divert waters within its boundary. At the time the Secretary of State made the following statement before the Senate:

"It must be realized that each country owes to the other some obligation with respect to the water of these international streams, and until this obligation is recognized and defined, there must inevitably be unrest and uncertainty in the communities served by them—a condition which becomes more serious with the increasing burden of an expanding population dependent upon the waters of these streams."

In addition the Assistant Secretary of State declared:

"The logical conclusion of the legal argument of the opponents of the treaty appears to be that an upstream nation by unilateral act in its own territory can impinge upon the rights of a downstream nation; this is hardly the kind of legal doctrine that can be seriously urged in these times." (Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, 79th Congress, 1st sess., pt. 1, p. 19 (Secretary of State); pt. 5, p. 1762 (Assistant Secretary of State).)

The Supreme Court, in dealing with the problem of interstate diversions, has developed the principle of "equitable apportionment" in a notable series of cases. (*Kansas* v. *Colorado* (185 U. S. 125 (1902), 206 U. S. 46 (1906)); *Hinderlider* v. *La Plata Co.* (304 U. S. 92 (1937)).) In the development of this principle, the Court has indicated that it was acting, at least partially, in the field of international law. Thus, in the second opinion in *Kansas* v. *Colorado*, op. cit., the Court states, at page 97:

"Nor is our jurisdiction ousted, even if, because Kansas and Colorado are States sovereign and independent in local matters, the relations between them depend in any respect upon principles of international law. International law is no alien in this tribunal."

Principles similar to that of equitable apportionment have won increasing acceptance in international law. The Italian Court of Cassation, for example, stated in 1939:

"International law recognizes the right on the part of every riparian State to enjoy, as a participant of a kind of partnership created by the river, all the advantages deriving from it for the purpose of securing the welfare and the economic and civil progress of the Nation. * * * However, although a State, in the exercise of its right of sovereignty, may subject public rivers to whatever regime it deems best, it cannot disregard the international duty, derived from that principle, not to impede or to destroy, as a result of this regime, the opportunity of the other States to avail themselves of the flow of water for their own national needs. In order to settle this conflict between the exercise of the right of sovereignty and the fulfillment of the duty imposed by the comitas gentium, regulations have been laid down by international conventions." (Annual Digest and Reports of Public International Law Cases (1938-40), 120 at 121.)

Pursuant to your request and by way of supplementing the above observations regarding the status under international law of the diversion proposed by H. R. 2, the relation of this diversion to the Columbia River development will now be discussed briefly. The position which is being taken by the United States in its negotiations with Canada regarding the development of the Columbia-Kootenay River system is that there is no basis under either the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 or customary international law

for any contention that Canada has a legal right unilaterally to divert within its own territory certain waters of this system, if such diversion may cause material injury to power and navigation interests on the Columbia River in the United States. The proposed legislation authorizing an increased diversion from Lake Michigan at Chicago has been opposed by Canada on the ground that it may cause injury to Canadian navigation and hydroelectric power interests. Canada's reasons for opposing the Chicago diversion bill are thus very similar to those of the United States with respect to the Columbia River diversion, and it would seem that H. R. 2, if enacted, could constitute a precedent to be used by the Canadian interests in support of their proposals on the Columbia.

You have also requested orally an enumeration of the legal objections which have been made by Canada to the proposed increased diversion of Lake Michigan at Chicago. These objections, which are set forth below, were directed to diversion bills similar to H. R. 2, which were then being considered by the 83d and 84th Congresses. Both bills were subsequently passed and then vetoed by the President.

Two notes from the Canadian Embassy to the Secretary of State dated February 1 and March 10, 1954, objected to the bill before the 83d Congress. In the latter note, the Canadian Government referred to article II of the Boundary Waters Treaty and stated:

"The terms of the last paragraph of that article clearly affirm the understanding that neither party to the treaty surrenders 'any right which it may have to object to any interference with or diversion of waters on the other side of the boundary the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary.' If the proposed increase in the diversion at Chicago were to take place, the Government of Canada would, in the circumstances described above, consider that there would be material injury to the navigation interests on its side of the boundary."

The Canadian note of March 10, 1954, concludes as follows:

"The Canadian Government wishes to draw attention once more to the fact that the Chicago diversion is one aspect of a matter now before the International Joint Commission and it is suggested that it would be in the best interests of Canada and the United States to allow the Commission to complete its study of this and related matters before any change in arrangements affecting the levels of the Great Lakes is authorized."

A third note, dated August 24, 1954, was sent by the Canadian Embassy to the Department of State. Attention was again drawn to the contents of its previous notes and the following statement was made:

"As mentioned in my previous two notes, the Canadian Government considers that the adoption of this measure would have an adverse effect on navigation in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. After careful consideration the Government of Canada has reached the conclusion that an increase in the diversion at Chicago by 1,100 cubic-feet per second as provided in this legislation would in fact result in injury to navigation in boundary waters, particularly during cycles of low levels on the Great Lakes.

"It is the view of my Government, therefore, that the implementation of this proposed legislation would constitute a diversion of water on the United States side of the boundary, the effect of which will be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on the Canadian side of the boundary. In these circumstances and in accordance with the right which is expressly reserved in article II of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, I am instructed by my Government to make formal objection to the proposed increase in the diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan and to request that the United States Government take whatever measures may be appropriate to insure that this proposal is not implemented."

In his further note of February 13, 1956, the Canadian Ambassador stated in the concluding paragraph that:

"I am accordingly instructed to make clear that, in the view of the Canadian Government, the enactment of the proposed legislation would be prejudicial to the navigation and power interests of both countries."

In addition, an aide memoire of January 6, 1958, from the Canadian Embassy refers to "useful conversations between United States and Canadian officials" on July 9, 1957, on various aspects of the proposed diversion from the Great Lakes system. While the aide memoire does not specifically object to the diversion, it states in part as follows:

"In considering the economics of alternative methods of improved waste disposal, it is assumed that full consideration will be given to the economic harm which may be done to navigation and hydroelectric generation in both countries by extended use of dilution methods.

"It is not possible to give a firm undertaking to provide flows of a particular volume through the existing Long Lac and Ogoki diversions to the Great Lakes Basin during the 3-year period envisaged by proposed United States legislation. However, if it were possible to offset part of the effects of the Chicago diversion by inflows from the Albany Basin in Canada, it would be equitable that an equivalent amount of water should remain available for use in hydroelectric power generation by the Ontario interests at St. Marys Falls, Niagara Falls, and in the international section of the St. Lawrence River until the effects of the proposed temporary diversion will have ceased to be felt in the Great Lakes system.

"All rights under the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 are specifically reserved."

It is hoped that the foregoing provides you with the information which you desire.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. RAYMOND,
Acting Legal Adviser.

SUMMARY

In summary, I should like to say the Senate should not be diverted from pressing national and international problems to debate Chicago's sewage problem.

The waters of the Great Lakes—a liquid gold to the bordering communities, States and nations—are their precious possession, which they use, purify and return to the lakes so that it will not be lost to them.

Chicago, on the other hand, still uses the antiquated system of flushing sewage down the river after partial purification.

Sanitation is a complicated, medical, chemical and engineering problem. But it is basically Chicago's problem. The Senate should not be called upon to solve it.

Other communities solve their own problem. Milwaukee, as previously stated, according to independent experts achieves 95 percent purity before the natural purification begins out in the lake so that the water becomes as pure as ever.

Chicago was directed by the United States Supreme Court years ago to adopt the best methods, but has not spent enough money to do so. Of course, their sewage works are large—they persuaded a society years ago to call them the "Seventh Wonder of the Nation." But their sewage works are not adequate since, by their own admission, they fail to purify the sewage equivalent of an 800,000 person city.

This is, in effect, a bill to subsidize Chicago's disposal of sewage by authorizing it to drain away water into another watershed—something other lake cities are not allowed to do.

We state again, Chicago's problem is not a navigation problem such as Congress is authorized and accustomed to handle. The Public Works Committee has prevented the recurrence of the transportation problem which occurred during the low-water period on the Mississippi River in December 1956. It has done this by authorizing water storage works on the Mississippi, near Alton, Ill. And the United States Supreme Court could again, as it did then (in 1956) authorize an emergency diversion. That one was of 8,500 cubic feet per second for about 130 days, as I recall.

Chicago has not made adequate use of the 3,500 cubic feet per second it now diverts (that is, 2,000 domestic pumpage and 1,500 specific authorization).

Another 1,000 cubic feet per second would raise the diversion to 4,500 cubic feet per second, with the open end of a domestic pumpage constantly increasing as the city grows.

This extra 1,000 cubic feet per second for 3 years or 1 year would induce Chicago to continue its present methods with the result that continued diversion would seem to be necessary and would become permanent.

Just a temporary diversion shown would lose users of the Great Lakes millions of dollars. Lower lake levels would lower harbor and canal depths and consequently decrease safe ship draft and reduce tonnage carried. Extra expensive dredging would be necessary. The beauty and recreational value of lakeshore property would be impaired to the injury of the tourist trade. Dock pilings would become exposed and rot. The daily posted guide to the safe loading of ships is figured down to the nearest inch. Every inch in lake height counts, particularly in this cycle of low water on the Great Lakes.

Over the last 50 years or so, Chicago has taken, I would roughly estimate, considerably over 14 feet.

THE LAW FAILS TO SUPPORT THE BILL

The Federal question

The Constitution of the United States, of course, gives the Federal Government jurisdiction to regulate interstate commerce. But this grant, although including authority to facilitate navigation, did not include authority to take from one State water for the sanitation of a city in another State.

The United States Supreme Court held that the permit of the Secretary of War dated March 3, 1925, was invalid because: "Merely to aid the district in disposing of its sewage was not a justification, considering the limited scope of the Secretary's authority. He could not make mere local sanitation a basis for a continuing diversion."

No navigation problem is involved. Even the Army engineers admit this. (Testimony of Colonel Naumann, 1958 Senate Public Works Committee hearing transcript, pp. 315–318.) The temporary naviagtion problem due to drought in 1956 which resulted in the emergency decree of the United States Supreme Court, has been solved for the future by a law authorizing water retaining works above Alton, Ill., on the Mississippi River.

Congress has no authority to divert water for the sole purpose of sluicing Chicago's sewage down the Illinois Waterway. *Wisconsin* v. *Illinois* (278 U. S. 367, at p. 418 (1929)).

Treaty rights

Either party to the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 can object to lowering of any waters (whether within the definition of boundary waters or not) which have the effect of lowering the level of the boundary waters to the injury of that party. As the Supreme Court said:

"With regard to the second ground, the treaty of January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. L. 2448),

with Great Britain, expressly provides against uses 'affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters' without authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and the approval of the International Joint Commission agreed upon therein" (266 U. S. 405, at 426).

The definition of boundary waters at the beginning of the treaty, about which so much has been said on the floor, is not a definition of all the waters within any jurisdiction of the treaty. Although Lake Michigan is not a boundary water and is obviously circumscribed by the United States, the lowering of the level of Lake Michigan does obviously affect adversely the level of the Great Lakes on which Canada borders and which Canada uses for navigation. Canada has the right to object to injury from lowering the level of the Great Lakes.

Report dated May 17, 1958, of the committee on uses of international waters of the American Bar Association, copy of which I read into the RECORD (see exhibit).

Opinion dated July 29, 1958, of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State, supra.

Memorandum entitled "Legal Aspects of the Use of Systems of International Waters" of William L. Griffin, attorney, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, filed in the hearings of the Senate Interior Committee, April 1958, with respect to the Columbia River.

Herbert H. Naujoks, The Chicago Water Diversion Controversy, a series of three articles in Marquette Law Review (30 Marquette Law Review 149–176, 228–271, 252–253, and 30 Marquette Law Review 28–79).

Canada has objected (see aide memoire, dated January 6, 1958, and other documentation which I have referred to in section on Canada's Position).

"COMMITTEE ON USES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERS

"(American Bar Association, section of international and comparative law, May 17, 1958)

"To members of the section of international and comparative law: Members of this committee have exchanged views by personal discussion when possible or by correspondence with members of the committee who were not available in Washington.

"Diversion of water from Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes Basin to Mississippi Basin

"The following resolution met with the approval of the majority of the committee:

"*Resolved*, That the section of international law disapproves H. R. 2, 85th Congress, 1st session, entitled 'A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes.'

"This bill was passed by the House of Representatives on May 22, 1957, and is now pending in the Public Works Committee of the United States Senate. It involves important principles of international law and provisions of the Treaty of January 11, 1909, between Great Britain and the United States in respect to Canada, generally known as the Boundary Waters Treaty. The diversion of waters of Lake Michigan dealt with in this legislation has previously been the subject of litigation between the States in the Supreme Court of the United States. Its jurisdiction is based upon article III, section 2, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States which provides that:

" 'The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority * * * to Controversies between two or more States.'

"The diversion of water from Lake Michigan by reversal of the flow of the Chicago River and the digging of a canal across the Great Lakes-Mississippi River divide has been the subject of controversy for many years in the courts and in diplomatic correspondence of the United States and Canada.

"The Sanitary District of Chicago constructed the sanitary and ship canal, commonly designated as the main drainage canal, from Chicago to Lockport, Ill., 1892–1900, and extended it to Joliet, 1903–7. This canal was built with flow capacity of 10,000 cubic feet per second to pass the maximum flood from the Chicago area; to dispose of the sewage of 3 million people by dilution, and to provide deep draft (24 feet) navigation inland to Lockport, across the Lake Michigan-Mississippi River divide.

"1909 Boundary Waters Treaty

"The Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 with Great Britain in respect to Canada (36 Stat., p. 9) provides in Article I, as follows:

" 'The high contracting parties agree that the navigation of all navigable boundary waters shall forever continue free and open for the purposes of commerce to the inhabitants and to the ships, vessels, and boats of both countries equally, subject, however, to any laws and regulations of either country, within its own territory, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation and applying equally and without discrimination to the inhabitants, ships, vessels, and boats of both countries.

" 'It is further agreed that so long as this treaty shall remain in force, this same right of navigation shall extend to the waters of Lake Michigan and to all canals connecting boundary waters, and now existing or which may hereafter be constructed on either side of the line. Either of the high contracting parties may adopt rules and regulations governing the use of such canals within its own territory and may charge tolls for the use thereof, but all such rules and regulations and all tolls charged shall apply alike to the subjects or citizens of the high contracting parties and the ships, vessels, and boats of both of the high contracting parties, and they shall be placed on terms of equality in the use thereof.'

"Article II of the treaty reads as follows:

" 'Each of the high contracting parties reserves to itself or to the several State governments on the one side and the Dominion or provincial governments on the other as the case may be, subject to any treaty provisions now existing with respect thereto, the exclusive jurisdiction and control over the use and diversion, whether temporary or permanent, of all waters on its own side of the line which in their natural channels would flow across the boundary or into boundary waters; but it is agreed that any interference with or diversion from their natural channel of such waters on either side of the boundary, resulting in any injury on the other side of the boundary, shall give rise to the same rights and entitle the injured parties to the same legal remedies as if such injury took place in the country where such diversion or interference occurs; but this provision shall not apply to cases already existing or to cases expressly covered by special agreement between the parties hereto.

" 'It is understood, however, that neither of the high contracting parties intends by the foregoing provision to surrender any right, which it may have, to object to any interference with or diversions of waters on the other side of the boundary the effect of which would be productive or material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary.'

"Article III of the treaty contains the following provisions:

" 'It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on either side of the line, affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line, shall be made except by authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission, to be known as the International Joint Commission.

" 'The foregoing provisions are not intended to limit or interfere with the existing rights of the Government of the United States on the one side and the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the other, to undertake and carry on governmental works in boundary waters for the deepening of channels, the construction of breakwaters, the improvement of harbors, and other governmental works for the benefit of commerce and navigation, provided that such works are wholly on its own side of the line and do not materially affect the level or flow of the boundary waters on the other, nor are such provisions intended to interfere with the ordinary uses of such waters for domestic and sanitary purposes.'

"Secretary Root's statement at the Senate hearing re article II reads as follows:

" 'The last paragraph of article II reserves our right to object to any interference with or diversion of waters on the other side of the boundary, the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary.

" 'There should clearly be a right, there would be a right, to object to, for instance, drying up one of the lakes. Either country, for instance, would be justified in going to war to prevent the other country from drying up Lake Erie, and that right to object to the destruction of the navigation in these international waters is preserved. I did not want to press Canada to give up any such rights, and I did not want to give up any such rights ourselves. There is a company incorporated in Canada, which involves very important political interests there, to cut a canal from Lake Erie to Ontario, across the Jordan River, and turning the entire current of Lake Erie down through that Canal for power purposes. It would dry up Niagara River and appropriate the entire waterpower design from the level of Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

" 'Senator BACON. This treaty prevents that?

" 'Secretary ROOT. This treaty prevents that. It reserves our right to object to it, and it prevents its being done except by the authority of this Commission, which necessitates the consent of the American member of the Commission. The existing Waterways Commission has already reported against it.

" 'Article II also gives the parties on either side of the line certain legal remedies. That is, of course, new. That would make the people on either side of the line stand in the same relation as to the treatment of their watercourses as the people on either side of the line between New York and Pennsylvania.'

"Legal proceedings by United States Government against State of Illinois and by States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York against State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago

"The Attorney General of the United States brought an action in a district court of the United States on October 6, 1913, to enjoin the sanitary district from diverting from Lake Michigan more than an amount of water authorized by the Secretary of War. It was not until June 18, 1923, however, that a decree was entered by the district court granting the relief sought by the plaintiff.

"On January 5, 1923, the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Sanitary District of Chicago* v. *United States* (266 U. S. 405) affirmed a decree of the district court enjoining the sanitary district from diverting water from Lake Michigan in excess of 250,000 cubic feet per minute, the amount authorized by the Secretary of War. The opinion of Justice Holmes contains the following statement realting to the Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909:

" 'This is not a controversy between equals. The United States is asserting its sovereign power to regulate commerce and to control the navigable waters within its jurisdiction. It has a standing in this suit not only to remove obstruction to interstate and foreign commerce, the main ground, which we will deal with last, but also to carry out treaty obligations to a foreign power bordering upon some of the lakes concerned, and, it may be, also on the footing of an ultimate sovereign interest in the lakes. The Attorney General by virtue of his office may bring this proceeding, and no statute is necessary to authorize the suit (*United States* v. *San Jacinto Tin Co.*, 125 U. S. 273). With regard to the second ground, the treaty of January 11, 1909, with Great Britain, expressly provides against uses "affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters" without the authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdiction and the approval of the International Joint Commission agreed upon therein. As to its ultimate interest in the lakes, the reasons seem to be stronger than those that have established a similar standing for a State, as the interests of the Nation are more important than those of any States. (*In re Debs*, 158 U. S. 564, 584, 585, 599; *Georgia* v. *Tennessee Copper Co.*, 206 U. S. 230; *Hudson County Water Co.* v. *McCarter*, 209 U. S. 349, 355; *Marshall Dental Manufacturing Co.* v. *Iowa*, 226 U. S. 460, 462, pp. 425 and 426.)'

"On July 14, 1922, the State of Wisconsin filed a bill in the United States Supreme Court against the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago in which the States of Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania subsequently joined. The case was decided on January 14, 1923 (278 U. S. 367), with similar suits brought by the States of Michigan and New York. The Court's opinion in the case contains the following pertinent statements:

" 'There is a further prayer, that if the sanitary and ship canal should be used as a navigable waterway of the United States and be subject to the same control on the part of the United States as other navigable waterways, the defendant should be restrained from permanently diverting any water from Lake Michigan in excess of the amount which the Court should determine to be reasonably required for navigation in and through said canal and the connecting waters to the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers without injury to the navigable capacity of the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways' (p. 369).

"Chief Justice Taft stated:

" 'When master's (Charles Evans Hughes) findings on the subject of injury to the complainants are in effect as follows:

" ' "The diversion which has taken place through the Chicago drainage canal has been substantially equivalent to a diversion of about 8,500 cubic feet a second for a period of time sufficient to cause, and it has caused the lowering of the mean levels of the lake and the connecting waterways, as follows: Lakes Erie and Ontario approximately 5 inches; and of the connecting rivers, bays, and harbors to the same extent, respectively. A diversion of an additional 1,500 cubic feet per second, or a total diversion of 10,000 cubic feet a second, would cause an additional lowering in Lakes Michigan and Huron of about 1 inch, and in Lakes Erie and Ontario a little less than 1 inch, with a corresponding additional lowering in the connecting waterways" (pp. 407–408).

" 'It will be perceived that the interference which was the basis of the Secretary's permit, and which the latter was intended to eliminate, resulted directly from the failure of the sanitary district to take care of its sewage in some way other than by promoting or continuing the existing diversion. It may be that some flow from the lake is necessary to keep up navigation in the Chicago River, which really is part of the port of Chicago, but that amount is negligible as compared with 8,500 second-feet now being diverted. Hence, beyond that negligible quantity, the validity of the Secretary's permit derives its support entirely from a situation produced by the sanitary district in violation of the complainant's rights; and but for that support complainants might properly press for an immediate shutting down by injunction of the diversion, save any small part needed to maintain navigation in the river. In these circumstances, we think they are entitled to a decree which will be effective in bringing that violation and the unwarranted part of the diversion to an end' (p. 418).

" 'It therefore is the duty of this Court by an appropriate decree to compel the reduction of the diversion to a point where it rests on a legal basis and thus to restore the navigable capacity of Lake Michigan to its proper level.' (P. 420.)

"In a decision (vol. 281, p. 179) rendered on April 14, 1930, by Mr. Justice Holmes the litigation terminated in a decree providing in part as follows:

" 'That on and after December 31, 1939, the said defendants are enjoined from diverting as above in excess of the annual average of 1,500 cubic feet per second in addition to domestic pumpage.

" 'That the provisions of this decree as to the diverting of the waters of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system or watershed relate to the flow diverted by the defendants exclusive of the water drawn by the city of Chicago for domestic water-supply purposes and entering the Chicago River and its branches or the Calumet River or the Chicago Drainage Canal as sewage. The amount so diverted is to be determined by deducting from the total flow at Lockport the amount of water pumped by the city of Chicago into its water mains and as so computed will include the runoff of the Chicago and Calumet drainage area.' (281 U. S. 179, p. 201.)

"The decree was announced by Justice Holmes on April 21, 1930 (281 U. S. 696–C97). Action with regard to this decree is reported in Supreme Court reports, 287 United States 578–579, and in 289 United States 395 (1933) in which Chief Justice Hughes states:

" 'Third. Similar considerations apply to the argument based on the provisions of the Rivers and Harbors Act of July 3, 1930, and of the pending treaty with Canada as to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway, in relation to compensation works through which it is urged, the restoration of lake levels may be effected. The reference is to the construction of compensation works in the Niagara and St. Clair Rivers. Counsel for Illinois say that "upon the adoption of this treaty the appropriation made for the projects authorized in the rivers and harbors bill in 1930, including compensation works, by the War Department appropriation bill of 1931," becomes immediately available for carrying out this treaty requirement, and that the Court should assume that, either under the treaty or under the act of 1930, compensation works with the desired result will be installed. But it is apparent that there is no basis for the suggested assumption. It would be manifestly inappropriate to discuss the provisions of the pending treaty, bearing upon the diversion of water from Lake Michigan, as the treaty is not in effect. And there is no ground for concluding that the compensation works to which reference is made could be installed in the absence of treaty. What, if anything, will be done in the establishment of compensation works is undetermined.

" 'The decisive point is that nothing has been done which affects the operation of the decree and that the obligation of defendants to carry out its terms is in full force.' (P. 404.)

"Subsequent proceedings initiated by the defendants, State of Illinois and Chicago Sanitary District for modification of the decree were rejected by the Court on May 26, 1941 (313 U. S. 547). On October 23, 1950, the Supreme Court dismissed their petition for an interpretation and clarification of the decree of April 21, 1930.

"On January 28, 1957, the Court continued for 1 month permission it had granted to divert up to an average of 8,500 cubic feet per second in view of the continuing emergency in navigation caused by low water in the Mississippi River. It directed that this be restricted then to a diversion of 1,500 cubic feet per second pursuant to the decree of April 21, 1930 after February 28, 1957, in addition to domestic pumpage.

"Canadian objections to proposed diversion

"Canada has objected to recent proposals of Illinois and the Chicago Sanitary District for additional diversion of water from Lake Michigan. Two notes from the Canadian Embassy to the Secretary of State dated February 1 and March 10, 1954, set forth these objections. In the latter note, the Canadian Government referred to Article II of the Boundary Waters Treaty and stated that:

" 'The terms of the last paragraph of that article clearly affirm the understanding that neither party to the treaty surrenders any right which it may have to object to any interference with or diversion of waters on the other side of the boundary the effect of which would be productive of material injury to the navigation interests on its own side of the boundary. If the proposed increase in the diversion at Chicago were to take place, the Government of Canada would, in the circumstances described above, consider that there would be material injury to the navigation interests on its side of the boundary.'

"The Canadian note of March 10, 1954, concludes as follows:

" 'The Canadian Government wishes to draw attention once more to the fact that the Chicago diversion is one aspect of a matter now before the International Joint Commission and it is suggested that it would be in the best interests of Canada and the United States to allow the Commission to complete its study of this and related matters before any change in arrangements affecting the levels of the Great Lakes is authorized.'

"A third note No. 550 dated August 24, 1954, was sent by the Canadian Embassy to the Department of State. Attention was again drawn to the contents of its previous notes and the following statement was made:

" 'As mentioned in my previous two notes, the Canadian Government considers that the adoption of this measure would have an adverse effect on navigation in the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. After careful consideration the Government of Canada has reached the conclusion that an increase in the diversion at Chicago by 1,000 cubic feet per second as provided in this legislation would in fact result in injury to navigation in boundary waters, particularly during cycles of low levels on the Great Lakes.

" 'It is the view of my Government, therefore, that the implementation of this proposed legislation would constitute a diversion of waters on the United States side of the boundary, the effect of which will be pro-

ductive of material injury to the navigation interests on the Canadian side of the boundary. In these circumstances and in accordance with the right which is expressly reserved in article II of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, I am instructed by my Government to make formal objection to the proposed increase in the diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan and to request that the United States Government take whatever measures may be appropriate to insure that this proposal is not implemented. In this connection it is suggested that the interests of Canada and the United States would best be served by allowing the International Joint Commission to complete its study of this and related matters under the arrangements already agreed upon in the joint reference of June 25, 1952.'

"In his further note of February 13, 1956, the Canadian Ambassador stated in the concluding paragraph that:

"'I am accordingly instructed to make clear that, in the view of the Canadian Government, the enactment of the proposed legislation would be prejudicial to the navigation and power interests of both countries.'

"It should be noted that H. R. 3300, passed in the closing hours of the 83d Congress, was not approved by President Eisenhower. In his memorandum of disapproval he stated:

"'I am unable to approve the bill because:

"'1. Existing diversions are adequate for navigation on the Illinois Waterway and Mississippi River.

"'2. The methods of control of lake levels and protection of property on the Great Lakes should be considered before arbitrarily proceeding with the proposed increase diversion.

"'3. The diversions are authorized without reference to negotiation with Canada; and

"'4. The legitimate interests of other States affected by the diversion may be adversely affected.'

"A similar bill in the 84th Congress, H. R. 3210, was disapproved by the Department of State in a letter from THRUSTON B. MORTON, Assistant Secretary of State (now Senator MORTON), reading in part as follows:

"'The Department has been informed by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report and that the enactment of this proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President since it considers the reasons for the President's memorandum of disapproval of H. R. 3300, 83d Congress, remain valid.'

"The effect of the increased diversion of 1,000 cubic feet per second at Chicago was the subject of an investigation by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army. (S. Doc. No. 28, 85th Cong., 1st sess.) [1] This report and other pertinent material from the Public Health Service were the basis of discussions between officers of the United and Canada. The result was a renewal of Canada's expression of disapproval on account of adverse effects upon navigation and power interests and boundary waters, including connecting channels, harbors and the St. Lawrence River power-seaway project.

"The proposed developments would also constitute an unfortunate precedent for the United States in its negotiations with Canada with regard to the proposal of some Canadian interests to divert the waters of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers into the Thompson and Frazier Rivers for power development, thus depriving the dams constructed by the United States below the boundary on the Columbia of waters for power and navigation developments there.

"Further discussion of the Columbia River diversion project will be presented later."

It is clear that there is no justification, legal or equitable, for Federal action to divert water for Chicago's benefit.

CONCLUSION

Lastly, I should like to reiterate these few thoughts and sentences in summary:

1. Conclusive evidence shows Chicago is to blame for its own predicament, in that its sewage disposal plant, which was efficient 6 years ago, has not been kept up to date as Chicago has grown.

2. It has diverted 3 rivers which formerly flowed into Lake Michigan and has taken many hundreds of cubic feet per second, in addition, from Lake Michigan.

3. It has no basis for relief in law or in equity.

4. The St. Lawrence seaway and port project must not be jeopardized by this unreasonable demand. Chicago, the Wonder City, spends less per capita and has a lower tax rate than other cities. She should not expect to take from the other States. Let her tend to her own job.

[1] Sec. 201 of this report reads in part as follows:

"'The minimum estimated energy losses from a 3-year increase in diversion, as based on existing plants only, are 72,800,000 kilowatt-hours in United States plants and 115,200,000 kilowatt-hours in Canadian plants for a total estimated loss of 188 million kilowatt-hours. The maximum estimated losses from a 3-year increase in diversion, as based on existing and proposed plants, are 148,700,000 kilowatt-hours in United States plants and 294,300,000 kilowatt-hours in Canadian plants for a total estimated loss of 443 million kilowatt-hours. The energy losses are therefore estimated to be somewhere between 188 million and 443 million kilowatt-hours, and will vary with the timing of installation of additional generating capacity at the several power sites on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers.'"

Montana's Senior Senator

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at the conclusion of the 85th Congress, my distinguished and able colleague, the senior Senator from Montana, JAMES E. MURRAY, has served the State of Montana in Congress longer than any other elected Representative from the Treasure State. His 24 years in the Senate have been marked by numerous accomplishments benefiting our great State and its people.

Senator MURRAY came to Washington in 1934 to fill the unexpired term of another great Montana Senator, Thomas J. Walsh. He has been elected to four full terms in the Senate. Senator MURRAY has become well known as a champion of labor, education, and the development of our natural resources. In his capacity as chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and more recently as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, he has sponsored and supported much legislation which has made America a better place in which to live. He is also an active member of the Democratic Policy Committee in the Senate.

As a Member of the House of Representatives, I became acquainted with the Senator's fine work, and my admiration for his seemingly tireless efforts in behalf of Montana and the Nation continues to grow. I have come to know him as a valued friend and capable legislator in all matters of mutual concern. I consider it a privilege and honor to serve with Senator MURRAY in the United States Senate, and I know that our colleagues hold him in the highest esteem. No Senator could have a better, a more understanding, or a more knowledgeable and friendly colleague than I have in the person of the senior Senator from Montana, the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY. As his partner, I am indeed a fortunate man.

What Did the 2d Session of the 85th Congress Do for Small Business?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. THYE
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a news release by George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business.

There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, said today, now that Congress has adjourned, the big question in the minds of small business throughout the Nation will be: "What did the 2d session of the 85th Congress do for small business?" The answer will be: "Small business received the best break in over a quarter of a century."

This session of the Congress did not give lipservice to the problems facing small business, but came through with positive action for small business:

1. Established the Small Business Administration as a permanent agency of the Federal Government.

The fight for this legislation was recommended in the first instance by the federation, and was carried forward in the present session of the Congress through the able leadership of Senator EDWARD THYE, Republican, of Minnesota, and Congressman ABRAHAM MULTER, Democrat, of New York.

Through the action of the Congress as it relates to this Agency, indications point that the Agency now is operating in high gear in its help to efficient small business.

2. The long-expected tax relief for small business has been accomplished in this session of the Congress, through which small business received exceptional consideration and help of the Honorable WILBUR MILLS, Democrat, of Arkansas, chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, and also the Honorable HARRY BYRD, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman, Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. Burger advises that during the consideration by the Congress on tax relief for small business he had the consistent, valuable guidance of the Honorable JOHN MCCORMACK, House majority leader, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

There have been definite indications that vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws

is now taking place, both by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, headed by the Honorable Victor Hansen, and the Federal Trade Commission, under the chairmanship of the Honorable John Gwynne.

Burger said: "Small business of this Nation should and must realize that the groundwork for overall recognition to small business was instituted in the first instance through the wisdom of the Congress in creating the Small Business Committees in the respective Houses of the Congress some 18 years ago." These committees at the present time are headed by Senator JOHN SPARKMAN, Democrat, of Alabama, chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee, which committee late last year held nationwide hearings on tax relief for small business, which hearings laid the groundwork for consideration by the Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee on the need for tax relief for small business and the House Small Business Committee, headed by the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, Democrat, of Texas, which has been and is making continual studies on the concentration and monopolistic angles in certain major industries, and through this has laid the foundation for productive action by the antitrust agencies.

Burger concludes: "Now that constructive action has been taken by the present Congress as to small-business problems, it is the hope of the federation that such action will continue in succeeding Congresses, resulting in protection to 4 million or more small-business institutions in our Nation's economy."

The Atomic Age

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, just a few short years ago the American people and the entire world were suddenly and unexpectedly thrust into a new era of breathtaking progress. The mystery of splitting the atom and controlling this vast source of energy was unlocked by the tireless genius of our scientists. The circumstances under which this historic breakthrough was announced to the world has, unfortunately, cast doubts upon the value of this discovery to the advancement of civilization and even the survival of the human race. An atmosphere of fear for the power of this new source of energy has grown up in some segments of public thinking which has tended to retard progress in bringing about its peaceful application to a wide range of opportunities which can bring great benefits to all mankind.

The present world situation, beset as we are with the tensions which grow out of the cold war, has cast the power of the atom in a dark and frightening role. Pitted as all civilization is against the aggressive, totalitarian movement of Russian communism the power of the atom has been concentrated on defense of those human values which we hold to be as dear as life itself. The Russian leaders have acquired the secret of the atom and they boast of their rapid progress in making its destructive power an integral part of their war machine. Of late they have been threatening many free countries, particularly those allied with us in defense of human freedom; with the spectre of missile warfare—that is missiles carrying atomic and hydrogen warheads—unless they disarm and disassociate themselves from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This Russian effort at diplomacy by ultimatum was clearly intended to stimulate widespread fear of atomic energy, to shake public confidence in man's ability to use this new power wisely. But these Russian efforts together with their refusal to enter into workable and enforcible agreements which would ban the use of this new energy for nonpeaceful purposes cannot stop the progress which has been made and will be made in applying atomic energy to programs which give great promise toward lifting the heavy burdens from the backs of all mankind.

It is the peaceful uses of atomic energy which today engage the genius of our scientists and technicians. It is in this direction that I and other members of my committee in Congress have been concentrating our initiative, encouragement, and guidance. This work which we have done and shall continue to do does not make headlines. It is exacting; requiring constant study, research, consultation, and committee inquiry in order to stay on top of the vast scope of work underway and to make certain that the funds authorized bring a maximum of results.

I think you will be interested in a highlight report on some of the outstanding work being done in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Here are some of the most significant ones.

POWER REACTORS

The power reactor is used to produce nuclear power which in turn is used to generate electrical power. As you know the principal source of power to generate electricity at present is that which comes from harnessing the flow of rivers to turn huge turbines which generate electrical power or by using coal or oil to produce the energy needed to turn these turbines. Nuclear power is now being used to replace or to supplement electrical power which has been derived from these other sources.

At the beginning of this year the Atomic Energy Commission had in operation 7 experimental civilian power reactors of 6 different types. In addition an Army reactor which features direct civilian uses was in operation. Another experimental power reactor, the first in the country financed exclusively with private capital, was supplying electricity to company lines.

Construction was underway on four full-scale power reactors in which private enterprise is the sole or primary investor.

A contract was signed for the first nuclear-powered merchant ship and for its propulsion reactor.

These reactors in operation and being produced are located in widely separated parts of the country. From this one can observe that the Congress has not been neglectful in the overall national plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy and that we are today moving to the forefront in this important field.

One of the primary problems in connection with power reactors is fuel costs. To make this new source of energy economically competitive with the traditional sources of energy a way must be found to reduce the production costs of the fuel. Other economies can be made in the construction costs of reactors and in the reduction of operating and maintenance costs. These latter will come after we have had more experience with the experimental reactors now in use and in building. However, the problem of reducing fuel costs will remain the great challenge in the immediate years ahead.

The British have been making notable strides in the direction of economy in the development of reactor types and fuel utilization. It is a matter of extreme and practical necessity which urges them forward in this task. They are faced with the pospect of rapidly depleting coal reserves and the uncertainties of the source of their oil supplies, which are located in the fomenting Near and Middle East. The Suez crisis of a year ago, the upheaval in Iraq a few months ago and the threats being made against the protectorate of Yemen have been very discomforting to our British friends. The challenge of developing economical power reactors is one which the British must meet and win if they are to remain one of the great industrial nations of the world.

We must be ready to profit by the advances the British Isles have made and will continue to make in this vitally important area. I for one am keeping an open mind on both the type of reactors and the utilization of fuel which the United States Atomic Energy Commission should concentrate on. For example, on a visit to England last year to observe the methods they have developed I was impressed with the position they have taken on the types and uses of fuel. They hold that there are sufficient reserves of uranium ores available which should permit us to concentrate on more simplified methods of producing the source materials. Here in the United States we appear to be concentrating on methods for conserving these reserves at a time when we are told our known reserves are sufficient for the foreseeable future. The costs involved in creating and producing the perfect fuel far outrun the costs involved by using a process which would consume more basic uranium ores. The British, in my opinion, have taken a more realistic position on this problem than we have. As in the past this will remain a matter of continuing concern of and inquiry by my committee.

PROPULSION

In the field of propulsion there have been several sensational developments which demonstrate what can be done with the nuclear reactor. The press has reported a wide range of records set by the *Nautilus*, an atomic-powered submarine. It has proven its ability to practically circumnavigate the globe while submerged. Recently the *Nautilus* completed a journey from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans, crossing under the

hitherto impenetrable Arctic icecap. It was but a few years ago that such a feat was considered possible only in the writings of the imaginative Jules Verne. When the atomic-powered *Skate* repeated the sensational, pioneer journey of the *Nautilus*, under the Arctic icecap, within a matter of days, the meaning of the atomic age was apparent. The use of reactors for the propulsion of underwater and surface craft gives promise of great benefits to mankind in this ever-shrinking world in which we live.

It will not be long before atomic reactors will be propelling huge and very fast aircraft through the skies and possibly even into outer space. There remain technical problems to be resolved before this additional chapter of Jules Verne's predictions becomes a reality, but with determination and persistence of scientific effort these problems can be resolved.

Speaking of determination and persistence, I am reminded of Admiral Rickover, who in the field of applied sciences stands as a splendid example. He was possessed of the belief that atomic energy could be harnessed to propel a submarine for great distances under water. In his efforts to give the United States the first atomic-propelled craft or vehicle in the world, he was met with organized opposition and rebuffs that would turn back the vision of an ordinary man. He put pride and personal security aside as his determination to advance the security of the United States drove him forward to the successful launching of the *Nautilus*. It is to his everlasting credit that in the face of his latest official rebuff, following the historic journey of the *Nautilus* under the Arctic icecap, his only comment was that he was amply rewarded in the knowledge that his efforts had contributed to the safety and well-being of his country.

MEDICAL RESEARCH, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY

One of the most interesting and useful byproducts of nuclear reactor operations is what the scientists call radioactive isotopes. They are so uniquely suited to the study of the human body and its diseases that they seem to have been created by the good Lord for this very purpose. Body processes, in sickness and in health, are fundamentally chemical but are carried out on such a dynamic, complex, and microscopic scale that they have most times defied ordinary procedures of study. The radioactive isotope has opened up new and exciting possibilities of research and study of the human being which hitherto have been impossible.

Today the medical scientist is using these isotopes as tracers to diagnose a wide variety of human ailments, to locate diseased parts of the body and to guide him in the safe use of powerful therapeutic machines. The discoveries have a most important bearing on studies being made of the causes of the dread disease of cancer, on experiments being made to arrest this disease, and we hope they will lead the medical researcher to the discovery of a cure for this greatest of all killers.

Today isotopes are used to diagnose or treat the ailments of 1 million patients a year in this country.

RESEARCH IN INDUSTRY AND CHEMISTRY

The magic isotopes are also used for a wide variety of industrial purposes. They can identify the specific properties of materials to be used in industry, the strength and weakness of given materials and the reaction of other or foreign matters on that material. For example, they can be used to find flaws in materials and manufactured products.

The isotope is also a helper in the sterilization and preservation of foods. They can be used for the pasteurization of perishable foodstuffs such as meats, bananas, potatoes, and beverages.

One can even detect leaks in waterlines, to ascertain their precise location so that they can be repaired with a minimum of disruption and thereby at greatly reduced cost.

Another feat of the isotope struck me as providing a significant answer to the old question of just how cockroaches get into the best-kept kitchens. The isotope discovered that one common mode of entrance used by the cockroach is the cleanest water tap. Once a colony of cockroaches is disturbed by overcrowding or other factors, they will range quite a distance to find a new haven. They are no respecters of the well-kept kitchen, if it is your bad luck to have them enter your waterlines. This piece of information may save the housewife embarrassment if her husband suddenly discovers one of these unwelcome visitors in her kitchen.

AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

The frontiers of farm science and land development must be pushed forward at an ever-increasing rate to provide for world-population growth and to improve living standards. Food production is not increasing as fast as population demands throughout the world. Some experts on this problem estimate that almost half the population of the world goes to bed hungry each night.

The isotope has stimulated research in the agricultural field which knows no equal in history. This new tool is unlocking the secrets of the growth of plants and animals and the scourges that injure or destroy them. Studies now going on in the field of soil fertility, the uptake of fertilizers, plant diseases and fungicides, root growth, photosynthesis, animal feeding, insects, and insecticides show that we can resolve the problem of growing sufficient food to meet the demands of an increasing world population. The magic isotope is working around the clock for the good of all humanity.

What I have said provides but a fleeting look at the great possibilities which are ours for the taking in this atomic age. These are the great hopes that we hold out for the American people. We have always stood ready to share our scientific and technological advances with all the other nations and peoples of the world. In generations past we Americans have made our share of worthy contributions to the progress of all mankind. We are inspired no less in this generation to share the blessings which the peaceful uses of atomic energy can bring to ourselves and thus to all humanity.

This is the real challenge of the atomic age. We must never allow fear for the nonpeaceful uses of this great source of energy to retard its full and fruitful utilization. It is our destiny to be makers of the peace and we must keep faith with that sacred trust.

Report on Kennedy-Ives Labor Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill in the House, the cry will go up nationwide that the Democratic-controlled Congress refused to pass any restrictive legislation that would help the workers and hurt the labor leaders.

We can expect to hear this claim from every Republican candidate, whether he is running for dogcatcher or governor of a State on the Republican ticket. The Republicans are running against labor this year, as is proved by the recent publication by the United States Senate Republican policy committee of a campaign book going into great detail to show how labor and labor leaders have supported the Democratic candidates for both the House and the Senate in past elections.

The Kennedy-Ives bill was publicly endorsed and strongly supported by the AFL–CIO, the United Steelworkers of America, the United Auto Workers, and numerous other labor organizations. It was publicly denounced and viciously fought by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, Mitchell—who stated through Congressman JUDD, "It is a bad bill"—and, President Eisenhower, who stated the Kennedy-Ives bill was inedaquate.

The bill would have required all labor unions to:

Give comprehensive detailed disclosure of union financial data to members, to the press, to the public and to law enforcement agencies.

Make full reports by union officers on any personal conflict-of-interest transactions.

Impose criminal sanctions for embezzlement of union funds, false reporting, false entries in books, failure to report or destruction of union books.

Establish the right of suits by union members for recovery of funds either embezzled or misappropriated by union officers.

Prohibit loans by employers or unions to union officers.

Assure secret ballots for all union officers or the convention delegates who select them.

Give due notice of all union elections and see that there is a real opportunity to nominate opposing candidates.

See that all union officers be elected by secret ballot every 4 years by international unions and every 3 years by local unions.

Prohibit persons convicted of a felony to serve as union officers.

Limit union trusteeships to 18 months.

Give the Secretary of Labor power to institute court action to set improper elections aside and conduct new elections.

Make annual reports to the Secretary of Labor and union members on every trusteeship, the reasons for its establishment, continuance, and operation.

Permit the Secretary of Labor to begin court proceedings to break improper trusteeships.

Forbid the counting of votes of delegates of trustee bodies unless delegates were elected by secret ballot, and forbid transfer of funds from trusteed local union to international, except normal dues and assessments.

Forbid picketing for extortion or to secure payoff from employer.

Forbid solicitation for payment of fictitious fees for unloading cargo from interstate carriers.

The bill would have required management to:

Report to the Secretary of Labor the name of every employer who spends more than $5,000 a year for activities intended to influence employees in exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.

Have every labor relations consultant report on any agreement with an employer to provide services intended to affect employees in the exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.

In no way bribe a representative of his employees—or have anyone else, acting in his behalf, whether acting as a technical agent or not—bribe an employee representative. You will no doubt recall the notorious Shefferman case in Chicago in which Shefferman acted for management in bribing union officials and representatives.

Knowing the provisions of the proposed legislation and the limitations it placed on all unions, it is more than encouraging to see that the progressive leaders of labor endorsed this bill and worked for it, for, despite all rumors to the contrary, these men are vitally interested in the welfare of the members of their unions and those who work for a living.

The restrictions placed upon management are certainly few. You would imagine that no self-respecting company or corporation would find itself hindered by complying with the requirements. Yet, the hue and cry that went up—with the NAM and the United States Chamber of Commerce weeping copious tears for the workers—makes you stop and wonder about our giants of industry and their intentions.

They want, apparently, financial reports filed by unions, but not by employers, on their own antiunion activities.

They want, apparently, to forbid union leaders to receive bribes, but not to prevent employers from paying them.

They insist, apparently, upon stricter ethical-practices codes for unions, but none for management.

What they really want, we find out, is a labor-management bill that applies only to labor.

Well, the reactionaries won, for the vote on the bill was 198 against and 190 for.

The Democrats voted 2½ to 1 for the bill.

The Republicans voted over 3 to 1 against the bill.

Remember those results when you hear in this fall's election campaign that the Democratic-controlled Congress refused to pass labor reform legislation.

Seventy percent of the Democrats were for it.

Seventy-seven percent of the Republicans were against it.

Pennsylvania Democrats voted 10 for, 3 against. Republicans voted 4 for, 12 against, 1 absent.

Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GRACIE PFOST
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, as the first space age Congress in history, the session which has just ended had to face up to the dazzling world of tomorrow as well as to wrestle with the complex problems of today. It did an impressive job. Many people are comparing its productive record to that of the first 100 days of the Roosevelt administration.

In this brief report to the people of the First Congressional District, I cannot relate all of the session's accomplishments, I will try only to touch on the most significant.

ALASKA—49TH STATE

This Congress added a new star to the flag, and passed a billion-dollar science education bill—the first general education bill cleared in a century.

It met a galloping recession head on with a program of increased public works, highway and emergency housing construction and unemployment benefits, and gave 12,000 social security annuitants and countless senior citizens on public assistance a few extra dollars with which to meet the alltime high living costs.

DEFENSE

A permanent space agency was whipped through to help move us into the area of interplanetary travel. The President was given almost all of the authority he requested to streamline the chain of command in our military organization, and more dollars for missiles and military manpower than he asked for.

SMALL BUSINESS

The small-business man got his best deal in a decade with liberalized loan programs and tax relief. SBA loan authority was increased and interest rates lowered, and a measure establishing local small business investment companies was enacted.

The food and drug law was strengthened, and hospital construction and water pollution control programs extended.

Federal and postal employees won 10 percent pay raises, and retired civil-service employees a 10 percent annuity boost. It was my privilege to chairman the House subcommittee which reported the retirement legislation.

Veterans of World War I were given a Federal charter for their organization, veterans laws were codified, and pensions were increased for widows and Sapnish-American and other early wars.

THE FARMER

The most glaring omission was the lack of any constructive answer to the farm problem. The Congress cleared a bill to freeze farm price supports at their 1957 levels in an effort to bolster farm income—but the President vetoed it. This veto cost Idaho wheat and dairy farmers millions of dollars.

Secretary Benson opposed most of the bills introduced to give relief to any segment of the farm population. There were 1 or 2 happy exceptions. My bill to prohibit the trading of onion futures on mercantile exchanges was not vetoed. It had the unanimous support of the Idaho onion industry. Onion farmers are now in a position to control their own product—rather than having its control vested in the hands of unscrupulous manipulators on mercantile exchanges hundreds of miles away.

Another exception was the passage by the Congress, and the acceptance by the White House, of the bill to extend the National Wool Act. I was one of the cosponsors of this legislation which had the wholehearted backing of Idaho sheep growers.

The Government's authority to sell farm surpluses abroad was extended, as was the special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps. These programs help nourish millions and relieve farm surpluses.

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

This Congress provided for the Nation's first inventory of outdoor recreation resources and needs. As chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee, I held hearings on legislation to establish the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and upon its passage was appointed by the Speaker of the House as one of the Commission's members.

Another important measure passed, of which I was a cosponsor, was the bill to prevent military land grabs on our public domain.

A half-million dollars was appropriated for Bruce's Eddy Dam studies, and $21,500 for a special project of mine—the preparation of a hydrographic map of Lake Coeur d'Alene by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

TRANSPORTATION

The Nation's railroads were given a lift with loans to finance new equipment, operating expenses, and other obligations, and the Federal airport aid program was expanded. A single Federal agency was established to control both civilian and military planes, in an attempt to reduce fatal air collisions.

MINING

The loss of the minerals subsidy bill in the House was a body blow to our ailing lead-zinc industry, and ended hope for an immediate revival of tungsten mining in Idaho. The bill was defeated in the closing days of the session by a scant 23 votes. It was an administration-backed measure, but Republicans voted against it 2 to 1, while Democrats supported it 2 to 1.

A bill to change the mining assessment date, jointly sponsored by Senator FRANK CHURCH and myself, passed and became law. It should help Idaho's small mining companies and individual claimholders.

BIPARTISANSHIP

There was little opportunity for this Congress to make any contributions to a lasting peace. The shadow of the crisis in the Middle East hung over us, with the almost constant worry that our inept foreign policy would involve us in serious consequences.

Despite these fears, this Congress was notably bipartisan in its major actions. Never has a divided government—an administration of one party and a Congress of another—worked so well. The Congress was responsive to the President's requests, and passed much of his program, but it took the initiative in its own hands when the President was not meeting the needs of the country.

The demands upon the 2d session of the 85th Congress were great and its Members worked hard. I am proud of the fact that I have a 99-percent voting and attendance record—one that only a handful of other Members can equal. I was present to vote on every rollcall on a bill, and to answer my name on practically every quorum or attendance call.

Congressman Thomas Gordon

SPEECH
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to see my valued friend and our esteemed colleague, Congressman THOMAS GORDON, leaving the Congress. His public career has been marked with great devotion to duty. Able and diligent in his work, genuinely interested in serving the people faithfully, efficiently, and well, Congressman GORDON has been an extremely valuable Member of the House. During his incumbency as chairman of our great Foreign Affairs Committee, he has made notable contributions of which we are all very well aware. His constituency and the Nation—yes, and the free world—are thankful to him for his conscientious efforts and constructive accomplishments.

TOM GORDON is a man of amiable personal traits and no one who ever knew him could fail to be impressed by his quiet modesty and sincere humility. He has made a great record here in the House that will have a deep and lasting impression on our membership, and I know that I speak for the entire House when I commend and congratulate him upon his many years of unselfish service.

In his voluntary retirement, I wish for him and his family all the blessings of good health, success, and happiness, and I hope he will return to Washington frequently to visit with us.

Accomplishments of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement relative to the accomplishments of the 85th Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is a great regret to me that, due to unavoidable circumstances, I was not present during the closing hours of the 85th Congress and, therefore, did not have the opportunity to participate in any closing remarks. I want to add my word to the expressions of many others of my colleagues praising our leadership during this session of the Congress. Senator JOHNSON of Texas, as majority leader, and our own Senator KNOWLAND, as minority leader, both did outstanding jobs in coordinating our programs and working together in their leadership to carry out the main objectives of the President's program. Both exhibited real statesmanship and the kind of leadership that this great body needs and benefits from.

The 85th Congress, in my judgment, will go down as an outstanding, positive Congress of real accomplishments. In large measure, its greatest accomplishments resulted from a spirit of bipartisan cooperation. In the Senate, as I stated above, both Majority Leader JOHNSON and Minority Leader KNOWLAND worked tirelessly to achieve this record of effective bipartisanship, which realized most of the legislative goals set forth by President Eisenhower as critical for national security and world peace.

The 85th Congress, particularly its 2d session, met under the heavy pressure of crisis: The Communist strategy for world conquest had developed a total cold war—a full-scale offensive in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, involving the total commitment of science and technology, education, industry, and all the vast resources at the command of its totalitarian system.

In the face of this challenge Congress provided the machinery to meet our immediate security needs. Much must still be done, however, if we are to meet the greater challenge which lies in the years ahead. We must not only meet the Russian threat, we must counter it, and we must lay the groundwork for lasting world peace.

I have no intention of reviewing the legislative history of the past session at this time. Senators JOHNSON and KNOWLAND have already done this with clarity and in great detail in their majority and minority reports on the 85th Congress. I shall only attempt here to list some of the most important accomplishments and failures from my own viewpoint as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, both of which were closely concerned with much of the important legislation to come before this Congress.

I

In the field of foreign relations and national defense, I would note particularly:

(a) The passage of the Mutual Security Authorization Act which conformed closely to the President's recommendations. It was unfortunate that at the last moment the appropriation for this operation was severely cut, but this matter can be remedied if necessary in the early part of the 85th Congress.

(b) Reciprocal trade. Congress headed off an attempt to destroy this policy and passed an unprecedented 4-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. In the legislation care was taken to protect the American economy and our domestic industries by a further development of the peril-point principle and an ultimate participation by the Congress in case of dangerous warning signals by the Tariff Commission.

(c) Defense reorganization. A sound law in line with the President's recommendations established the Secretary of Defense as the real operational head of the Pentagon and streamlined his command structure to prevent overlaps and conflicts.

(d) A promising science and education bill aimed to strengthen our educational system in the interest of national security was enacted. This was the first Federal education bill that has been passed by the Congress for many years. The fundamental responsibilities of the States to determine their educational policies is strongly emphasized. It provides for student loans and equipment in the schools, especially for the development of scientific research. A companion bill increases the budget for the National Science Foundation for research.

(e) The Middle East resolution. Under the dynamic leadership of the President and Secretary Dulles early in the 1st session of the 85th Congress, the Congress adopted a joint resolution to promote peace and stability in the Middle East. This has come to be known as the Middle East Resolution. In effect, it supports the independence of the Middle East and authorizes the President to undertake in the general area military assistance programs with any nation or group of nations desiring such assistance. It provides further "if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed forces to assist any such nation or group of such nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism."

(f) Space agency. The Congress acted rapidly on the President's request to create a strong space agency in charge of space exploration.

II

On the domestic front.

(a) Farm policy. After prolonged and continued debate throughout the session a new farm law was passed which cut down the existing incentives to produce surpluses. This was a real victory for the administration, and especially for Secretary Benson's policies.

(b) This Congress established two outstanding landmarks. For the first time since the Civil War it was possible to pass a civil-rights bill with the full cooperation of both sides of the aisle. This bill insures the most basic of all civil rights. It protects the right to vote to all our citizens in all our States without regard to race, creed, or color.

The other outstanding event was the granting of statehood to Alaska, which added another State to the Union for the first time since 1912. I regret the failure of the

Democratic leadership to recognize Hawaii's equally deserving case for statehood. I hope this omission will be speedily corrected by the 86th Congress.

(c) It should be noted that the Congress established another landmark by passing one of the primary goals of the Second Hoover Commission revising the budgeting and accounting system and providing for greater congressional control over expenditures.

It is to be regretted that no other recommendations of the Hoover Commission requiring legislative action were passed in this Congress and here again we have need in the 86th Congress to consider again the remaining recommendations.

A disappointing failure of this Congress was its refusal to enact a labor reform bill, although some small progress was made in the specific problem of employee pension and welfare funds. The truly pressing and challenging problems of racketeering, abuses of union officials, and perversion of democratic procedures remain untouched.

In light of the widespread public indignation over the disclosures of the McClellan Committee; its legislative recommendations; the President's 1958 program of labor reform and the extensive hearings by the Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, it is incredible that this Congress failed to pass appropriate legislation. We must have legislation to protect the basic rights and interests of union members from the corrupt labor leaders whose activities have case a shadow over the integrity of all organized labor. This is a matter of great concern to all our people and to allow this clearly recognized moral problem to remain without remedy is a reflection on our democratic processes. In my judgment, adequate and prompt labor reform legislation should be given top priority when the 86th Congress convenes.

In conclusion, as this is my last year in the United States Senate, and as I look back over the 14 wonderful years of my participation here, there are certain deep convictions that stand out. My experience tells me that the real approach to human understanding between individuals in our country generally and in our relations with the other countries of the world, must be built upon the fundamentals of our Christian faith. The greatest Teacher of all time 2,000 years ago dramatized the sacredness of the individual and the significance of what we mean by "neighbor."

The freedom of the individual human being is a great challenge in the world today. The previous pattern of history has been one of external controls of the strong over the weak, but throughout history we find that the continual quest of man has been to be free from these external controls. The big world issue then is between communistic, atheistic totalitarianism which suppresses the individual and freedom of the individual under the guidance of God.

Our forefathers brought this concept to the new world.

We are challenged to preserve this precious heritage and to demonstrate its eternal truth if we are to find lasting peace among all nations.

Waterfowl "Cafe" Crop Protectors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARLAN HAGEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, in order to emphasize the importance of game management and game refuge areas, I am submitting for inclusion in the RECORD an article from the Hanford Sentinel, which is a reprint of an article which appeared in the February issue of a magazine, Outdoor Californian. This article summarizes some aspects of the migratory waterfowl situation in California and points up the necessity for the game refuge areas which are in the process of being established in my congressional district.

The article follows:

WATERFOWL "CAFE" CROP PROTECTORS

"Manage waterfowl? Protect ranchers' grain by inviting more ducks into the area? Why, those guys in the fish and game department must be off their rockers."

Years ago that unflattering opinion was shared by many farmers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, who prophesied their own financial ruin if department of fish and game plans were carried out. Court action was taken in an attempt to block the whole scheme.

Since then, however, times and opinions have changed and California's waterfowl-management areas have proved their worth.

You'd have a hard time now finding a farmer who doesn't realize what an asset these State-controlled ponds and marshes are when the great annual migration of waterfowl starts bringing hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese down the Pacific flyway.

It used to be that a farmer might find his rice, barley, or wheat fields cleaned out almost overnight when a hungry flock suddenly descended for a feeding stop. Now depredations are fewer and less damaging, thanks to the greater attractions provided by the waterfowl-management areas.

These lure the birds away from surrounding ranchlands and, in effect, serve at mass "cafeterias" the "menus" of specially raised grains and aquatic plants being carefully planned to tempt ducks and geese. The WMA's serve other important purposes, too, as will be explained later.

GRAY LODGE DEVELOPMENT

Gray Lodge is a good example of these large refuges in California's great Central Valley. In 1931 the first 2,541 acres were purchased against considerable opposition at the time. It was not until 1952–55 that more parcels were added, bringing the total acreage to 6,735. The wildlife conservation board recently allocated $335,269 for full development of Gray Lodge over a 3-year period.

This will bring 3,734 more acres into production as a refuge and feeding area for waterfowl, since the original tract had been developed to its full potential, but funds had been lacking to develop the land acquired later.

BIRDS BY THE THOUSANDS

Gray Lodge, a few miles northwest of Live Oak, Sutter County, each year plays host to thousands of mallards, pintails, widgeon, teal, snow geese, Canadian honkers, and many other species.

This area, like the others operated by the department, serves several purposes; as a feeding and resting area to prevent possible damage to nearby agricultural crops, as a refuge to provide a sanctuary during hunting season, as a nesting area, and as a public shooting ground for licensed hunters under controlled conditions.

Each purpose has its origin in a definite need of the farmers, of the unattached sportsman who finds membership in duck clubs too expensive, or the need of the waterfowl themselves in the face of ever-increasing pressure from civilization.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

The areas were acquired from time to time by the State with funds provided by the Pittman-Robertson Act, the Wildlife Conservation Board, and with funds from the sale of hunting licenses. In addition, the Federal Government has management areas in the Lea Act; these lands also may be opened to hunting by the public under control of the California Department of Fish and Game.

What and where are these State-managed areas?

1. Honey Lake, at the northern edge of Honey Lake, Lassen County, via United States Highway No. 395; 3,000 acres open to hunting with a daily shooter capacity of 150.

2 Grizzly Island, Solano County, reached by ferry through Fairfield or Rio Vista on State Highway No. 12; 5,000 acres open to hunting with a daily capacity of 500 hunters.

3. Gray Lodge, about 8 miles southwest of Gridley, Butte County, or 10 miles northwest of Live Oak, Sutter County; 3,000 acres open to hunting with daily shooter capacity of 100.

4. Los Banos, 4 miles northeast of the town of Los Banos, Merced County; 1,530 acres open to hunting and a daily shooter capacity of 80.

5. Mendota, 2 miles south of Mendota near Whites Bridge; 7,500 acres open to hunting with daily capacity of 200 hunters afoot plus 50 in boats.

HUNTING IN SOUTHLAND

6. Imperial, along the south end of Salton Sea, Imperial County; 2,000 acres open to hunting but capacity varies according to season.

7. San Luis wasteway (U. S. Bureau of Reclamation lands), near Volta, Merced County; 1,500 acres open to hunting with a daily capacity of 100.

8. Napa Marshes waterfowl area (Leslie Salt Co. lands), west of the Napa River about 1 mile northwest of Vallejo; accessible only by boat; 5,000 acres open to hunting, no limit.

Federal areas include the following:

1. Merced National Wildlife Refuge, 16 miles southwest of Merced; 1,300 acres open to hunting with a daily capacity of 80.

2. Colusa National Wildlife Refuge, 5 miles east of Williams; 1,100 acres open with capacity of 80 hunters per day.

3. Sutter National Wildlife Refuge, 12 miles southwest of Yuba City; 1,500 acres open for 100 hunters daily.

4. Tule Lake and Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuges, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties; total acreage open, 17,000. Details obtainable at the Tule Lake Refuge headquarters, 7 miles west of the town of Tulelake.

These areas add up to a sizable chunk of land in California for protecting farmers, giving sport to hunters and maintaining the waterfowl populations from year to year. They can do an even better job in the future, for not all the areas have been fully developed.

REQUIRE MANY FACILITIES

It's a slow process to obtain enough water on a firm, continuing basis, to put in drainage facilities, build levees and ponds, construct service roads, control undesirable weeds, raise preferred grains and grasses to maturity, install wells and pumps, build residences to house management area personnel, erect equipment sheds and grain storage bins—all the work that goes into developing a waterfowl management area to its maximum usefulness.

Around each management area ranchers and other local interests serve as advisers to the department. They help to make the decision, for instance, on when to open the grounds to hunting. That depends mostly on the progress of the harvest and varies from year to year.

SOMETIMES DELAY HUNTING

If more than half the rice or barley or other crop already is harvested, then hunters usually are permitted to use the waterfowl management areas; if not, they have to wait. That policy has helped to convince the farmers that the development is trying to

help them by providing an attractive place for the ducks to seek out and by keeping the birds there as much as possible to minimize damage to agriculture.

A few weeks ago a group of some 50 San Joaquin Valley ricegrowers, duck club operators, sportsmen and State and Federal soil and water specialists and fish and game men inspected 4 waterfowl management areas. They saw how the Los Vanos, Mendota, San Luis and the Brito pumping station ground areas were operated and were told what the management programs are accomplishing.

Without these areas, the unattached hunter would have less and less land on which to hunt and many a farmer would be eaten out of house and home by the migratory birds.

Hon. Martin Dies

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LINDLEY BECKWORTH
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague from Texas on his timely and truthful remarks concerning our fellow Texan, Hon. MARTIN DIES.

When I came to Congress in 1939, Representative MARTIN DIES was working very diligently as the first chairman and originator of the House Un-American Activities Committee—known as the Dies committee—in which capacity he was undertaking to expose those whose purpose it was to destroy our country from within. He had been fighting, was then, and has continued to fight subversive influences in our country, irrespective of the front used. I am glad to say I always supported wholeheartedly the Dies committee. No one can question the value and importance of the work and efforts of Representative MARTIN DIES. His great ability, his keen insight and alertness, and his devotion to democracy, its institutions, and his country account for a splendid job of work that has greatly benefited America up to this day and will continue to benefit our country in the many decades to come.

Like his distinguished father, Hon. Martin Dies, the first member of the Dies family to serve in Congress, MARTIN, with whom we are serving, has had the courage of his convictions. He is unafraid. He does not run from the unpopular side or from a position on an important issue that demands personal sacrifice.

MARTIN, as we affectionately refer to him, has not been privileged to be with us in recent weeks as Representative DOWDY indicated. His oldest son, Martin, Jr., was quite seriously injured in an automobile accident. For a long period of time it was a question as to whether he would live. The membership of the House and the many friends of the Dies family throughout Texas and the Nation are pleased that Martin, Jr., is making progress in recovering from his injuries.

The name Dies will never be dimmed in Congress, in Texas, or our Nation, but will live on as the name of a family that faced fearlessly all the issues that came before this Congress in some of the most critical periods of our Nation's history.

I know it is the hope of us all that God will bless and prosper most abundantly MARTIN, his wife, and the Dies family throughout their lives.

A Positive Approach to Education Needs

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, one of the problems which has most concerned me during the past 2 years has been that of educating our youngsters. I have been as concerned with this problem as any other since coming to Congress. The Nation's legislative bodies have been more concerned than usual with the problems and issues involved; but I do not feel that we have taken the primary effective or constructive steps. Instead, we skirted around the edge of the problem and then, at the last moment, resorted to the old standby, a billion-dollar spending proposition. This seems to be the only solution Congress is willing to take and, of course, it is generally under the label of national defense.

Meanwhile, the problem remains. We have done very little to solve it as the tradition of our free educational system would deem feasible.

As I see the problem, Mr. Speaker, it is twofold. One aspect concerns the elementary and secondary school systems with emphasis upon the teaching of the younger folks. The other phase involves the development and encouragement of colleges and universities.

Although as a Nation we have more capable teachers than any other nation in the world, there is still a growing need for more and more qualified young men and women to teach in the elementary and secondary school systems of the country. The growth of the population has put new burdens on the teachers already in the profession and has demonstrated fully the need for more teachers. In view of these facts not enough young men and women are entering the profession.

If there is any single thing we as a Congress could do to help this situation with an incentive rather than subsidy approach, it should be attempted. It would appear to me pointless for the Federal Government to finance school buildings if there are not enough qualified persons to stand before the blackboards in them.

Teachers are unique in many ways. First, the commodity with which they deal is the changing world about them. It is their job to mold young minds, to keep them abreast of the moving world in which ideas and precepts vary almost from day to day. For this reason, teachers must themselves return constantly to the well of knowledge to replenish themselves, to reeducate themselves, and to fill out their knowledge to pass on to the young.

This same thing holds, at least in a degree, true for doctors and dentists as well. They, too, must attend special clinics and classes. But there is one major difference between the medical profession and teaching. Whereas doctors can write off the expenses of attending these special courses from their income taxes, teachers could not. It was not, in fact, until the spring of this year, and then only after considerable prodding on the part of myself and a group of other Congressmen and Senators, that the problem was really given adequate consideration.

When the problem was brought to my attention, I introduced H. R. 10900 to change this very unfair situation and give teachers the same footing in law as other professions enjoy. Although there has been no action taken on my bill, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue took cognizance of the problem after a good deal of congressional pressure had been brought to bear. He issued a new ruling in which he granted teachers the same rights as other professions. However, I must point out here that this is only a ruling; that it can and possibly will be changed at the whim of this Commissioner or of some future holder of the position.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I must urge that Congress take action to give this Commissioner's ruling the legal force it would have gained under my bill, H. R. 10900.

In another area, too, I feel we should have taken positive action to attract young men to the teaching profession. I feel it would be a good drawing card if there were some special attraction about teaching. To this end, I introduced H. R. 9643 which would have provided teachers and those in college whose course of study would lead to the teaching profession, draft exempt status.

Combined, I think these bills would do much to draw more and better qualified young people into the teaching profession which so obviously needs new and good material. The need for better salaries is vitally important, though not a problem with which the Federal Government can deal.

COLLEGE FINANCING

The problem facing higher education, also, can be termed a two-phase one. One phase involves financing the schools themselves, the other the financing of a child's education by his or her parents. I have sponsored one major bill in this field and have repeatedly made suggestions concerning the other phase.

To help parents in their struggle to give their children an adequate educational background, I introduced H. R. 7566, which would permit the parents to deduct for income tax purposes all money spent educating their youngsters.

But tuition, as you know, cannot possibly pay the entire bill for educating a

youth. Tuition alone doesn't even pay current expenses, much less provide adequate revenue for buildings and grounds at most schools. As a nation, therefore, we must concentrate on this phase of the development of our colleges and universities.

The best method I know of for doing this, for providing the kind of endowment necessary to maintain our privately financed colleges, and to help support our State universities, is through private grants from individuals or business firms.

I have repeatedly suggested that, instead of dipping into the Federal Treasury for the funds, we ought to take an enlightened stand and permit the private individuals and firms who are so inclined to do the financing. This could be aided through increasing the amount deductible by the individuals or firms from their income taxes.

This method would, I am sure, provide a much more rounded education for our young people. It would provide a much broader base for their future to be built upon. Furthermore, it would keep the educational system and our institutions of higher learning free from the meddlesome controls of the Federal Government.

All of these steps, Mr. Speaker, singly or in combination, provide a sound, basic approach to educational problems facing the country today. They are not spectacular; but I think it is time we abandoned the spectacular for the sound, sane approach to this vital problm.

Let us discard the idea that we are going to solve our difficulties in the field of education by the dictates of bureaucrats in Washington—or by pumping billions into Federal aid programs constantly sought by self-preserving pressure groups and their lobbyists.

Congressman Leonard Farbstein's Report to His Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I herewith record to my constituency in the 19th Congressional District of New York the activities of the 85th Congress, highlighting the important measures that I feel are of interest to the voters of that district.

I think it can be fairly stated that if the members of the President's own party had shown the degree of statesmanship exhibited by the Democrats, the record of the 85th Congress would have been very much better. In my opinion, the President was supported by as many Democrats as he was by members of his own party—and sometimes by more. I shall make this more evident in discussing some of the items of legislation which were affected by the lack of Republican votes. In numerous instances, a coalition between the Republicans and the southern Democrats effectively blocked liberal legislation which I feel should have been passed in the interest of all the people.

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, I found that politics played a very small part in the deliberations of the committee. The attitude was generally taken by both Republicans and Democrats that politics ends at the water's edge. Partisanship, therefore, cannot be blamed for the deplorable condition of our country's foreign policy. Call it what you will—war of nerves, cold war, hot war—whatever the conflict, our policy is a mess. The pity is that in these perilous times strong leadership is lacking. It is the brinkmanship policy of the State Department, which is no genuine policy at all, that has left this country in its present unenviable position.

At the time of the Suez crisis, we teamed up with our sworn Communist enemy, Soviet Russia, against our strongest friends, England, France, and Israel. When we had the opportunity of seeing Colonel Nasser, Egypt's two-bit Hitler, disposed of once and for all, thereby removing our greatest immediate danger in an area of vital interest to the Western World, we lost our nerve. History will charge the administration with one of the gravest blunders of our time for insisting that England, France, and Israel be denied the right to clean up the situation in Egypt after Nasser had seized the Suez Canal.

The Iraqi revolt was a serious blow to the West. The Baghdad Pact, our northern tier defense system around Russia, has been torn open. Iraq has ceased to be part of the Western alliance and moved closer to the camp of Nasser and the Pan-Arab pro-Soviet movement.

Just as it was impossible to do business with Hitler, so today is it impossible to come to terms with Nasser. The Pan-Arab movement is headed for Moscow whence it takes guidance. It agitates against free enterprise, democracy, tolerance, freedom of speech, and so forth. In all such matters it admires the Communist Russian model, the guided type of politics and economics. Nasser cannot accept any terms which would secure the West's positions in the Middle East because he plays the Kremlin's game. He has won popular support by driving the West from its former positions. He cannot now let the West return.

By the complacent attitude of the administration, we lost Iraq to the West. Had we moved into Lebanon sooner, Iraq might have been saved and Jordan would not be in such mortal danger. A 10-kopek bullet can snuff out the life of King Hussein, with the disintegration of Jordan as the immediate result, and the loss of the entire Middle East to the Nasser-Moscow axis as the next consequence. Even now, no one can say how long the British will remain in Jordan.

President Eisenhower's statement at the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations was a good one. But there was much that he omitted. The Israeli-Arab conflict was not mentioned, yet there is no doubt that without the help of the big powers it will be impossible to bring the Arabs to the table with Israel for talks leading to a settlement and peace.

Israel is by far the most advanced nation in the Mideast. It is the only democracy in that region. It serves also as the advance guard of democracy among the new nations of Africa and an example of how freedom works. In many of these countries, Israel missions have been able to establish working relations far ahead of the agents of communism. Israel looks to us for friendship and help because, like us, it is fighting the battle of democracy against totalitarianism. In the present crisis it has been our strongest friend, but we have not treated Israel as an ally.

Here at home, Government releases cannot hide the fact that unemployment and the economic recession are continuing and may be getting worse than they were at the beginning of the year. Slight seasonal increases in employment and production during May and June and the movement in the stock market have been paraded by the Republican administration as an indication that the bottom of the recession has been reached and the upturn has begun. Actually, about all that has been going up are consumer prices.

Government news bureaus in the past several weeks have cheerfully announced declines in the number of eligibles drawing unemployment compensation. Actually, however, the fact is carefully concealed that much of the drop is either seasonal or due to workers having exhausted their benefits. Everyone knows that the cost of living has increased steadily over the last 22 months, and is still going up. The overall increase since 1952 is 8.9 percent.

Rents are up 16 percent and food is sky high. Increases to the average consumer such as these mean even greater hardships than can be calculated in terms of the average increase, as large as it is. Persons living on fixed incomes—older persons living on pensions, for example—cannot possibly afford a 21-percent increase in the cost of medical care.

I might say the effects of the recession will be felt for many years by United States taxpayers.

We tried to pass a school-construction bill to overcome the lack of adequate school buildings throughout the country. Northern Democrats not only voted for a liberal Federal law aiding education, but they offered the President's own measure as the Democratic bill in order that a bill be passed. Unfortunately, the bill was voted down. The southern Democrats said their basis for rejecting it was the Powell amendment, which would give Federal funds only to States opposing racial segregation. But the big question is, Why did the Republicans vote against it?

What the future holds I am unable to say at this moment. Yet not only I, but all the northern Democrats, will vote for any bill which would grant aid to education.

We tried, but we were unable to get a school-construction bill out of committee. The only bill that was presented to us for a vote was the defense education bill. This was to help young men and women who sought to continue their education in fields of science. They will get aid, however, only in the form of loans. The provision of the bill making scholarships available was stricken out by a western Republican Congressman.

Despite the administration's fanfare in launching its billion-dollar space-age science-education program, the true intentions of the administration became clear when the proposed expenditures for education appeared in the fiscal year 1959 budget. Expenditures for overall education in fiscal year 1959 are $172 million less than the proposed expenditures for education last year in the fiscal year 1958 budget.

It is axiomatic in warfare that when an attack has reached such proportions that it cannot be avoided, you reply with an attack of your own. This is what the administration is doing in the Sherman Adams affair. Now we find that Mr. Sherman Adams is being called a victim of a campaign of political persecution of unexampled viciousness. So speaks the Republican high command.

Vice President NIXON—"I challenge anyone in America to name one instance of unpunished corruption in this administration. President Eisenhower has given orders that where corruption rears its head it must be dealt with ruthlessly."—Omaha, Nebr., September 20, 1954.

How can one have confidence in this administration when the Chief Executive, in his state of the Union message, says that the most powerful deterrent to war today lies in the retaliatory power of our Strategic Air Command and yet we find that the fiscal 1959 budget contains no additional funds for purchasing or stepping up procurement of airplanes. Recognizing our unpreparedness gives Mr. Khrushchev the boldness to speak in the threatening manner that he does.

In the field of research the President stated that he was asking for sizable increases in basic-research funds—actually the administration substantially reduced funds proposed by the National Science Foundation for basic research and research facilities.

When General Eisenhower came into office 5 years ago, he drastically reduced the military budget, cutting $5 billion from the Air Force alone. Some of the most severe reductions, percentagewise, were in the funds for research and development. The nation that economizes on research is like the homeowner who skimps on repairs to the foundation of his house and saves money by not fixing the roof. There is no graver indictment of President Eisenhower's stewardship than that he has practiced these penny-point economies.

To aid our senior citizens and special groups of aged widows to keep their heads above water in the floodtide of rising prices, I appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and urged that social-security benefits be increased. When the average benefit of a retired single person on social security is only about $64 a month, it is clear that some adjustment must be made if mere subsistence is to be preserved. Since this was written the social-security bill was passed liberalizing payments.

I pleaded for governmental action to help solve the perplexing problem of the older worker. It appears that age 45 marks the point of no return for those who are unemployed. Something should be done, and I urged the adoption of legislation similar to that adopted in New York outlawing discrimination of age in employment. A White House conference on the problems of the aging will be held in 1961 before committees of Congress under a bill just passed.

I requested other benefits that space prevents me from detailing at this time.

I signed a letter together with many other Members of the House of Representatives notifying the chairman of the Agriculture Committee that I would not vote for the commodities farm bill unless there was restored to the bill the provision requiring food stamps for those people who are on relief. Unfortunately, here again southern Democrats teamed up with the Republicans to defeat the food-stamp plan. I voted for its passage

On the Defense Department reorganization bill, I voted for the amendments requiring the streamlining of the Defense Department so that the Secretary of Defense would be given authority to consolidate and reorganize the various services without first obtaining the consent of the various service Secretaries; namely, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force. I thought that in times as perilous as these, when new weapons are being created constantly, the authority that the Secretary of Defense believes is required should be given him. I voted for the bill in its final form, which called for reorganization of the Defense Department. I believe that the amendments streamlining the Department, if passed, would have made the bill a better one.

I voted for the reciprocal-trade bill because I felt, and still feel, that you cannot sell without buying. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, in my opinion, brought on the depression. We built a high protective tariff wall, making it impossible for our friends in foreign countries to sell us their merchandise. This caused a depression in those lands which eventually reached us, causing the greatest depression in our history. The recession in this country, at the time of this writing, is making it difficult for our South American neighbors to sell us their raw materials, the prices of which have fallen. Their economy has been hurt; and I venture to say that the treatment given Vice President NIXON was as much due to our economic policies toward South America as to Communist incitement. I believe the treatment of the Vice President was caused by dissatisfaction over our inability to purchase coffee, metals, beef, and other products of those countries.

I voted for the mutual-security bill because I felt that unless we aid the underdeveloped countries in the world with grants and loans through the newly created Development Loan Fund, we would make it very difficult for those allies who think the way we do and who oppose communism the same way we do to maintain their situation. Korea cannot possibly oppose the Communists of the north and maintain an army unless we help her. Vietnam, a new country, similarly could not exist without our aid. Formosa cannot remain our outpost in the Pacific against the Communist Chinese unless we aid it with both military and economic aid. Just as we helped the various countries of Europe and Asia with the Marshall plan, when each one of them would have gone Communist, so we must aid the newly created Asian-African countries. The North Atlantic Treaty nations and other countries to whom we are bound by treaties must be aided if they are to stand up to the Communists militarily in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Communist Russia today is giving aid to those countries who they feel they can win away from the West both militarily and economically.

The McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, with its shocking inequities, still remains on our statute books despite all attempts to rewrite the law to make it conform with American ideals and principles and our professed desire to help the oppressed peoples of the world, who look to us for shelter.

The immigration bill passed last year is a mere drop in the bucket; it does not touch the glaring hardships and unfair provisions in existing law. Chief of the inequities is the national origins quota system using the 1920 population census as a basis for setting quotas. This provision was deliberately intended to discriminate among aliens on the basis of race and nationality. It failed to end present discrimination against naturalized citizens.

The inequitable McCarran-Walter Act must be amended, and undoubtedly will be amended, so that in due time it will become a law that befits the stature of this country, long a haven of refuge.

I voted for Alaskan statehood. It is high time that we do what we can to aid those of our Territories which seek to be recognized.

The housing bill came up for a vote at the tail end of the session and a combination of southern Democrats and Republicans voted it down. Inasmuch as last year's housing bill contained a 2-year guaranty by the Government of loans for builders, it may well be that big money Republicans felt no need for a bill this year to aid public housing and urban redevelopment. However, this is the first time in 10 years that an omnibus housing bill failed to pass. "The defeated bill opposed as inflationary by the administration and by Republican House leaders, would have provided a $400 million 1-year program for slum clearance and urban renewal" said the New York Times of August 19, 1958. I voted for the housing bill as did all the other New York Democrats.

The House defeated the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill despite AFL–CIO backing. I have no doubt that a labor

reform bill will pass at the next Congress. The Kennedy-Ives bill came to the House Labor Committee for consideration at the end of June. It was the contention of those who voted against the bill that insufficient time for its proper consideration was permitted. However, I voted for the bill on the recommendation of the AFL–CIO believing that something is better than nothing, and that any corrections and amendments could be passed next year.

In my voting record and in all my activities as a Member of the 85th Congress, I have tried to reflect the wishes of my constituency to the best of my ability. I hope I have succeeded.

Testimony of the Honorable John D. Dingell, of Michigan, on Behalf of Further Civil Rights Legislation Before the House Judiciary Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, on July 7, 1958, I testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 urging enactment of additional civil rights legislation.

I am proud of H. R. 6127, the first civil rights bill passed by any Congress in over 8 long decades. I was a sponsor of that legislation and took an active and vigorous part in the cooperative effort which began in the 84th Congress and which culminated in its enactment into law during this 85th Congress.

The one premise which is the very cornerstone of our democracy is that all men are created equal. A necessary correlative of that is the premise that all citizens have a right to enjoy equally the rights and privileges of citizenship.

Enactment of H. R. 6127 was a great milestone in human rights. Although moderate, it does a number of things most necessary in the fight for full equality.

First. It establishes a Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice headed by an Assistant Attorney General, a Cabinet officer, charged with the responsibility of enforcing existing civil rights legislation.

Second. It establishes a Civil Rights Commission to study and to report on denial of the right to vote because of race, color, or national origin.

Third. It provides that the Attorney General shall seek injunctive relief on behalf of citizens denied the right to vote. Such proceedings will culminate in the use of the courts' contempt power, and where necessary, appropriate punishment.

In my testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, I pointed out that the passage of my bill, H. R. 9652, to authorize the Attorney General to institute in the name of the United States civil actions for injunctive or other relief on behalf of persons whose civil rights, other than the right to vote, are being denied or impaired, was not only a moderate second step but was imperative. I also urged passage of my bills, H. R. 140, 141, 143, and 144, the first civil rights measures introduced during the 85th Congress.

I intend to continue to do everything possible by introduction of legislation, by cooperative efforts with other Members of Congress, and by work on the floor, to see that the provisions of these bills become law at the earliest possible date.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point my remarks before the House Judiciary Committee.

The remarks follow:

TESTIMONY OF HON. JOHN D. DINGELL, DEMOCRAT OF THE 15TH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN, BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. Chairman, and my colleagues, it is both an honor and a pleasure to appear before you again, to testify on pending civil-rights legislation.

I would like to commend my dear friend, the chairman, one of the foremost civil libertarians of our time, and the committee for their outstanding part in the passage of H. R. 6127, the first civil rights act passed by any Congress in over 8 long decades. I am proud of that bill and of my part in the cooperative effort which resulted in its passage.

We are learning from that bill, a most moderate and temperate first step forward, that Federal action in the field of civil rights is most worthwhile, and is neither disruptive of the power of our States, nor is it destructive of civil harmony, as we were warned in the direct terms by the opponents of H. R. 6127.

I will bottom my statement on the self-evident premise that it is the duty of the governments, both State and Federal, to take all steps necessary to protect to the fullest degree possible the rights and liberties of all our citizens, white, brown, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or atheist, regardless of nation of origin.

All of us are aware of the great words in the documents of the Founding Fathers, that all men are created equal. We are equally aware of the fact that the Holy Bible states that man is created in the image and likeness of God, and that when all of us go to our last judgment, we will be judged as children of God, and sent to our reward or punishment not according to the color of our skin, but according to our works here on earth.

In spite of the awareness of these great truths, we find that in all parts of our great land, north, south, east and west, discrimination against our fellow men still stains the society of the finest democracy in history.

I do not contend that passage of the last Civil Rights Act, H. R. 6127, or of any of my pending bills, even the most comprehensive bill, H. R. 140, would remove these vicious practices from our midst. I realize, as do all thinking men, that the end of discrimination must come from within the hearts and souls of our peoples.

We must not, however, forget the vital function served by the enactment of adequate civil-rights legislation. Such legislation helps to create the climate of lawful and orderly progress toward that great goal which we all seek, full equality and opportunity for all our people. It punishes wrongdoers and removes the premium on virtue. Laws passed pursuant to the authority of the Constitution on this subject put teeth in the lofty sentiments expressed in that great document and compel compliance with minimum standards of conduct toward our fellow men.

No one would contend that even the strongest civil-rights legislation would prevent some denial of these rights to our citizens. Yet, we legislators have passed and enthusiastically supported legislation against homicide, crimes of violence, crimes against property, and other conduct viewed by our society as against the interests of our people. Surely no one would urge repeal of such statutes simply because we read in the papers of these same crimes each day.

Basically we are a law-abiding people, with a tremendous respect for law. Our laws create the social climate in which we live; they are both enunciative of our morals and beliefs, and creative of our mores and customs.

Accordingly, it is in the best interests of all our people that we should make the necessary strengthening amendments to our existing civil rights statutes.

It is within the context of this thought that I would like to discuss and urge early and favorable consideration of any or all of my bills on this subject.

In so doing I would point out the appropriateness of these bills to the tension, strife, ill feeling, and abuses occurring now in Dawson, Ga., and Little Rock, Ark., among other places. The right to belong to the quasi-official District of Columbia Bar Association is denied citizens because of race or color in our own Nation's Capital, and violence and discrimination exist in cities in the North.

To follow passage of the splendid bill, H. R. 6127, enacted into law by this Congress, I urge a second step, most moderate and yet most necessary. That is my bill, H. R. 9652. This bill authorizes the Attorney General to institute in the name of the United States civil actions for injunctive or other relief on behalf of persons whose civil rights are being denied or impaired.

This was a part of the civil-rights bill passed this session, but was stricken at an early stage by a weakening amendment. My bill creates no new crimes, but imposes on the Attorney General the obligation of taking reasonably necessary steps to protect all the civil rights of our citizens, instead of only the right to vote, now provided by enactment of H. R. 6127. Thus the courts receive opportunity and authority to assist in the difficult problems of protecting our people's rights. If wrongdoers in this field are so recalcitrant as to refuse to comply with lawful court order they may be punished for contempt, both civil and criminal, to enforce compliance.

I also urge favorable consideration of my other bills on civil rights. These were the first bills introduced on this subject this session and are:

H. R. 140

This is an omnibus civil-rights bill, outlawing lynching, discrimination in voting, housing, employment, and education, and creating a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission with full enforcement powers. This measure also outlaws the poll tax in Federal elections.

H. R. 141

This is a simple measure outlawing the payment of poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in a Federal election.

H. R. 143

This bill outlaws lynching, that is the act of committing violence or murder on a citizen because of race, creed, color, or national origin.

H. R. 144

This is my Federal fair employment practices bill. It includes the establishment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, outlawing discrimination in hiring because of race or color, and provides for

vigorous and adequate enforcement powers. This bill is quite similar to bills now in force in many of our States, where they are working very well, with good reception from workers, employers, and the public at large.

Members of the committee will no doubt notice that I did not mention H. R. 142, which provides for the creation of a civil-rights division in the Department of Justice, to be headed by an Assistant Attorney General. It is unnecessary to state that I am as pleased as other Members that this provision is now law, since it was included in the Civil Rights Act of this session.

In conclusion I would like to thank each and every member of the committee for this opportunity to appear and be heard. I would like to leave expressing my feeling that great as the progress is to date, much more can be done, and must be done, if we are to continue to preach our proud and wonderful ideals of equality in America without hypocrisy and sham. We may deceive ourselves on this, but we cannot deceive the watching world, or history, on our action on human rights.

Landowners in 16 Irrigation Districts Sell 3,238 Acres of Excess Land

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HARLAN HAGEN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, one of the controversial aspects of the Federal reclamation law is the 160-acre limitation. This limitation is often misunderstood and there are varying interpretations of its application, including the statement that it has never been applied. In the interest of casting some light on this subject, I am submitting for the attention of the Members an article which appeared in the Fresno Bee on October 6, 1957, which indicates that the limitation has been applied and has resulted in the sale of excess lands at Federal appraisal. At the same time, I would like to point out that this limitation, which is designed for the benefit of small farmers, has on occasion operated to their disadvantage. I think it would be extremely worthwhile if the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House would undertake a complete investigation of the manner in which the law has been applied, with emphasis on the unintended aspects of its application.

The article in question follows:

LANDOWNERS IN 16 IRRIGATION DISTRICTS SELL 3,238 ACRES OF EXCESS LAND

(By Roger F. Ellingson)

Landowners in 16 irrigation districts receiving Central Valley's project water from the Friant-Kern and Madera Canals have sold a total of 3,238 acres of excess land in compliance with Federal reclamation laws.

A report issued by the Fresno office of the Bureau of Reclamation shows 44 owners of excess land who have contracts for CVP water with the Bureau own a total of 19,879 acres.

Under reclamation law, a farmer who signs a contract for CVP water has 10 years in which to sell any land in excess of 160 acres he owns individually or in excess of 320 acres he holds as community property with his wife.

FIRST ARE SIGNED IN 1951

The first contracts for CVP water were signed in 1951.

If a farmer does not sell his excess land by the end of 10 years, the United States will sell it for him. The sale price cannot exceed the market value as determined by an appraisal.

The report also shows 226 other excess-land owners who hold a total of 79,658 acres have not contracted for water. They will not be affected by the excess-land provisions because they have established water rights on groundwater pumping where those supplies are not distributed through federally constructed systems.

HOLD 607,368 ACRES

There are 8,863 landowners holding a total of 607,368 acres, or an average of 67.17 acres, in the 16 districts. A breakdown of the landowners and their holdings, by districts, follows:

Delano-Earlimart, 394 owners, 52,892 acres and 134.2 acres average holding; Exeter, 390, 12,900 and 33; Ivanhoe, 277, 10,326 and 37.3; Lindmore, 854, 26,627 and 31.2; Lindsay-Strathmore, 348, 13,560 and 38.9; Lower Tule, 551, 92,450 and 167.7; Orange Cove, 632, 26,000 and 41.1; Porterville, 189, 15,645 and 82.9; Saucelito, 222, 18,530 and 83.4; South San Joaquin Municipal Utility District, 535, 56,338 and 105.2; Stone Corral, 61, 5,491 and 90; Shafter-Wasco, 529, 34,884 and 65.9; Terra Bella, 509, 12,096 and 23.7; Tulare, 1,580, 67,709 and 42.8; Madera, 1,070, 103,795 and 97, and Chowchilla, 722, 58,125 and 722.

BREAKDOWN BY DISTRICTS

The number of excess landowners having contracts and their excess holdings by districts are:

Delano-Earlimart, 14 owners and 9,051 acres; Exeter, 1 and 628; Lindmore, 1 and 160; Lower Tule River, 12 and 3,823; Orange Cove, 1 and 68; Saucelito, 3 and 64.3; SSJMUD, 6 and 3,527; Stone Corral, 2 and 906; Tulare, 2 and 478, and Chowchilla, 2 and 595.

The number of excess landowners not contracting for water and their excess land by districts are:

The Delano-Earlimart, 7 owners and 6,791 acres; Exeter, 1 and 197; Ivanhoe, 2 and 255; Lindmore, 2 and 240; Lower Tule River, 58 and 26,111; Orange Cove, 4 and 897; Porterville, 4 and 792; Saucelito, 8 and 3,055; SSJMD, 21 and 3,857; Shafter-Wasco, 7,010; Terra Bella, 1 and 88; Tulare, 48 and 6,773; Madera, 36 and 15,375, and Chowchilla, 25 and 8,217.

In another report prepared by the Reclamation Bureau for Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, approximately one-fourth of the 1 million acres in the Kings River Conservation District is said to be excess land under the Federal statutes.

This report shows there are 5,472 farmers who own fewer than 160 acres each, or a total of 558,206 acres.

A further breakdown by the size of holdings, the number of owners, total acreage, and excess acreage, in that order, follows:

From 161 to 320 acres, 461 owners, 111,558 total acreage, 3,208 excess acres; 321 to 640, 195, 89,472 and 25,951; 641 to 1,280, 80, 68,968 and 40,667.

Farmers Are Better Off Because We Did Not Impose Restrictive Legislation on Them

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, we have with us a classic example of how upon occasion it is wisest not to rock the boat. I refer to the fact that farm income is up this year to a really surprising extent.

Figures released by the Department of Agriculture in July show that net income for farmers during the first half of 1958 totaled $13.3 billion, an increase of some 22 percent over the figure for the same period in 1957.

I can recall debate in the House of Representatives earlier this year when the House had under consideration the price-freeze resolution, the one which President Eisenhower had the courage and good sense to veto, in which it was alleged that if the bill did not become law, the farmers would perish. The farmer, we were told, was on the downgrade; his income was declining and he faced bankruptcy.

The figures for the first half of 1958 do not bear these allegations out. It would seem to me that a free economy is a healthy economy. If we need any further proof of this, let us only look at the farmers' income figures.

Highway Construction in the Early Days

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL A. REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 21, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, under leave to insert heretofore granted I am extending as a part of my remarks the result of the research of William J. McNamara entitled "The Old Plank Roads of Chautauqua County, N. Y.," as follows:

THE OLD PLANK ROADS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

But few of the present generation of Chautauqua County remember the demand which prevailed in the county for plank roads some 80 or 90 years ago. The unimproved lands were largely covered with a heavy growth of hemlock trees, of which the larger part of the plank roads were constructed. The timber sawed into planks 8 feet long, 2½ inches thick, could be delivered on the line of the proposed road at about $4 per thousand feet. These roads were constructed at a cost of about $600 per mile, and the tolls were supposed to supply a fair investment on the cost and also pay the expenses of the toll gatherers and keep up repairs.

Under this impression a plank road was constructed from Dunkirk to Jamestown via Delanti, some 30 miles, and Dr. Exra Williams was its first president. The people of Sinclairville were jealous of this encroachment on their trade and got up another road from Fredonia to Sinclairville and connected with the Chautauqua Co. some 10 miles this side of Jamestown. The road was some 20 miles long and commenced on Liberty Street, Fredonia, and was laid through Cassadaga and Sinclairville. Both roads made 50 miles. It will be remembered that all the freight from the lakeshore at Dunkirk by boats and the many small shops in Dunkirk and Fredonia, manufacturing oil-well supplies for Pennsylvania, including plows, wagons, axes, stoves, boots, paper, clothing, and other necessities, the 20,000-bushel grain elevator on Central Avenue Wharf, with the stage service for mail and passenger, and the moving of cattle and sheep on foot were hauled by teams as far south as Warren and other parts of Pennsylvania.

Another road was built from Barcelona and Westfield to Corry, Pa., via Sherman, some 25 miles. Another was from Westfield to Hartfield at the head of Lake Chautauqua, some 12 miles. Also, one from Jamestown to Carroll, about 10 miles, and later one from Smith Mills to Cherry Creek. In all, nearly 100 miles of plank roads were constructed in the county at a cost to the stockholders of $60,000. Most of the subscribers took the stock for the purpose of benefiting the public, but hoped it would be a paying investment. Not one of the roads even paid expenses and repairs and in about 10 years the property went back to the towns in which they were laid. Some of the companies assessed 25 to 50 percent on the stockholders to pay expenses and repairs, making a burden on the corporations of some $80,000 for the public benefit.

The best-paying toll gate in the county was between Dunkirk and Fredonia, and it was the last to be surrendered to the town and when operating was a benefit to both communities over the unimproved roads. The toll gate was located at about Willowbrook Avenue on Central Avenue and attended by Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby. Mrs. Willoughby later being Mrs. D. H. Simpson, who sold ice cream on Third Street at their home.

This slow traffic called for many small taverns to be built along the roads to supply food and shelter, and most of them have disappeared with the roads, including Half Way House, Laona Hotel, Ellis Tavern, Skinners, and others. Great rivalry existed in the stage business at Laona and Fredonia as to who had the finest horses, the tavern with the best service for horse and man, and the best-set dinner, which was a pride for the womenfolks. This was a day of hard work and plenty of interest in better things, but, of course, we only hear of the weaker side, as alcoholic beverages were everywhere.

We ran into these plank roads in our construction of the Fredonia-Cassadaga Roads and my interest in when they were built and by whom has continued to this day.

Testimony of the Honorable John D. Dingell Urging Liberalization of the Social Security Program

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my participation in the movement which brought H. R. 13549, the social security amendments of 1958, to the floor of Congress for passage.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM UNDER H. R. 13549

First. The old age and survivors insurance benefits were increased by 7 percent for present recipients, with a minimum monthly increase of $3 and an average increase of about $4.75. Maximum benefits to retirees were raised from $108 to $116 per month with an ultimate maximum of about $127 per month for future retirees. It raised the maximum for a man and wife from about $160 per month to $190.

Second. It increased from $200 to $254 the total monthly benefits that could be paid to one family.

Third. OASI taxes were increased by one-fourth of 1 percent to 2.5 percent for employees and employers and three-eighths of 1 percent to 3.5 percent for the self-employed.

Fourth. The wage base on which benefits are computed and taxes paid was raised from $4,200 to $4,800, effective January 1, 1959.

Fifth. It speeded up the automatic OASI tax increases, and liberalized slightly the limitation on yearly earnings by changing the formula for reducing benefits for those earning more than $1,200.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Technical changes were made in the public assistance program which reflect themselves in increased Federal participation in public assistance programs of the States.

I insert below 4 tables showing the increase under H. R. 13549, and the increase in indivdual benefits:

Old-age assistance	$139,788,000
Aid to dependent children	33,537,000
Aid to the blind	5,282,000
Aid to those permanently and totally disabled	19,383,000
Total, all programs	197,990,000

Michigan annual increase for all recipients

Old-age assistance	$4,214,000
Aid to dependent children	1,436,000
Aid to the blind	67,000
Totally and permanently disabled	170,000
Total for all programs	5,588,000

Increase of monthly level of benefits per individual recipient for the United States

Old-age assistance	$4.73
Aid to dependent children	1.17
Aid to the blind	4.36
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	5.01

Increase of benefits per individual recipient for the State of Michigan

Old-age assistance	$5.32
Aid to dependent children	1.43
Aid to the blind	3.12
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	3.77
Total all programs combined (per recipient)	3.16

I pledge myself to work for further liberalization of the social-security program, as set forth in that statement. I feel that the retirement age should be reduced to age 60 for men, and 55 for women. Sixty days free hospitalization should be given to all beneficiaries of the program. The present income limitation of $1,200 should be raised to $1,800. The permanent disability retirement feature should be amended to provide for immediate retirement for all persons concerned regardless of age.

I insert my remarks before the House Ways and Means Committee on June 27, 1958, urging liberalization of the social-security program.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE JOHN D. DINGELL, DEMOCRAT, 15TH DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN BEFORE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON HEARINGS TO CONSIDER LEGISLATION TO EXTEND AND LIBERALIZE THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, JUNE 27, 1958

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to extend my personal thanks to the distinguished and able chairman and members of the Ways and Means Committee for an opportunity to appear and discuss legislation to extend and liberalize the Social Security Act.

As you know, my dad was on this committee for better then 20 years and during his tenure the original Social Security Act was drafted, acted upon by this committee, and enacted into law. I am sure the membership can recall my dad's great interest in the original law and the efforts which he constantly made to extend and liberalize that finest of social legislation.

I will not devote my time today to unemployment insurance since I appeared before the committee recently to discuss legislation to extend and liberalize unemployment insurance. I would, however, like to thank the committee for the very splendid effort made by them to act in the present unemployment crisis, by reporting out the bill, H R. 12065, to make Federal grants to the unemployed of this Nation who have exhausted their unemployment compensation. The committee will recall at the time I appeared before you I urged, as one of the cosponsors, legislation to establish adequate fair Federal standards to compel payments of not less than one-half of the State's average weekly wage and to compel extension of existing State plans to 39 weeks' duration by Federal action.

I intend to confine my testimony today to the public-assistance phases and to the old-age and survivors insurance aspects of the social-security program.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

The present economic situation has enormously increased the burden of local welfare authorities. The number of general assistance cases rose by 43 percent from March 1957 to March 1958. Eight hundred and fifty-five thousand received assistance in 1957 and 1,310,000 received general assistance in March of 1958, just 1 year later. The report of the Social Security Administration on May 8 said, "All but 1 out of 48 States reported an increase in the ADC (aid to dependent children) caseload in March. The number of ADC recipients rose by 54,000, the largest monthly increase since October 1950, the first month in which one parent or other adult relative was included."

My own State of Michigan is experiencing the gravest difficulty in handling their local welfare programs. The burden in Detroit is so heavy it causes the most serious economic problems to the city, the cost having risen by millions of dollars each year. Additional Federal contributions to the public assistance program would be most helpful to the city of Detroit, and to our people.

Many persons are suffering tremendous hardship, but they are not reflected in public assistance cases for several reasons, either because they are excluded by technicalities and shortcomings of existing programs or because they are too proud to apply for public assistance. Few States have sufficiently comprehensive programs to cover all phases of public aid for needy persons.

There are certain hardships I would like to call to the attention of the committee. For example, about half the States do not provide any assistance to employable persons or their families. Sixteen States make no contribution whatsoever for the financing assistance. In other States, State assistance to welfare programs is so small as to not be really worthwhile. Most States have a requirement that persons reside within the boundaries of the State and be gainfully employed for a certain period of time before they can become eligible for public assistance.

Many public assistance agencies find they cannot make available to their clients even the minimum budgets which are theoretically essential for minimum living conditions.

The average monthly payments in March of 1958 across the Nation were as follows: Old-age assistance, $61.30; aid to dependent children, per child, $35.59; per family, $102.22; per recipient, $27.26; aid to the blind, $66.70; aid to permanently disabled, $60.69; general assistance (per case), $61.23.

It should be remembered that these are monthly amounts. Divide them by 4 to give weekly amounts and the committee will find that they range from about $6 per week for aid to dependent children to about $15 a week for aid to the blind, certainly far short of a minimum living standard.

No figures are available to show what outside income is available to these people but it must be assumed that it is extremely small. Certainly there is not a sufficient income here for anyone who does not have some outside assistance to exist on even a minimum survival level. This is particularly true in my own city of Detroit where even the most minimal rentals run about $75 a month, and where food and other costs are higher than the average across the country.

The committee is, of course, familiar with the charitable aspect of the public-assistance program and it is certainly necessary, as the Bible commands us, to be generous to our neighbors. The committee is also aware of the fact that grants to persons in this category are most helpful in stimulating business, industry, farming and other occupations furnishing the goods and services which these people must use to live. Uniform Federal standards in this field to compel adequate payments and adequate participation by States on behalf of recipients of public assistance would be not only a humanitarian endeavor but would be a wise economic operation for the benefit of all phases of industry and business, too, which must sell the goods and services welfare recipients need to survive.

THE OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROGRAM

I would now like to turn my discussion to vitally necessary improvements in the social security program. When the Social Security Act was first passed in 1936 it was contemplated that the program would pay retiring covered workers about one-half their weekly wage.

Since that time we are well aware of the economic history of this country. The 1936 dollar, in terms of real purchasing power, has shrunk to one-third or less than its value at the time of the passage of the Social Security Act. Congress has periodically reviewed the program and the needs of recipients and has made small upward adjustments in the amount of the monthly benefits to the retirees under the program, but these upward adjustments in payments have in no way reflected the real increase in the cost of living.

Certainly the committee is well aware of the increase in the real wage level, from some $90 a month to the average factory worker to something on the order of $90 a week or better, and these are not our highest paid workers.

These, among others, are reasons why I favor a substantial increase in the amount of monthly benefits to those retired and certainly favor an upward adjustment in the tax schedule and in the amount of payments to be made to those now working and contributing to the OASI fund.

I would like to comment briefly on the Forand bill and to state to the committee that I enthusiastically support and favor enactment of this piece of legislation at the earliest possible moment.

This bill embodies a proposal that I have long favored, that is, payment of up to 60 days free hospitalization for any recipient of social-security benefits. I need not point out to the committee how vitally necessary this feature is. The bill goes further and adjusts upward the amount taken into consideration in computing OASI benefits from $4,200 to $6,000 a year, a thing which would be most helpful to those retiring in the future. The bill would raise the maximum benefit payable under the OASI program from $200 to $305. The Forand bill would increase present retirees benefits by $5 to $10 a month. Such an increase is vitally necessary to our retirees, and should be given in the interest of both justice and humanity.

I would now like to turn my discussion to legislative proposals which I have advanced during this and other Congresses, naming each piece of legislation by its appropriate number.

H. R. 4765

This bill provides that up to 60 days free hospitalization be extended to recipients of social-security benefits.

People over the age of 65 are very prone to illness and this vulnerability increases with each passing day. Yet, it is the practice of many private health insurance plans to discontinue hospital benefits available to the insured person after age 60 or 65. Statistics show that fewer than one-third of the people over 65 and only one-sixth of those over 75 have hospitalization of any sort and none of this insurance gives anything like adequate coverage. For comparison, in the rest of the population more than 2 in every 3 have some form of hospital insurance or comprehensive health insurance.

The problem of paying hospital bills is particularly serious for our older citizens because their greater need is accompanied by reduced economic means. Their incomes on the average are much smaller than the rest of our people. Among our 14 million people 65 years of age or older, only about one-third have incomes exceeding $1,000 a year and only about 1 in 5 have as much as $2,000 a year income. The 6 million who depend on old-age insurance benefits are receiving on the average $105 a month for a retired worker and his wife, or about $64 a month for a retired worker alone. Even those who receive the maximum allowable retirement benefits get only $162.80 a month for a couple or $108.50 for an individual. This level of income cannot cover more than a few days of hospitalization a year and few of these couples have any significant additional income and still fewer have any savings to fall back on. To individuals in such reduced circumstances sickness and its attendant expenses are disastrous and the financial difficulties and worries which accompany a stay in the hospital also aggravate the difficulties of restoring good health.

Persons over the ages of 60 or 65 are generally unable to obtain hospital insurance coverage if they do not have it when they reach that age, and many who have such insurance find that they are no longer permitted to renew it after they reach 65.

Of course, the premium cost in health insurance for persons of such age is often beyond the reach of our older citizens.

A program of the type that I set forth in this bill is vitally necessary to the security of our older citizens.

H. R. 5263

This bill provides that social-security benefits shall be exempt from taxation.

The present law is muddled as to whether or not social-security benefits are taxable by Federal, State, or local governments. Because of the present uncertain status few governments attempt to tax social-security benefits. Of course, the low level of income of social-security pensioners generally makes tax liabilities small, in fact so small as to be administratively hardly worth the trouble. At the present time social-security benefits are exempt from Federal taxation through interpretative ruling only. In view of the extremely muddled situation as to taxation of these benefits and because of the desirability of protecting our older citizens in their enjoyment of their social-security benefits, legislation of this sort should be passed at the earliest possible moment.

H. R. 5737

This bill embodies my proposal to reduce the retirement age for men to 60 and for women to 55.

While I prefer that the retirement age should be reduced to this level, I would support strongly any reduction in the retirement age under the program.

The reasons for this change are both economically sound and of humanitarian appeal. As the committee will recall, the recent reduction in the age limit to 62 for women during the last session was a great step forward. This reduction from the once sacred age of 65 did not hurt the program, but its humanitarian impact was enormously beneficial.

The same logic applies here. Each year we find that our senior citizens, although desiring to work to support themselves, find it more difficult to locate or maintain jobs. When laid off, the older workers find it almost impossible to obtain other work. This is particularly true in the present recession. This is a hardship brought on by no fault of the worker, which gives no opportunity to the citizen affected, and which invariably reduces him to a charity case against his wishes. Few men or women retire voluntarily. Company regulations, difficulty in finding a job, sickness, and old age are the real causes. The Department of Labor found that employers were not hiring older workers because they believe them to be less productive and responsible for a tremendous increase in insurance and pension costs.

In 1955 a survey showed that the greatest number of people receiving benefits had been forced to do so for a reason beyond their control. The most common reason was age, the next number were retired because of ill health.

Certainly the low level of social-security benefits offer no great incentive. The average monthly benefits for October 1956 was $63.21 for a retired worker, $33.64 for his wife, and $49.24 for a widow.

The cost of this amendment is small, but its need is great.

H. R. 6107

This bill eliminates the requirement that a person who is permanently and totally disabled shall have to wait until age 50 to receive social security disability benefits.

As the committee will recall, the age 50 requirement for retirement under the permanent and totally disabled section of the law was a compromise, and not a good one.

To show the contradictions in this compromise, a man, regardless of his age, is entitled to take advantage of the disability-freeze provisions of the act, regardless of how long the permanent and total disability occurs prior to his 50th birthday, and to make no payments into the fund in the interim while retaining full coverage. A man of 50 may retire under these provisions who is no more disabled than a citizen of 30, 40, 45, or 49. Because of the requirement of the law that the worker must show both a substantial and a recent work history, it is possible that a younger man may have the same or greater disability and need, and may show equal or greater contributions to the fund, and yet he is compelled to wait for some distant and future date, while the worker age 50 may retire at once.

The cost of this proposal is negligible, and its enactment would add only one-eighth of 1 percent of payroll for both worker and employer, but would add security and protection for our people, whose worth cannot be valued in mere dollars or cents.

H. R. 7453

This bill would raise the amount of earnings which could be made by retirees under the social-security program from $1,200 to $1,800.

The reasoning and need for this legislation is clear. The cost to the fund would be negligible. It would be of immense help to our retirees who desire to and are able to find supplementary work. It is made necessary by the tremendous rise in the cost of living and by the deplorably low level of benefits to our social-security retirees. The anomalous situation in the law which permits a covered worker to retire and find no reduction in his benefits, even though he may have considerable savings, wealth, or some other type of exempt income is clearly unfair to the covered retiree who has no such outside income and who desires to supplement his small retirement benefits by his own labor.

This legislation requires virtually no change in the tax rate.

H. R. 7669

This is my bill which would raise the amount subject to taxation and on which benefits would be computed from $4,200 to $6,200.

Anyone earning under $4,200 would pay no increase in OASI taxes, and the increase in taxation on those earning between that amount and $6,200 would be quite small, about 28 percent to those covered under the system, for a maximum of about $45 per year, for both employer and employee. I am advised that this change will do much to improve the solvency of the fund.

The real effect of this change would be to raise the schedule of benefits from a present maximum of $108.50 for a worker, and $162.80 for a man and wife, to $141.70 for a worker and $212.60 for a man and wife. Thus our retirees would be much more able to cope with the problems of retirement with comfort and security.

H. R. 10578

This bill changes the definition of "permanently and totally disabled" under the act to cover one who is precluded by medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or to be of permanent or indefinite duration to engage in gainful activity which is the same as or similar to the occupation or employment last performed by him on a regular basis before the onset of such impairment.

The reason for this amendment is that the Social Security Administration has been construing permanent and total disablement to be only such as would preclude any and all gainful activity.

As a result of the administrative interpretation, the number of those who are unable to work gainfully in their employment, and who for all intents and purposes are unemployable are denied the benefits of this section. For example, where it was expected that the Social Security Administration would place on its rolls some 400,000 permanently and totally disabled persons, we find that as of last November, 1 year from enactment, the total number of beneficiaries had grown to only 140,500. The harsh actions of the Administration in this regard have caused widespread and justified criticism, and this bill is aimed at correcting the overstringent interpretations which have been used.

H. R. 10583

This is a very simple bill, amending the Social Security Act so that a person is considered permanently and totally disabled for purposes of drawing benefits under that section of the act, where he is so certified by another agency of the United States Government.

Failure of the Government to adhere to uniform standards in determining permanent and total disability has resulted in some strange absurdities and many very severe hardships, as I am sure the committee can very well understand. This bill is aimed at ending such an absurd situation.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I strongly urge this committee to liberalize and improve the Social Security Act along the lines of my bills which I have set forth above. Passage of such legislation would be of the utmost benefit to our people both presently retired and those who will retire in the future.

In addition, I stress that the amount of interest paid on the social security trust fund is neither just nor equitable. Presently it approximates 2.7 percent, where the Civil Service and Railroad Retirement trust funds bring 3 percent interest. In these days of high interest, this is a grave inequity, bearing heavily upon our retirees and those who will be dependent on the fund in the future. Raising the interest to 3 percent would permit additional benefits to our retirees with no additional charges to either workers or employers, and would certainly seem to be both just and proper.

I hope this great committee can take some action to liberalize social security benefits, and I am sure that any liberalization will be enthusiastically supported by our citizens.

Prince Georges County To Commemorate 262d Anniversary on April 23

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. GLENN BEALL
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, on September 25, 26, and 27 of this year, Prince Georges County, Md., is holding its annual County Fair and Showcase. This is a fascinating community endeavor which represents the fruits of the labors of the citizens of Prince Georges County during the preceding year.

Prince Georges County is the political subdivision of the State of Maryland from which the Federal City of Washington was carved, when Maryland ceded land for our National Capital. This county is illustrious in its historical connection with all American history.

The origin of its name, Prince Georges has much historical significance. I commend the attached article from the edition of Friday, April 18, 1958, of the Enquirer-Gazette, published at Upper Marlboro, Md., to every Senator, and to the reading public, recalling, as it does, much that is historically significant in relation to our Capital City and its surrounding environs.

The article follows:

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY TO COMMEMORATE 262D ANNIVERSARY ON APRIL 23

(By Guy Castle)

On St. Georges Day, the 23d of April, Prince Georges County will have completed 262 years of its history as a political entity.

There are older Maryland counties, but Prince Georges has the distinction of providing the United States of America with sites for both the White House and the Capitol.

Nearly all that section of the District of Columbia lying east of Rock Creek was still a part of Prince Georges County when Maryland ceded it to the Federal Government as a then central location for the Nation's Capital City.

It is the purpose of this article to throw light on such things as the origin of our county, its first public officials, the life of Prince George, and the legend of St. George, the dragon slayer.

In May of 1695 the General Assembly of Maryland passed an act which declared, in part: "That the land from the upper side of Mattawoman and Swanson's Creeks and branches extending upward bounded by Potomac on the west and Patuxent River on the east shall be and is hereby constituted, founded and incorporated into a county of this province and shall be denominated, called and known by the name of Prince George's County and shall from and after the 23d day of April next ensuing, being St. George's Day, have and enjoy all other rights, benefits, and privileges equal with the other counties of this province."

MARKED TREE BOUNDARY

Furthermore, it was enacted that John Bayne and James Bigger for Charles County and William Hutchison and Thomas Greenfield for Prince George's County were to be responsible for having the boundary line between the two counties marked and lined by a double line of marked trees.

At one of the meetings of the Privy Council in Annapolis during August of 1695, which was presided over by Gov. Francis Nicholson and attended by Col. John Addison, Col. Thomas Brooke, and others, the decision was made to appoint: "Col. John Addison, Colonel of Prince George's County, and that the colors for the said county be St. George's Cross, viz, a red cross in a white field."

Colonel Addison was requested to select various persons he wanted to officer his troops also those to exercise civilian control over the new county's inhabitants. This deference to his wishes was accorded because of his rank as a privy councilor.

FIRST AUTHORITIES

On March 3, 1696, Addison presented his selections to the Privy Council for approval. He nominated the following men to hold civil authority: William Hatton to be one of the justices of the high provincial court of Maryland; Thomas Holliday, William Hutchison, William Barton, and John White to be justices of the quorum in the county; and Robert Bradley, William Taneyhill, David Small, and Robert Tyler to be justices of the peace.

For his militia officers Colonel Addison chose Thomas Holliday for lieutenant colonel; William Barton, major; John White and George Athey, captains of foot; and Richard Brightwell and Robert Wade, captains of horse. And for lord high sheriff of the new county Addison named Thomas Greenfield.

It will be noted that John Addison, the privy councillor and colonel, as well as a number of his nominees, were to hold both civil and military positions simultaneously, and that this made the county's first government semimilitary in character.

EARLY DANGERS

This is not to be wondered at since Prince George's County was then inhabited by native Indians and was also visited almost annually by unpredictable northern Indians coming down either to raid or trade according to whim.

And, moreover, there was always the danger of an invasion of the entire province by the French based in Canada and the West Indies.

The Privy Council of Maryland approved all of Addison's nominees and directed that William Cooper be made clerk of the county and of the court, according to its former order to that effect, and that the first court should be held at Mount Calvert on April 23, 1696, when the county was to begin its official existence.

Once that was begun an election was held to determine which residents should represent it in the house of burgesses. These three gentlemen were chosen as the first

burgesses from Prince Georges County: Col. Ninian Beall, Maj. William Barton, and William Hatton. Their oaths of office were administered on May 11, 1696, by 2 of the privy councilors, Col. Nicholas Greenberry and Col. John Addison, and thereafter the 3 took their seats in the house.

On May 15, 1696, the Privy Council of Maryland met and commissioned Robert Bradley and Robert Middleton as coroners and Thomas Addison as the surveyor of Prince Georges County. Within a few months, Christopher Thompson was substituted for Robert Bradley as a coroner, Edward Brooke was made jury foreman, and Samuel Magruder a captain of militia. On June 2, 1697, by order of the privy council, Robert Bradley and Robert Tyler were added to the justices of the quorum, while John Smith, John Hawkins, Robert Wade, Samuel Magruder, and Thomas Sprigg, Jr., were made justices of the peace.

SIX "HUNDREDS"

Not long afterward, our first county clerk, William Cooper, left his duties to go to sea as captain of his own ship, the *Jeffreys of London*. And that is the story of the initial organization of Prince Georges County.

But before going on to other matters it should be added that our county was composed at that time of six "hundreds" or divisions, namely: Mattapany, Patuxent, Collington, Mount Calvert, Piscataway, and New Scotland. The last two "hundreds" were often referred to together as "the frontier plantations on Potomac," and were protected by a permanent garrison of Maryland Rangers.

Prince Georges County seems to have been named deliberately to give the impression that it belonged to the prince, at least in sentiment. Perhaps this was intended as a special compliment to the royal personage with the hope of obtaining his favor and interest. In any event, he was well worth honoring, as the story of his life will show.

Prince George, of Denmark and Norway, was born on or about April 23, 1653, at Copenhagen, Denmark. He was the second son of King Frederick III, and was a descendant of the ancient and powerful ducal house of Oldenburg which ruled the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Oldenburg for centuries and also furnished a long line of kings for the combined countries of Denmark and Norway.

His religion was Lutheran and in the terms of those strife-torn times he was one of the Protestant princes. By provision of his father's will, George inherited an entire county including the towns of Vordingborg, Beldringe, and Lekkende. This holding provided him with an annual private income of £10,000.

HORSEMAN-SAILOR

Tall, strong, and athletic, the young prince was an expert horseman who loved spirited chargers and a skillful mariner at home on the stormy sea. From his experience in sailing ships and outfitting them, he acquired a liking for carpentry and woodcarving. In the various palaces in which his life was spent he would always have a room equipped for pursuing this hobby.

Like a typical Viking he ate and drank with great gusto—sometimes he drank with too much gusto—but this was his only major fault.

Sir Winston Churchill, the famous English statesman and historian, has described Prince George as being "a fine-looking man, tall, blond and good-natured with a reputation for personal courage."

In 1673 King Michael of Poland died and various candidates for election to the Polish throne were considered according to the nation's custom. Prince George was one of the more likely candidates but was handicapped by his unwillingness to become a Roman Catholic.

In any case he had a formidable and successful rival in the person of John Sobieski, the great Polish military leader, who had the backing of his veteran army.

Sobieski later won fame as a king by saving Vienna from the Turks and liberating Hungary.

RESCUES BROTHER

In 1675 Prince George's brother, King Christian V, declared war on Sweden in order to bring it under his rule. Unfortunately for them, the two Danish brothers were much more distinguished for bravery than for military tactics and strategies and they were opposed on the field of battle by the Swedish King, Charles XI, who was distinguished in both arts.

The first clash of arms took place at Fyllebro on August 17, 1676. The next was at Lund on December 4 of that year and it was one of the most ferocious and bloody battles in all European history.

More than half of the total combatants on both sides were killed in the desperate fighting. At one point the Danish King was cut off from the main body of his troops and his death seemed certain. But when Prince George saw his brother's danger he rallied all the surviving Danish cavalry and led them in an irresistible charge to the rescue.

Prince George also fought valiantly in the great sea battle off the port of Landskrona on July 24, 1677, and in the land battle at Malmo on July 15, 1678.

In 1683, King Charles II, of England, arranged with King Christian V, of Denmark, to have his pretty niece, Princess Anne, marry King Christian's handsome brother, Prince George. Both Anne and George readily agreed to the arrangement although they knew each other ony by reputation.

LOVE MATCH

John Churchill, later the fighting Duke of Marlborough, for whom the county seat was named, went to Denmark and conducted the prince to England where he went through the customary preliminaries of courtship. The match for duty's sake became a real love match and the wedding on July 28, 1683, was a happy occasion with great pomp and public celebration.

Parliament voted Anne an income of £20,000 a year and King Charles established the royal pair in a residence called "Ye Cockpit" adjoining the palace of Whitehall. After Prince George had been naturalized as an Englishman the King made him a knight of the Order of the Garter.

When King Charles died in February of 1685, his brother James ascended the throne and one of his first acts was to appoint his son-in-law, Prince George, to be a member of his Privy Council. Thereafter King James tried to persuade both George and Anne to become Roman Catholics in exchange for his promise to name Anne heiress to the throne instead of her older sister Mary.

This they refused to do and in fact secretly joined the political opposition to him. Matters finally came to a head when the King became the father of a son and heir who was baptized a Catholic. The Protestant faction invited the King's nephew and son-in-law, Prince William of Orange, to bring his army to England and deprive the King of his powers.

KING FLEES

After Prince William landed with his forces in England on November 5, 1688, King James resolutely prepared to do battle with him. With Prince George, the Duke of Ormonde, the Duke of Grafton, and his trusted general, John Churchill, at his side, the King rode to Salisbury to marshal his large but confused army.

He was shocked to learn that Grafton and Churchill with 400 horsemen had gone over to the side of the Orange invader. Within another day George and Ormonde left to join them, leaving the King at his wits end.

When James hastily returned to London to rally new support, he discovered that his daughter, Anne, had just departed to join George. After that he lost the people's allegiance and was forced to flee to France.

William and Mary were crowned as joint sovereigns of England on February 13, 1689. They promptly appointed Prince George to be a member of their new Privy Council. Thereafter they conferred upon him the titles of Duke of Cumberland, Earl of Kendal, and Baron of Ockingham. When a son was born to Anne and George, they named him William as a compliment to the new King.

Prince George went to Ireland with King William to help suppress the army raised there by ex-King James. On the eve of the Battle of the Boyne, when they were out on a reconnaissance, a round shot narrowly missed killing them both, and in fact did graze the King's shoulder. The next day the prince fought with his customary valor in the decisive Battle of the Boyne on July 11, 1690, which resulted in the complete overthrow of James' forces.

The King, who had no son of his own, grew much attached to his young royal namesake, William, and created him Duke of Gloucester. The little duke was precocious and amusing, but frail. The King and all the court shared the deep grief of Anne and George when their promising little boy died in 1700 shortly after his 11th birthday.

NAMED GENERALISSIMO

King William died in 1702 as a result of a fall from his horse, and Princess Anne succeeded to the throne. She wanted to have her husband, George, crowned as King when she was crowned Queen, but the top statesmen would not agree.

However, she did her best to console George by appointing him Generalissimo of all the Queen's Forces in time for her coronation on St. George's Day of April 23, 1702, in Westminster Abbey. Bonfires flared on street corners and crowds cheered as the royal party passed in all their splendor.

Afterward the courtiers gathered in St. James Palace to drink toasts proposed by Prince George. The Earl of Jersey, who was Lord Chamberlain, noticed that Queen Anne looked tired and politely requested the prince to propose retiring as the hour was late.

At this the prince jokingly protested, "I propose. I cannot. I am Her Majesty's subject—have done and sworn homage to her today. I shall do naught but what she commands me." Queen Anne joined in the laughter that followed and then quipped, "Then, George, as that is the case, and I am very tired, I command you to retire."

The Queen felt that her husband should be guaranteed a large income for life, and in compliance with her wishes Parliament granted him an annual sum of £100,000. But, what was even more to his liking, the Queen made him Lord High Admiral in charge of all British Fleet movements during the War of the Spanish Succession.

In this important post, Prince George relied a great deal upon the advice of Adm. George Churchill, the younger brother of Gen. John Churchill, fighting Duke of Marlborough. Developments in the war at sea often kept the prince busy at the Admiralty offices, but whenever he could do so he attended the races in or near London.

HIS EMINENCE, JOHN BULL

One day at the Epsom races he was suddenly taken ill and a young Scotch doctor, John Arbuthnot, pressed through the crowd to his side and gave him immediate relief. This impressed the prince so favorably that he made him a court physician. In this position Arbuthnot soon achieved a reputation for professional skill and rare humor. In one of the political satires he wrote, Dr. Arbuthnot created both the name and character of John Bull, typical Englishman.

Prince George was also friendly toward the great mathematician who discovered the law of gravity, Isaac Newton, and upon his request paid for the printing of a number of works on astronomy including a catalog of the stars.

After Newton became president of the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge he sponsored the prince's membership in that select group of intellectuals.

The prince was quite pleased with this compliment to his scientific understanding and advised Queen Anne to give public recognition to Newton by knighting him. In April of 1705, when Queen Anne and Prince George were visiting Cambridge, the Queen held court and conferred knighthood upon the great thinker who is thus known to history as Sir Isaac Newton.

In the spring of 1708 the British Navy defeated the French Navy both in the Mediterranean and off Scotland. A French squadron had attempted to land Queen Anne's half brother, young James Stuart, in Scotland to start a rebellion but was intercepted. (This royal exile styled himself romantically "the Chevalier of St. George.")

The Admiralty, which Prince George headed, naturally received praise for its successes and Nahum Tate, the Queen's poet laureate, went so far as to flatter the prince in a poem which began with this couplet:

"Blessed Prince, in whom the graces seem combined
"To raise the sinking glories of mankind."

DIES IN 1708

Later in 1708 Prince George was stricken with an illness which proved fatal. When he died in Kensington Palace on October 28, Queen Anne was at his bedside and so was Sarah Churchill, the Duchess of Marlborough.

The queen wrote her military allies in Europe to give them the sad news of her loss, saying, "You can judge of the magnitude of our affliction because such a husband was an inestimable treasure, who loved us with such tenderness for the course of so many years."

In response to a very discreet inquiry, the widowed queen informed Parliament that she had no intention whatsoever of marrying again. That ends the story of Prince George and now there is the story to tell of St. George.

According to ancient tradition, St. George suffered martyrdom at Lydda in Palestine on April 23 of the year 303 for protesting Emperor Diocletian's persecution of Christians. As a result of the Crusades during the Middle Ages he became the patron saint of England. The most famous incident connected with his name is the legend of his slaying a dragon and because of this feat he is always thought of as the very soul of chivalry.

In the version of the story written by Jacobus, the 13th century archbishop of Genoa, St. George was traveling through Libya when he performed his heroic deed. In a lake near a certain city of that country lived a ravenous dragon who emerged every day to kill and eat his fill. To keep him filled up and away from the city the people had been feeding him two sheep a day but finally had very few to spare.

FEROCIOUS BEAST

They then resorted to giving him 1 sheep and 1 young person a day chosen by lottery. After most of the young people in the city had been sacrificed, the lot fell at last to the king's beautiful daughter. As she went falteringly toward the snorting dragon she met St. George riding in from the desert.

Touched by her tearful distress, he offered his protection. After making the sign of the Cross and saying a prayer the saint charged in very sooth at the terrible beast, killing it on the spot.

The red cross banner of St. George is symbolic of Christian martydom and is a relic of the great Crusades to the Holy Land. At the siege of Antioch in 1089 the Crusaders believed they saw the ghost of St. George fighting on their side. He was chosen as the patron saint of the Norman knights led by Duke Robert, son of William the Conqueror.

St. George was also the patron saint of the Genoese and 100 years later they too believed he fought beside them in a battle at Jerusalem. King Richard, Coeur de Lion, was a leader of the latter Crusade and as a compliment to the Genoese knights he used their red cross banner of St. George as a battle standard.

When he returned to England he brought the banner with him and it soon became widely known and used on many occasions in English life. The red cross was finally instituted as a special insignia on the white surcoats of English soldiers and their war cry became "St. George for England!"

BATTLE COLORS

In the year 1222 the Council of Oxford ordered that his day of martyrdom, April 23, should be observed as a national holiday. About the middle of the 14th century a special order of chivalry was created in his honor by King Edward III and called the Order of the Garter, of which St. George is the patron saint as he is of all England since that time.

Meetings of the Knights of the Garter are held in St. George's Chapel, the beautiful structure at Windsor Castle which contains the tombs of the famous sovereigns Henry VIII and Charles I.

The English for many centuries used the colors of St. George for their battle flag, both on land and sea, as we know from old drawings and prints. It was the flag that waved over the ship of Sir Frances Drake when he sailed around the world. Sir John Cabot also flew it when he made his voyages of discovery to North America.

Thus it is that our county flag has an ancient and honorable tradition of which we can be justly proud.

Stopping the Flow of Obscene Literature Through Tougher Penalties for Violators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, among the most important of the so-called minor legislation passed by this Congress is the bill to halt the flow and distribution of obscene literature.

Under previous laws, the purveyors of this filth could be prosecuted only in their home locale where, frequently, too much leniency was provided for them. Now, however, these men can be prosecuted either in the area where the obscene literature was actually sold or even in some area through which it was transported.

The penalty for selling or sending this material to any youngster under the age of nineteen is a maximum of 10 years in jail or a fine of $10,000 or both.

Mr. Speaker, I have contacted the Department of Justice and have been informed of the best methods for parents harassed by this problem to get proper and adequate satisfaction. I have been advised that the best method is for any parents so troubled to contact either their local postmaster or their local FBI agents. In this, I believe it would be wise for parents to contact both since there is a split jurisdiction. It also might be wise for them to follow the matter up with a more formal complaint to their local United States attorney who will eventually have to handle the problem.

It has given me great pleasure to watch this bill become law. It is a problem that has plagued many of our fine citizens. It is a problem which teachers and parents alike have recognized as one that is growing worse by the year. I have high hopes that this bill will go a long way toward solving it.

The Wage-Hour Law: Its Effects Upon the Construction Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of the American Bar Association Journal contained an article on the wage and hour law as it affects the construction industry and because the subject is interesting and timely, the article is being inserted in the Appendix. Also, since the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act has a wide application throughout the country, and the article is of general scope, it is believed that it is of importance to all of those who come within the provisions of that act.

The writer of the article, Mr. Eli Baer, is a practicing attorney in Baltimore, Md., and the District of Columbia, and spent many years in the Government service where he acted as principal claims attorney and assistant general counsel to the Comptroller General of the United States. Mr. Baer has written and lectured on labor law, taxation, Government contracts and procurement, renegotiation and termination, and is well qualified to discuss the workings of the Federal wage-hour law.

The article follows:

THE WAGE-HOUR LAW: ITS EFFECTS UPON THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

(By Eli Baer)

How do the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and its amendments affect builders and contractors? How does this act, which is commonly known as the Federal wage-hour law, affect the employees in our building and construction industry? Who is covered by this law? Who is exempt? Are you as a builder and contractor complying with this law? What does it do for you? What are the penalties for noncompliance? To find the answers to these questions, we must go to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and its later amendments as enacted by Congress.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, states its purpose in the following language:

"(a) The Congress hereby finds that the existence, in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency, and general well-being of workers—

"(1) causes commerce and the channels and instrumentalities of commerce to be used to spread and perpetuate such labor conditions among the workers of the several States;

"(2) burdens commerce and the free flow of commerce;

"(3) constitutes an unfair method of competition in commerce;

"(4) leads to labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and

"(5) interferes with the orderly and fair marketing of goods in commerce.

"(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this act, through the exercise by Congress of its power to regulate commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate the conditions above referred to in such industries without substantially curtailing employment or earning power."

It is clear, therefore, that in adopting the Fair Labor Standards Act (the Federal wage and hour law) in 1938, the Congress sought to use its interstate-commerce powers to eliminate labor conditions detrimental to the health, efficiency, and well-being of workers, and to eliminate unfair methods of competition based on these conditions.

The law's basic provisions require:

1. A minimum wage of $1 an hour, effective as of March 1, 1956.

2. Overtime pay of at least time and one-half the employee's regular rate for all hours over 40 in a workweek.

3. A minimum age of 16 years for general employment and 18 years for work in occupations designated hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Provision is made for the employment of 14- and 15-year-old children at certain limited kinds of employment outside of school hours.

The Federal wage and hour law applies to all employees who are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, including any closely related process or occupation directly essential to such production.

The same principles for determining coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act generally apply to employees in the building and construction industry. It is the employee's activities rather than the employer's business which are the important consideration. The fact that the employer is an independent contractor is immaterial under the act. If he performs the construction for or on behalf of a firm which is engaged in interstate commerce, or in the production of goods for such commerce, his employees are covered.

The United States Supreme Court has said, in the cases of *Mitchell* v. *Joyce Agency* (348 U. S. 945) and *Mitchell* v. *Vollmer & Co.* (349 U. S. 427), that coverage must be given a liberal construction determined by practical considerations, not by technical conceptions.

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor is guided by authoritative court decisions in his task of distinguishing covered from noncovered employees. The provisions of the act have been applied to employees engaged in the maintenance, repair, reconstruction, improvement or extension of existing instrumentalities of interstate commerce (such as interstate highways, transportation terminals, airports, radio stations and similar structures). The wage-hour law has also been applied to those employees of a contractor who are engaged in the maintenance, repair, reconstruction, improvement or extension of facilities (such as manufacturing, mining, or industrial plants) used in the production of goods for interstate commerce. This includes not only employees actually engaged in construction work on the site, but also other employees required for its efficient performance. These include office, clerical, bookkeeping, auditing, promotional, drafting, engineering, custodial, and stock room employees; also timekeeping and payroll workers, watchmen, and guards.

A construction project may be purely local and, therefore, not covered, but some individual employees may nevertheless be covered on independent grounds by reason of their interstate activities. Therefore, the act is applicable to employees who are regularly engaged in ordering or procuring materials and equipment from outside the State or receiving, unloading, checking, watching or guarding such goods while they are still in transit. For example, laborers on a noncovered construction project who regularly unload materials and equipment from vehicles or railroad cars which are transporting such articles from other States are performing covered work. By this same token, employees who regularly use instrumentalities of commerce, such as the telephone, telegraph, and mails for interstate communication have been considered to be within the scope of the act. Employees who are regularly engaged in preparing, handling, or otherwise working on goods which will be sent to other States are covered by the act. This includes the preparation of plans, orders, estimates, accounts, reports, and letters for interstate transmittal.

Employees who are regularly engaged in traveling across State lines in the performance of their work (as distinguished from merely going to and from their homes or lodgings) are engaged in interstate commerce and covered by the act even though the construction project itself is not covered. If any employee regularly transports persons, materials, or equipment between jobs across State lines, or to a covered project, even within the State, as part of his duties for the contractor, he would be covered.

Employees who are engaged in the construction of new buildings or other new structures are considered covered when the work constitutes an enlargement or extension of covered existing facilities of which the new structure will become an integral part. This is true both when the new building or structure becomes an integral part of an existing plant producing goods for interstate commerce, and when it extends, enlarges, or improves an existing intrumentality of commerce. The United States Supreme Court thas upheld a court decision which decreed, "If the new building, though not physically attached to an existing plant which produces goods for commerce, is designed to be an integral part of the improved, expanded, or enlarged plant, the construction, like maintenance and repair, would be subject to the act" (*Walling* v. *McCrady Construction Co.* (329 U. S. 735)).

The United States Supreme Court also has held that the construction of a new facility in a network of instrumentalities of interstate commerce in order to serve the system or function as an alternate route or to relieve traffic congestion in another unit or to replace an outmoded facility is subject to the act.

It is important for contractors to note that under the act the item "highways" includes bridges, underpasses, overpasses, bypasses, country roads, access roads, city streets, as well as alternate roads, drawbridges, toll bridges, toll roads, and turnpikes, but does not includes roads or parking facilities on privately owned land which are not for use by the general public for interstate traffic.

WHO IS COVERED?—GENERAL RULES

The general rules for determining the coverage of employees engaged in the construction of other instrumentalities of interstate commerce apply to highway construction. The United States Supreme Court has stated that in applying the act to highway construction, practical rather than technical considerations are decisive. Coverage depends on the character rather than the volume of the employees' activities. The important element is the fact that the amount of work, even though very small, be regular and recurring and not occasional nor incidental and, under the authoritative decisions, a percentage test is not regarded as a practical guide for ascertaining whether a particular facility is or is not an instrumentality of interstate commerce.

The fact that the road is owned or controlled by the State or Federal Government, or by any subdivision thereof, will not affect the applicability of the act. The same would be true if State or Federal funds were used to finance the construction. However, if the employees are actually employees of a State, or a political subdivision thereof, they are excepted from coverage of the act.

Construction of city streets which are not a part of a public road building program and are constructed on private property as a part of a new residential development are not considered covered by the courts. However, the construction, reconstruction or repair of a city street, whether residential or not, which is part of an interstate highway or which directly connects with an interstate highway, is so closely related to the interstate commerce moving on the existing highway as to be part of it under the principles established by the United States Supreme Court decisions, which require determination of coverage on the basis of realistic, practical considerations. The construction of new expressways and highways that will connect with an interstate highway system is so "related to the functioning of an instrumentality or facility of interstate commerce as to be, in practical effect, a part of it, rather than an isolated, local activity," (*Mitchell* v. *Vollmer & Co.* (349 U. S. 427)). Neither the fact that they are not dedicated to interstate use during their construction nor the fact that they will constitute alternate routes rather than replacement of existing roads, constitutes sufficient basis, under the controlling court decisions, for excluding them from the coverage of the act. Therefore, unless and until authoritative court decisions in the future hold otherwise, the construction of such new highways and expressways will be regarded as covered.

The act applies to work on a covered interstate instrumentality or production facility even though performed during periods of temporary nonuse or idleness. The courts have held the act applicable to performance of construction work upon a covered facility even though the use of the facility was temporarily interrupted or discontinued. It is equally clear that the repair or maintenance of a covered facility (including its machinery, tools, and other equipment) though performed during the inactive or dead season is subject to the act.

The coverage of the act is determined on a workweek basis. An employee who in a particular workweek engages in any covered work in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, including activities necessary to such production, is subject to both the minimum wage and overtime provisions for that entire workweek. The workweek is based on the hours worked in each workweek—standing alone. That is, overtime must be paid for all hours worked over 40 in each such workweek. The employer cannot eliminate the obligation to pay overtime by averaging the hours of work over 2 or more workweeks, regardless of whether wage and salary payments are made every 2 weeks, every half month, or once a month. Before overtime pay can be com-

puted, it is necessary to determine the employee's regular rate of pay. The regular rate is defined in the act to include all remuneration for employment, except certain payments—such as premium payments for overtime work and work on Sundays and holidays, discretionary bonuses, gifts and payments in the nature of gifts on special occasions, contributions to welfare plans, and payments made pursuant to certain profit-sharing, welfare, or thrift and savings plans.

The regular rate may be more than the statutory minimum of $1 an hour, but it cannot be less. If an employee's regular rate should fall below $1 an hour minimum, the employer must make up the difference and compute overtime on the basis of at least $1 an hour.

If a salary is paid on other than a weekly basis, the weekly pay must be determined in order to compute the regular rate and overtime pay. If the salary is paid for a half-month, you multiply by 24 and divide the product by 52 to get the weekly salary. A monthly salary should be multiplied by 12 and the product divided by 52.

The regular rate for an employee who is paid a salary for a specified number of hours a week is obtained by dividing the weekly salary by the hours worked. If a salary is paid as straight-time pay for whatever number of hours are worked in a workweek, the regular rate is obtained by dividing the salary by the hours worked each week. Therefore, his regular rate will vary when he works overtime. For example, a $60-a-week employee under these circumstances would have a regular rate of $1.20 an hour when he works 50 hours a week ($60 divided by 50 hours). He is due one-half the regular rate or 60 cents for each of the 10 overtime hours of overtime, plus his regular salary, or $66 for the week. If he works 60 hours, his regular rate would be $1 an hour for that week, and he would be due one-half that, or 50 cents for the 20 overtime hours, plus his salary, or $70 for the week.

The Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division issues interpretative bulletins from time to time covering various sections of the law for the guidance of employers and officials of the division charged with enforcement of the act.

Firms in the building industry will want to note the exemptions from the wage and hour provisions of the act. These exemptions are defined in Explanatory Bulletin, Regulations, paragraph 541, issued by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Washington, D. C. This publication is available without charge.

The white collar exemptions; that is, employees who are exempt from both the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act, are those employees engaged in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional, or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesmen as defined by the Administrator.

CHILD LABOR—THE FEDERAL LAW

All employers must comply with the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act which prohibits the employment of "oppressive child labor" in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. Also prohibited is the shipment or delivery for shipment in commerce by a producer, manufacturer, or dealer of any goods produced in establishments in or about which "oppressive child labor" has been employed within 30 days prior to removal of the goods.

Employers can protect themselves from unintentionally employing a minor under the legal age by having on file a certificate of age issued in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Labor showing that the minor is above the legal age for employment in the occupation in which he or she is engaged.

It is unlawful under the act "to transport, offer for transportation, ship, deliver, or sell with knowledge that shipment or delivery or sale thereof in commerce is intended" any goods produced in violation of the act's minimum wage or overtime provisions.

Every employer must comply with the recordkeeping provisions of the act. No particular order or form of records is prescribed by the regulations of the Wage and Hour Division for employees generally. It is required only that an employer make and keep clear, accurate, and complete records which reflect the information and data required by the regulations with respect to the persons employed by him, and of the wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment maintained by him. These records must be preserved for 3 years, either at the place of employment, or in an established central recordkeeping office. In addition, the employer must preserve for 2 years certain records which he maintains in the course of his business operations. These include any employment and earnings records which he uses as a basis for his wage and hour records, wage-rate tables, worktime schedules, and order, shipping, and billing records of additions to and deductions from wages.

All records are open at any time to inspection and transcription by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, or his representative.

The act requires also that each employer make such extension, recomputation, or transcription of his records and submit to the Wage and Hour Division such reports concerning persons employed and the wages, hours, and other conditions and practices of employment set forth in his records, as the Administrator, or his duly authorized and designated representative may request in writing.

All complaints, records, and other information obtained by the Wage and Hour Division from employees and employers are treated as confidential.

The Administrator of the United States Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, which administers the law, has stated that most violations of the Federal wage-hour law are unintentional and arise from failure to understand fully the statutory requirements. Investigations are not made merely to disclose violations. The policy is to offer employers the fullest possible assistance and guidance to avoid violations. Each time an investigator visits an employer's establishment, he seeks, through informing and advising the employers to assure that, for the future at least, the employer's operations will be in full compliance with the provisions of the act.

Three methods are provided under the act for the recovery of unpaid minimum or overtime wages due:

1. The employee may bring suit against the employer to recover the wages withheld, together with liquidated damages in an amount equal to the back wages due, plus a reasonable fee for an attorney and suit costs. Under specified conditions, the court may limit or eliminate the recovery of liquidated damages from employers found to have acted in good faith.

2. The Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division may supervise the payment of back wages for employees. Employees who agree to accept such payment and are paid in full the unpaid overtime compensation owing to them under the act waive their independent statutory rights to such back pay and to liquidated damages.

3. The Secretary of Labor, on the written request of affected employees, may bring suit against the employer to recover back wages due. Such requests may be filed with the nearest wage and hour office. Employees consenting to the bringing of such suits waive this independent right to sue for such back pay and for liquidated damages.

Suits to recover back wages must be commenced within 2 years from the time when the minimum or overtime wages became due and the employer failed to pay them.

The Federal Government may prosecute criminally for willful violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Upon conviction, the employer may be fined up to $10,000 and, in the case of a second conviction, imprisoned for up to 6 months.

Under certain conditions, an employer may have a good-faith defense against liability or punishment for failing to pay minimum wages or overtime compensation due under the act.

The Secretary of Labor may ask a Federal district court to restrain violations of the act by injunction.

The act prohibits discharging or discriminating against an employee because he has filed a complaint or started or participated in a proceeding under the act.

The Wage and Hour Division has stated that all of the above enforcement measures, through the years, have contributed to the maintenance of high levels of employment, fair wage structures, and the elimination of certain harmful competitive practices, and that all of the act's provisions are intended to be accomplished through a fair and equitable application of the provisions of the Federal wage and hour law to your particular business or industry; and whether the act has accomplished its stated purpose is for you to judge, since this article is intended merely to give the reader an explanation of the basic provisions of the wage-hour law as it affects the construction industry.

Record of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this 85th Congress has passed some important measures to meet the problems facing the people and the Nation.

It has, I believe, failed in some important areas to meet the challenge of our times in education, health, housing, and in fighting the recession trend.

Listed herewith are some of the issues faced in the 85th Congress.

RECORD OF THE 85TH CONGRESS

The 85th Congress has been hailed as a working Congress. The 2d session has been compared favorably with the 1st session of the 73d Congress, which enacted much of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal antidepression program in the famous 100 days.

Like many other Members of Congress, I feel that this Congress has, for the most part, made an outstanding record of achievement. Of course, there were disappointments; some legislation which I felt was urgently needed failed to receive the final approval of Congress.

Among the notable achievements of this Congress was the admission of Alaska as the 49th State of the Union, the 1st State to be admitted in 46 years. The first civil-rights legislation in 82 years was passed by the 85th Congress last year. The 1st comprehensive Federal aid to education bill in 92 years was enacted, known as the Defense Education Act of 1958. All of these measures had my full and active support.

COST OF LIVING—HARD MONEY POLICIES

The cost of living has continued its almost uninterrupted climb to the highest point in our Nation's history. The value of the purchasing dollar has correspondingly dropped to its lowest point—48 cents of the 1939 dollar's value.

Hard money and high interest rate policies of the administration have failed to halt inflation and helped to bring on a severe economic recession. Unemployment rose to more than 5½ million workers, the highest total since pre-World War II days. Berks County unemployment rose sharply during the early part of 1958 to over 12,000 persons. A half million workers were idle in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Nation experiences a strange economic phenomenon—rising prices during a period of recession—which is working great hardship on millions of retired folks living on fixed incomes, on unemployed workers and their families, and on the hundreds of thousands of persons now existing on inadequate public assistance payments.

Hard money policies have added billions of dollars to the cost of interest on the public debt. Tax revenue has fallen off sharply during the recession and the administration ended the fiscal year more than $3 billion in the red. During the 5 years the Eisenhower administration, the national debt has risen by $10 billion. Five increases in the legal debt limit have been requested in these 5 years. The debt limit was raised from $275 billion to $288 billion by the 85th Congress at the urgent pleading of the administration.

High interest rates are costing the American taxpayers an estimated $10 billion a year in higher payments on cars, homes, furniture, business loans, and other credit transactions. Big financial interests are enjoying record prosperity even during the recession because of the administration fiscal and monetary policies, which have been extremely costly to the average citizen.

Efforts in the House to conduct a full investigation of these fiscal policies have been blocked by the same coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats. I have supported these efforts because I feel that the American public is entitled to know the details of "behind the scenes" financial dealings which are contrary to the best interests of all but a handful of Americans.

SMALL BUSINESS

The 85th Congress made an outstanding record on matters affecting small business. A $260 million small business tax relief bill was enacted, the Small Business Administration was made a permanent independent Federal agency, the ceiling on SBA loans has been raised from $250,000 to $350,000 and the interest rate reduced from 6 to 5½ percent.

Congressional investigations into Government procurement practices have resulted in additional contracts for many small businesses. The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 provides up to $250 million in long-term equity capital for small business. The program is to be handled by locally operated investment companies who in turn will allocate loans to small businesses in need of capital for expansion and modernization of their plants.

Hearings were held on the national Fair Trade Act by House and Senate committees but final action was not taken in this Congress.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Despite administration opposition, significant improvements to the Social Security Act were made by the 85th Congress. The social-security system is an important part of our American way of life. Almost 12 million Americans are currently receiving monthly benefits; more than 22,000 of them live in Berks County. Over $15 million in social-security payments were distributed to these Berks residents last year.

Monthly benefits were raised by 7 percent, effective February 1959 to help retired citizens meet the rising cost of living; I sponsored legislation calling for a 10 percent increase. The solvency of the trust fund was maintained by raising the social-security contribution rate by one-fourth of 1 percent on both employers and employees, based on wages up to $4,800 a year; the disability offset restriction was repealed and maximum-family benefits were raised from $200 to $254 a month.

Also, dependents of disabled persons were made eligible for benefits; the monthly outside earnings limitation was raised; disability work requirements were liberalized; Federal grants to States increased for public assistance payments to the aged, blind, disabled, and dependent children; and Federal authorizations for maternal and child health, crippeld children, and child welfare services were increased.

I actively supported these liberalizing improvements to the Social Security Act. I also urged action on other improvements such as the lowering of the retirement age for men and women, improvement of the disability benefit program, a hospital-surgical insurance program for aged persons, and other needed amendments to the present law. These changes will be high on the agenda for action in the 86th Congress.

OTHER RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Legislation to increase railroad retirement benefits was blocked in the House during the final hours of the Congress by the combined opposition of Republicans and the railroad industry. The bill, which I cosponsored, would have raised pensions and annuities by 10 percent, and made other liberalizing amendments to the retirement and unemployment insurance laws.

The measure had been favorably reported by the House committee and passed by the Senate, but opponents prevented its consideration by the House shortly before adjournment. The railroads vigorously fought the pension boost despite the valuable help which rail unions and retired railroaders gave to the industry's campaign for Federal aid.

Liberal forces look to the next Congress to right the wrong done to railroad pensioners. Retired railroaders, their spouses, widows and survivors, liberal Congressmen insist, are entitled to the 10 percent increase to help them meet rising living costs.

Retired employees of the Federal Government received 10 percent increases in their annuities, up to a maximum of $500 a year for retirement annuities and up to $250 a year for survivor annuities. Survivor annuities up to a maximum of $750 a year were provided for the first time to widows or widowers of former Government employees or retired employees who died before February 29, 1948. This legislation also had my active support.

PROBLEMS OF OLDER PERSONS

Congressional interest in the special problems of older persons resulted in the authorization of a special White House Conference to study these problems to develop programs to make their remaining years more abundant and meaningful.

Hearings were also held on a bill which I cosponsored to establish a Bureau of Older Persons in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to concern itself with the needs and problems of our retired senior citizens.

Congress also concerned itself with the medical needs of elderly persons and the problem of job discrimination because of age. Congress directed that a study be made of proposed hospital-surgical insurance coverage for recipients of social-security retirement benefits, the results of which are to be reported to Congress in February 1959.

VETERANS

Again in the 85th Congress, I opposed administration efforts to curtail essential veterans' services such as the cutbacks in disabled veterans' service-connected compensation by review of claims, budget cuts for hospitalization and medical care, and commission recommendations to the administration calling for reductions in many types of veterans' benefits.

Congress enacted legislation to increase rates of compensation for veterans suffering service-connected disabilities and their dependents. Pensions to widows of Spanish-American War veterans were increased. The marriage eligibility standards for widow's pensions were liberalized.

Also, the burial allowance for deceased veterans was raised from $150 to $250. Special training for handicapped war orphans was authorized and unemployment compensation was provided for ex-servicemen, as well as to those veterans who served during the Korean emergency. Total disability benefits payable under the National Service Life Insurance Act were raised. An amendment to the Social Security Act permits disabled veterans to now draw dual benefits from the VA and other Government agencies as well as social-security disability without any reductions. I actively supported all of these measures to benefit veterans, their survivors, and dependents.

The GI home-loan program was extended until July 25, 1960, for World War II veterans. Additional funds were provided for the purchase of VA mortgages by FNMA, but the interest rate was raised to 4¾ percent. Congress also enacted legislation granting a charter to the veterans of World War I of the United States.

Legislation to grant a pension to World War I veterans was not acted upon, despite its support by many Members of Congress. An increase in the income limitations on veterans receiving VA pensions also failed to receive approval as did the bill to liberalize requirements for non-service-connected death pensions to widows and minor dependents of veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict.

HEALTH AND HANDICAPPED

In this vital area, so important to the welfare of all Americans, the 85th Congress made one of its greatest records of accomplishment. As a member of the Health and Science Subcommittee, I am particularly proud of this record and the role played by our committee in helping to make it possible.

Almost $300 million—highest total in our history—was appropriated for medical research in such areas as cancer, heart disease, arthritis, dental health, mental health, and cystic fibrosis, the dreaded children's disease.

The Hill-Burton hospital-construction program was extended for 5 years and funds were increased by $111 million over the administration's original budget request. The Health Research Facilities Act was extended for 3 years, providing additional funds for construction of laboratories and other medical research facilities needed by scientists in their research to find the cause and cure of the diseases which cripple and kill mankind.

My bill to authorize Federal grants to schools of public health to train needed public health doctors, nurses, and technicians for Federal, State, and local public health work was enacted into law.

Legislation was also enacted to protect the health of consumers by requiring manufacturers of food additives and food processors to pretest any potentially unsafe substances which are added to food.

Vocational rehabilitation programs to assist mentally retarded children, the blind,

deaf, and other handicapped individuals were also extended. I sponsored and worked for legislation to provide special tax exemptions and deductions for handicapped persons and to establish a Federal agency for the handicapped. Both of these measures were considered by committees but did not receive final action before adjournment.

EDUCATION

Legislation to provide Federal funds to States to build needed school classrooms was defeated last year in the House by the reactionary coalition by a narrow margin of five votes.

This year, in the wake of the Soviet challenge, the defense education fellowship-loan bill was enacted. Teaching and research activities in the education of mentally retarded children were expanded. An Internal Revenue ruling now permits teachers to claim tax deductions for certain expenses incurred in furthering their education, retroactive to 1954. This action came after bills were introduced to provide for such tax deductions. I was a cosponsor of this legislation.

The program of aid for school construction and operation in areas affected by activities of the Federal Government was strengthened and expanded. The special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps was extended for 3 years. I strongly supported all of these measures, so important to the welfare of our children and the improvement of our educational system.

NONPROFIT SWIMMING POOLS

My 2-year fight to obtain tax exemption for nonprofit community swimming pool groups was won during the 2d session of the 85th Congress, with the enactment of an omnibus Federal excise tax revision bill. These swim groups furnish needed recreational facilities to the community and are important in promoting the health and welfare of our children, young people, and adults.

The effective date for this statutory tax exemption was made retroactive to January 1, 1958. I had sought an earlier date in view of the legal uncertainty over the tax status of these groups, but the 1958 date was the best obtainable.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The 85th Congress passed the first civil rights legislation in 82 years, designed to protect the voting rights of all citizens. It also establishes a Commission on Civil Rights and a civil rights section in the Justice Department. This measure is an important step forward in the important field of civil rights. It received my full support.

HUMANE SLAUGHTERING

Legislation to promote humane slaughtering of animals in the Nation's packinghouse industry was enacted. It forbids Federal agencies from buying meat after June 30, 1960, from any plant failing to use humane methods in slaughtering. Many individuals and humane societies have been working for the enactment of such legislation for a number of years. It had my full support.

CONSERVATION

In the important field of conservation, efforts to cripple the water pollution control program were defeated in the House. I voted for the full amount of funds needed to help States build sewage-treatment facilities to protect the public health and prevent destruction of fish in our rivers and streams.

The administration has threatened to cut off Federal participation in the water pollution control program next year and has already sent up legislation to turn this program over to the States. Liberal Members of Congress feel that polluting industries should be strictly regulated and that this could not be done effectively at the State level.

Legislation was enacted to require congressional approval of military withdrawal of land from the public domain in excess of 5,000 acres and to require hunting and fishing on military reservations to be in compliance with State fish and game laws.

A section of the emergency highway legislation passed by Congress offers a Federal grant bonus to States which regulate the erection of billboards on the major part of the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System.

In other conservation action, Congress approved a boating safety law, raised the duck-stamp price from $2 to $3, effective next July 1, and earmarked revenue for the purchase or lease of wetlands, thus putting a halt to the administration's practice of diverting duck-stamp income for unrelated purposes. A pesticide research program was established to study the effect of aerial spraying on fish and wildlife. The wilderness bill, which had my full support, made progress, but more hearings have been scheduled between Congresses. Action on this measure is expected next year.

Harsh regulations proposed by the Internal Revenue Service on the sale and purchase of firearms and ammunition were modified after strong protests from Members of Congress and sportsmen's groups. Administrative action was also taken to protect wildlife refuges from the abuses resulting from the indiscriminate issuance of oil-leasing permits.

Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. GEORGE M. RHODES

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I again take this opportunity of reporting to my constituents, the people of Berks County, the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report deals with the work and the record of the 85th Congress. It summarizes my activities and the position I have taken on important issues coming before the Congress.

During the past 2 years, I have made weekly radio reports and have submitted weekly columns to newspapers in Berks County. I have also mailed monthly newsletters to those persons who have asked to be on my mailing list. This printed report supplements these periodic reports during the session, so that all citizens of Berks County may have the opportunity to know my legislative record and the record of the 85th Congress as a whole.

REPRESENTATION

As a Representative of the people of Berks County in Congress, I have made every effort to serve the public interest conscientiously and to the best of my ability. The views of every person who has discussed personally or written me on legislative issues have been afforded full consideration. Individual problems of constituents have been promptly handled by my office. Every possible effort has been made to be of assistance to everyone who has come to my office for information, advice, or service. My attendance record in the 85th Congress was again one of the highest.

READING OFFICE

My office in the Reading Post Office Building has been open 6 days a week year round for the convenience of constituents who have problems or who wish to present their views and suggestions. During the past 2 years, I have spent as many weekends as possible in Reading and have fulfilled many appointments with constituents who called at my office. I have also made my time available to discuss any issue, answer questions, debate or otherwise explain my views on specific issues at the invitation of any group in Berks County.

WASHINGTON VISITS

During the 85th Congress, it has been my pleasure to welcome many individuals and school groups, religious organizations, women's clubs, Boy and Girl Scout groups, and other organizations who have come to Washington and visited me at the Capitol. With the help of Mrs. Rhodes, I have tried to make these visits interesting, educational, and enjoyable.

COMMITTEE WORK

During the 85th Congress, I served on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Committee on House Administration. The Commerce Committee has wide jurisdiction over matters pertaining to transportation, communications, health, science, research, and related fields. I am also the ranking majority member of the Health and Science Subcommittee, which handled such important legislation as hospital construction and medical research facilities, public health matters, weather modification research, and matters affecting the Food and Drug Administration.

My views on pending legislation were presented to other committees of the House and Senate on such subjects as railroad retirement, social security, postal rates, postal pay, civil-service retirement, assistance to the handicapped, and various taxation measures.

BILLS INTRODUCED

I sponsored legislation to raise income-tax exemptions to $800 a year, establish a Bureau of Older Persons, reduce the retirement age and increase social-security benefits, establish an agency to assist the handicapped, reduce small-business tax rates, stabilize employment in the textile industry, and to increase railroad-retirement benefits.

Other bills I introduced would curb arbitrary cancellation of health, accident, and hospitalization insurance, prohibit destruction of the National Grange headquarters, grant tax deductions to handicapped persons, provide grants to schools of public health, liberalize public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, limit subsidies paid to second-class mail users, provide adequate funds for our participation in the Brussels World Fair, and provide income-tax exemption to teachers for expenses incurred in furthering their education.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE

I have taken part in important debates on the floor of the House on such issues as postal rates, public-health funds, pen-

sion increases for Spanish-American War widows, exemption of nonprofit swimming pool groups from Federal excise taxes, additional wheat acreage allotments for feed grain use on the farm, social security, civil-service retirement, labor reform and pension welfare funds, depressed areas, community facilities, public-health education, aid to railroads, the Brussels Fair, and weather modification research.

BOOSTING BERKS

Of special interest to the people of Berks County are the many Federal programs, projects, and defense contracts placed in our county, all of which directly benefit our people and our local economy.

The social-security program brings in a yearly total of $15 million to more than 22,000 Berks Countians receiving monthly benefit checks. The Federal surplus food disposal program brought needed assistance to several thousand unemployed and needy persons each month. Many disabled persons were restored to productive and satisfying lives with the help of the Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program.

As a result of the severe drought during 1957, Berks County was designated as an area where the Farmers' Home Administration could make emergency loans at low interest rates to eligible farmers. Federally guaranteed home loans have been secured by many citizens of Reading and Berks County. Several important federally assisted highway-construction projects have been undertaken.

The Walnut Street urban redevelopment project in Reading is well underway, aided by a $225,764 Federal capital grant. Ground has been broken on the $650,000 Naval and Marine Corps Training Center in Reading and $171,000 in Federal funds for construction of the Kutztown National Guard Armory have been released. This latter project is expected to be underway early next year.

Federal funds totaling $49,986 have been allocated to Cumru Township for completion of planning for construction of a sewage-collection system. The Borough of Birdsboro has received a Federal advance of $18,000 for preliminary planning for construction of a sanitary-sewer system. Another Federal grant of $16,107 was made to the Womelsdorf-Robesonia Joint Authority for construction of a water-supply system for these 2 communities. A $92,000 Federal grant has been made to Muhlenberg Township for planning a sanitary-sewer system, while Reading received a $165,970 grant for planning an extension of the sanitary-sewer system to serve the 18th, 19th, and part of the 16th wards.

Many defense contracts have also been placed in Berks County. Well over $2 million in subcontract work on the most recent medium tank contract awarded by the Army is to be done by local concerns. I had previously arranged for a meeting of local businesses and company representatives on this procurement to help channel additional jobs and business into our area. Over $4 million in defense work has been placed in Berks since the spring of 1958, providing an important stimulant to our economy during this critical recession period.

THE 85TH CONGRESS AND THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE

Seldom in history has our Nation been confronted with so many complex problems and serious challenges within our own economy, in our scientific and technological ability, and in our efforts to cope with the sinister advance of Communism throughout the world.

FIRST SESSION, 1957

The 85th Congress convened in January 1957. Soviet brutality in crushing the revolt of Hungarian freedom fighters and impact of the Suez Canal conflict were still fresh in our minds. The administration was pushing with renewed vigor its economic curtailment and hard money policies. President Eisenhower was inaugurated for a second term and sent to Congress the largest peacetime budget in our history. A gigantic economy pressure drive was soon directed toward Congress by hard money advocates. Administration leaders differed over the size and importance of various programs recommended. Treasury Secretary Humphrey refused to support the administration's budget and the orders finally went out to executive departments to hold spending to the previous year's level.

Funds appropriated by Congress for essential defense programs were held up by the Budget Bureau; other programs important to the Nation were similarly curtailed. By early fall 1957 industrial production had declined, inventories piled up, the home building industry was crippled by rising interest rates, and industrial unemployment began to rise sharply.

A congressional investigation of the administration's monetary and fiscal policies was conducted to evaluate the effects of hard money, high interest rates, the rising cost of living, the increase in the public debt, and budgetary matters. But the administration refused to change its course, despite the growing economic decline and evidence that these fiscal policies were having a harmful effect on millions of small businessmen, farmers, retired folks, professional and industrial workers.

Meanwhile, growing scientific advancements of the Soviet Union were dramatically revealed to the American people by their launching of the first earth satellite. Congressional leaders had repeatedly warned of the rapidly closing gap between our country and the Soviet in guided missiles, in the development of atomic energy, science, technology and in research and development of modern military power. The nonpartisan Gaither and Rockefeller reports contained similar warnings. But the administration had largely ignored these ominous developments and we found ourselves totally unprepared to meet the challenges of the space age.

SECOND SESSION, 1958

The second session of the 85th Congress met in January 1958 with a strong sense of urgency to deal with the domestic and international crisis which seriously threatened our Nation. The record of accomplishment of the 85th Congress in enacting major legislation to meet these challenges presents remarkable evidence of the ability of our system of representative government to cope with any emergency, even in this new era of satellites, missiles, and outer space.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Department of Defense reorganization legislation was enacted, along the lines requested by the President, strengthening the authority of the Defense Secretary to eliminate wasteful duplication of effort among the services, to facilitate strategic planning, to improve command operations, and to expand defense research and development functions.

Congress appropriated a record peacetime defense budget of $40 billion, an increase of $5 billion over last year, to strengthen our national defense in such vital areas as missile research, development, and production, dispersal of Strategic Air Command bases, and the acquisition of missile bases. Funds were also provided for the construction of additional nuclear-powered missile submarines, jet bombers and tanker planes, as well as needed conventional weapons.

Major recommendations of the Cordiner Commission were enacted into law, increasing pay scales of members of the armed services to provide inducements for career military personnel, particularly in the technical fields. Eventual savings to the taxpayers are estimated at $4 billion. Career military establishment may also mean eventual elimination of the draft.

A civilian-controlled National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established to deal specifically with the development of a comprehensive program of research and operations in aeronautical and space sciences, space flight, development of aircraft, missiles, and other space vehicles.

A national defense education bill was enacted, providing fellowships and low-interest loans to students to enable them to attend institutions of higher learning. Special consideration is given students with special abilities in the fields of science, mathematics, engineering, or modern foreign language. The bill also provides grants to States for strengthening instruction in these fields and in testing, guidance, and counseling services, and area vocational education programs.

ANTIRECESSION PROGRAMS

The 85th Congress enacted several measures to stimulate our sagging economy and to help alleviate the severe economic distress of millions of Americans bearing the brunt of the recession. Other important antirecession programs were blocked by the conservative coalition in the House.

The Federal interstate highway construction was accelerated by the appropriation of more than $3 billion this year, providing additional jobs in the road building industry and related industries. States were given bonus funds for the regulation of billboards along the Interstate Highway System.

An emergency housing program authorizing almost $2 billion in housing loan funds was enacted early this year.

It was designed to stimulate the building industry by encouraging the construction of up to 200,000 homes, providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of building tradesmen in communities throughout the country. The impact of this legislation is already being felt, as new housing starts have risen sharply in the past several months.

Unemployment had risen to almost 5½ million persons, the highest number since pre-World War II days. An estimated 2 to 3 million additional workers were on part time. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers were exhausting their unemployment compensation benefits each month, bringing severe economic hardship to them and their families.

Congress enacted legislation to permit States to borrow Federal funds to extend the payment of unemployment compensation benefits for a period equal to 50 percent of the number of weeks of payments authorized under State law. This meant a maximum 45 weeks coverage in Pennsylvania, highest in the Nation. Prompt action by Gov. George M. Leader in applying for the Federal loans extended benefits in Pennsylvania to provide emergency assistance to many thousands of our unemployed workers.

Efforts to modernize the unemployment compensation system and to further liberalize the emergency assistance program were blocked by a coalition of Republicans and some Southern Democrats.

The Congress enacted an excise tax revision measure which will provide relief in some segments of the economy. The excise tax on freight was repealed, benefiting the railroads and rail shippers, and a long-needed small-business tax relief bill was also enacted. Another technical income tax revision bill was passed, closing certain loopholes and correcting unintended benefits and hardships in the 1954 tax law. Efforts to close major tax loopholes, such as the 27½ percent oil depletion allowance, were blocked in the Senate.

The Area Redevelopment Act was passed by the 85th Congress, providing a long-range American point 4 program to assist economically depressed areas to help themselves in reducing unemployment and in bringing in diversified new industries to stimulate the local economy. This new law will be of extreme importance to Pennsylvania. It provides Federal loans for industrial projects, grants for public utility services for new plants, the retraining of workers displaced by the movement of industry, technical planning assistance for redevelopment programs, and urban renewal assistance. In a separate action, a Senate study of the depressed textile industry was authorized.

The Transportation Act of 1958 provides needed Federal assistance to the Nation's distressed railroad industry by authorizing $500 million in Government loans for capital improvements and maintenance. It also made important amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act to improve rail operations.

Long-needed legislation to provide equity capital and long-term loans to small businesses were enacted. Other important measures benefiting small business was enacted, helping to create new job opportunities in communities throughout the Nation.

Other important antirecession programs enacted by Congress included an accelerated $1.1 billion public-works program of flood control, navigation, and water resources construction projects and a $1.5 billion military construction appropriation measure.

A coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House, plus strong administration opposition, succeeded in blocking several other antirecession measures.

The community facilities bill would have made $2 billion in long-term loans available to local governments for planning and construction of public works such as hospitals, sewage projects, streets, recreational facilities, public buildings, urban-renewal projects, water-supply systems, and similar types of worthwhile community projects. Enactment of this legislation would have permitted more immediate construction of several public-works projects in Berks County, which are now in the planning and development stages.

Similar opposition killed an omnibus housing bill, authorizing funds for urban-renewal projects, VA and FHA home-loan programs, housing for elderly persons, college-housing loans, and military housing. This was one of the major setbacks suffered in the 85th Congress. The bill received a 251–134 favorable vote in the House, but fell 6 votes short of a two-thirds majority vote. The measure had been pigeonholed by the House Rules Committee and could only be considered under a special parliamentary device which requires a two-thirds vote for passage. This defeat prevented enactment of comprehensive housing legislation the first time in 10 years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Domestic economic problems, national defense considerations in an era of atomic missiles and H-bombs, and our sudden entry into the space age have had profound overlapping effects on our relations with other nations of the world.

During the past 2 years we have lost ground in the cold war. The Soviets achieved a psychological victory last October by launching an earth satellite, proof that our supremacy in the scientific and technological fields was being successfully challenged and that our military position in the world was being seriously threatened.

This event temporarily shocked our Government and the American people out of the complacency which has marked the administration's foreign and defense policies. The clamor for action to meet the grave Russian challenges in education, scientific achievement, and missile development reached a peak with the leak of information on our inadequate defense posture contained in independent, semiofficial evaluations of our state of military preparedness.

The sense of urgency created by these events has not been sustained by the administration, despite efforts made by Congress to stimulate the type of action required to meet the challenge. With the launching of earth satellites of our own, complacency again has paralyzed many top echelons of the executive branch of our Government.

Other incidents have provided warnings that drastic changes in our policies are long overdue. The Vice President of the United States was attacked by a Communist-inspired mob during a South American "good will" visit. Cuban rebels seized American sailors and held them captive, defying our demands for their release. Finally, the outbreak of the crisis in the Middle East prompted the President to send American troops to occupy Lebanon, while the world trembled on the brink of nuclear war.

Through efforts in the United Nations, an acceptable plan has been devised to ease Middle East tensions. Some of our troops have been withdrawn from Lebanon. But the basic problems of the Middle East have not been solved. Such matters as the rise of Arab nationalism, Soviet infiltration and subversion, the role of Israel, and the Middle East oil supply remain to be dealt with.

Meanwhile, our Government has announced to the world that we are prepared to join other countries in halting the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons for 1 year, pending the outcome of negotiations with other nations of an effective method of detecting nuclear explosions anywhere in the world. This would be the first step toward eventual disarmament and an end to the nuclear arms race which threatens to contaminate the world with radioactive fallout.

The 85th Congress enacted many significant measures in the field of foreign policy and trade with other nations. The mutual security program was extended; the reciprocal trade program was extended for 4 years; the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank was increased and its operating authority extended for 5 years; the President was authorized to lend economic and military assistance to Middle Eastern nations threatened by aggression; participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency and in Euratom was authorized, and the exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our allies was also approved; Congress adopted a resolution calling upon the United Nations to establish a permanent emergency force to keep the peace and also a resolution condemning the secret trial and execution of leaders of the Hungarian revolt in 1956.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

I joined a group of 80 northern and western liberal Democratic Congressmen in offering a positive legislative program to meet the needs and challenges of our modern civilization.

This broad program stressed important unfinished business in the fields of social security and other pension programs, health, welfare, and the needs of our elderly citizens, national defense, and foreign policy, civil rights, conservation of our resources, assistance to small business, tax reforms, full employment, and economic expansion, and many other related issues.

While all of our objectives could not be achieved in any single Congress, re-

markable progress was made in these areas during the past 2 years despite the existence of the Republican-conservative southern Democratic coalition which dominated the makeup of the 85th Congress.

The efforts of liberal Democrats to further advance this program will continue in the 86th Congress.

Report on the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. LUDWIG TELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. TELLER. Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress, which passed the first general civil-rights law in three quarters of a century, made substantial contributions to the Nation's well-being.

Many observers have expressed the view that our 85th Congress was a great Congress, a view which finds support in three of its main characteristics: It took the initiative and met major issues head on, it surmounted many fast-moving events both in our domestic affairs and in our international relations, and it kept partisan politics to a minimum. A spirit of constructive compromise, a forward-looking willingness to accept our historic responsibilities as a dominant world power, and an awareness of the sectional problems of our great Nation—all these gave vigor and balance to the legislative processes of our 85th Congress.

Civil rights was, of course, one of our major accomplishments. Among the other outstanding legislative accomplishments were reciprocal international trade, Alaska statehood, reorganization of our Defense Department to make it a more efficient instrument of national protection, creation of a space agency for peaceful exploration of outer space.

We increased social-security benefits as an expression of our constant responsibilities toward our senior citizens.

We established for the first time a system of Federal aid for higher education, a modest program—but at least a beginning which provides loans and post-graduate fellowships for higher education in mathematics, science, and modern languages.

We made significant contributions toward helping small- and medium-sized business, by making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Federal Government, and by establishing so-called capital banks for making long-term loans to small- and medium-sized businesses. Special tax advantages were also given to small- and medium-sized businesses. We still face the problems of monopoly and bigness in business, however, and the next Congress will have to do something to halt the ever-increasing mergers and consolidations of businesses which have the effect of reducing competition and thinning the ranks of our independent middle class.

We passed a highway-aid bill for expanding our Interstate Highway System, and regulated billboard advertising along new stretches of interstate highways.

In the interest of economy and efficiency in government operation, we adopted a program of annual budgeting from which huge savings will result in future years.

I do not wish, of course, to be understood as saying that partisanship played no role in the workings of our 85th Congress. Our two-party system would lack vitality if there were an absence of differences over human values which have brought our Nation and its people forward in the programing of things which have to be done in the public interest.

I do not believe that President Eisenhower established sufficient liaison with the Democratic Members of the Congress, and many expert observers have justifiably complained that the President failed in too many instances to influence and lead the members of his own party in the Congress. I think it is fair to say that partly because of the failure of Executive leadership, the task of leading the Nation during the past 2 years fell primarily to the Congress, which was obliged not only to carry through but to initiate those significant subjects of legislation which have prompted many persons to speak well of our 85th Congress.

Here are some of the other issues we faced and tried to meet in the 85th Congress:

ANTIRECESSION; INFLATION

In wrestling with the recent recession, the Congress was faced with the obligation of providing increased unemployment insurance benefits, and opportunities for greater capital investment and necessary expenditures to restore confidence in the Nation's economy.

Much of the antirecession legislation will have lasting value. We adopted a law, for example, to aid in rehabilitating chronically depressed areas. Some of the antirecession laws adopted by the 85th Congress satisfy neither those who desired greater expenditures nor those who opposed any expenditures at all. Our choice, therefore, was whether to go along with a program which had some value at least, or to see a more ambitious program defeated.

Our problems were complicated, moreover, by the persistence of inflation in the face of large-scale unemployment which followed the slowdown in production. I think we learned that juggling interest rates and making credit harder to get are not necessarily good cures for signs of recession, and hurt small- and medium-sized businesses without coming to grips either with the problem of inflation or the essential responsibility for maintaining confidence in the Nation's economy. The pay raises we gave to military, civil service, and postal employees were no more than modest, having regard for the increased cost of living.

What we need, it seems to me, is a recasting of the Employment Act of 1946 so as to coordinate Government credit and employment responsibilities. The need is for long-range planning which would inspire confidence in the economy, thereby avoiding or at least cutting down on the necessity for costly and inefficient emergency measures which may do more to feed inflation than to solve production slowdowns or unemployment.

The aim should be to make our essentially free-enterprise system work, because only in this way can we preserve our free society and our cherished civil liberties. When emergency measures are taken in the face of a deepening recession, the result is often aimless spending which does not take effect until after the recession is over. This kind of spending is more apt to be inflationary than to solve the problems which existed when the spending was authorized. A balanced budget, which we all want, is difficult to maintain in these circumstances.

PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The Russian sputniks shook our complacency in the field of science, no less than the Suez crisis taxed our foreign policy in the field of diplomacy. We have learned—what we should have known all along—that our Nation's security and international peace cannot be fragmentized; the reciprocal-trade law which the 85th Congress adopted is no less important a part of our mutual-security program than foreign aid in helping to keep the peace.

Some persons have the impression that our foreign-aid program is nothing more than a vast and purposeless giveaway. This program consists of three main parts: First, military assistance; second, defense support; third, technical and economic assistance. The first two account for most of the money; they are expenditures for the upkeep of foreign bases which we maintain for our own defense. The third, technical economic assistance, is a relatively small part of the program which operates essentially in our own interests as a world power and helps in the overall maintenance of international peace.

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 is a significant step in the right direction. This act establishes a space-age procedure for maintaining our preeminence in the science of outer space. Who controls outer space may control the world. We cannot shrink from the complications of the space age. The new space law is dedicated to the use of outer space for peaceful purposes and to fortification of the national defense.

The possibility of nuclear war is too awful to contemplate, and all efforts should be made for international agreement to suspend testing of atomic and hydrogen bombs. Now that scientists have agreed that detection of such testing is possible, there is greater reason for believing that such an agreement can be policed. If such an agreement can be made, the nations of the world would be free to pursue the startling advantages which we now know can come from the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

We missed a great opportunity in the Suez crisis to use our influence and prestige for establishing peace in the Middle East. Instead we humiliated our great allies, Britain and France, and our staunch friend in the Middle East,

Israel. The Eisenhower doctrine for the Middle East has proven insufficient.. It is questionable whether our intervention in Lebanon was desirable either as to time or place, and whether it was a proper step in combating the international Communist conspiracy.

EDUCATION

Federal aid for local elementary and secondary school construction failed of enactment, partly because President Eisenhower refused to support it, partly also because of the baseless view held by some that Federal interference with local education would result. This is one of the things which ought to be tackled promptly by the 86th Congress, which is scheduled to convene on January 7, 1959.

We did, however, succeed in enacting a program of Federal aid for higher education in the fields of science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. While the program adopted is a modest one, it is at least a beginning—the first measure of its kind to be adopted by the Federal Government.

It is clear that education is a national asset, and in the present world situation it is a national responsibility. Expanding Federal aid for education is a clear responsibility of the Congress.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

I am naturally gratified that my bill to compel disclosure of private welfare benefit and pension plans was enacted into law. Millions of employee beneficiaries will be enabled for the first time to obtain information regarding the financial operation of the plans or trust funds upon which they rely for protection against the consequences of accident, illness, retirement, and death.

The Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill was defeated. I voted for it. The 86th Congress ought to make labor-management reform one of its first orders of business. One of the reasons for the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives bill was that it did not limit itself to labor-management reform but extended to controversial labor policy subjects such as Taft-Hartley amendments. In the next Congress, reform in such fields as trade-union democracy and protection of union funds will probably have to be separated from other highly controversial labor-management policy questions.

Our free private system of union-management relations ought not to be made a political football. Accordingly I introduced a proposed joint resolution for establishing a bipartisan House-Senate Committee on Union-Management Relations. The joint committee would have value in working out professional approaches to the delicate problems which arise in the field of collective bargaining and would discourage at least some of the politically inspired proposals which, if adopted, might do great harm to industrial peace.

LOOKING AHEAD

The forthcoming 86th Congress will meet next year in an atmosphere of urgency, for our foreign policy is in need of substantial improvement and much remains to be done in our domestic affairs. For example, little was done in the 85th Congress to remedy our unfair immigration laws. Necessary housing legislation failed to pass. These and other things left undone point up the continuing responsibility of the Congress for the welfare of our Nation.

Respect for our traditions of constitutional government enabled our 85th Congress to defeat ill-conceived proposals which sought to overturn important civil liberties decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is my hope that the forthcoming 86th Congress will again stand fast. Whether the issue be school desegregation in the South or the rights of accused persons to a fair trial anywhere, we belie our professed belief in the dignity of the individual when we fail to safeguard it against assaults from whatever source.

The 85th Congress was in the main a constructive Congress, and I am deeply thankful for the opportunity and privilege of having participated as one of its Members.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., May 2, 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM A. PURTELL

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., May 2, 1958.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CONN., MAY 2, 1958

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to section 194 of title 14 of the United States Code, the following Senators and Members of the House of Representatives were designated to constitute the 1958 Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy:

By the President of the Senate: Senator PRESCOTT BUSH, Republican, Connecticut.

By the chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, Democrat, Rhode Island; Senator WILLIAM A. PURTELL, Republican, Connecticut.

By the Speaker of the House of Representatives: Representative J. VAUGHAN GARY, Democrat, Virginia; Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, Republican, New Jersey.

By the chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Representative THOMAS L. ASHLEY, Democrat, Ohio; Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat, Maryland; Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, Republican, California.

Ex officio members: Senator WARREN A. MAGNUSON, Democrat, Washington, chairman, Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce); Representative HERBERT C. BONNER, Democrat, North Carolina (chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).

A meeting of the Board of Visitors was held at the Academy on May 2, 1958. The following members of the Board were present: Senator WILLIAM A. PURTELL, Republican, of Connecticut; Representative J. VAUGHAN GARY, Democrat, of Virginia; Representative WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, Republican, of New Jersey; Representative WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, Republican, of California; Representative EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Democrat, of Maryland.

The following officials of the United States Coast Guard were also present from headquarters: Vice Adm. A. C. Richmond, Commandant; Rear Adm. R. M. Ross, Chief of the Office of Personnel; Capt. G. R. Boyce, Jr., Chief of the Personnel Training and Procurement Division; and Capt. David O. Reed, liaison officer; from the Academy, Rear Adm. F. A. Leamy, Superintendent; and Capt. G. M. Phannemiller, Assistant Superintendent.

Inspection tour of ground and buildings

Upon arrival of the Board at the Academy, the customary honors were rendered. Senator WILLIAM A. PURTELL inspected the cadet corps, and the battalion passed in review before the members of the Board. Accompanied by the Superintendent of the Academy and members of his staff, the Board then had luncheon with the corps of cadets.

Meeting of the Board

The Board members were joined by Admiral Richmond, Admiral Leamy, Admiral Ross, Captain Phannemiller, and Captain Boyce in formal session. Senator PURTELL was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board, with Representative GARY to serve as Chairman pro tempore upon Senator PURTELL's departure.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Superintendent of the Academy presented his formal report to the Board, giving the background and history of the Academy, the functions and requirements for admission, the curriculum and the status of accreditation, the staff, and the physical plant, together with proposed improvements and additional needs.

Changes in program

The composition of the student body at the Academy was discussed. The main group consists of the cadet corps of approximately 600, who participate in the 4-year course. In addition, the officer indoctrination school conducts throughout the year both the merchant marine officer indoctrination and the officer candidate program for college graduates and selected enlisted men of the Coast Guard.

The increasing size of the cadet corps has necessitated limiting the long summer cruise to the first and third classes. Only two of the Coast Guard cutters can be diverted from operational commitments of the Coast Guard to accompany the sailing ship *Eagle* on the 10-week cruise. The second class will have its concentrated small-arms training, its combat-readiness training, and its aviation indoctrination at Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard facilities and will proceed on a short 3-week cruise aboard the practice squadron ships at the end of the summer. The new class entering in July will have completed its preliminary indoctrination at the Academy and will embark with the second class for the 3-week cruise.

The compulsory physical education program is designed to maintain the cadets in top physical condition, to improve posture, and develop coordination in the newly appointed cadets, and to teach leadership and organization of sports programs for the soon-to-be-commissioned ensigns. The staff of the commandant of cadets now includes a company officer for each of the four companies. They have been instrumental in increased athletic competition among the cadet corps and in detecting weaknesses in the cadets and assisting and counseling them in adjustments to Academy life and routine. The assignment of a well-trained hostess or

social director to indoctrinate the cadet corps in social conduct and behavior is under consideration.

Other facilities

The functions of and facilities available in the library, the chapel, and the Academy hospital were presented by the Superintendent.

Buildings and grounds

The Superintendent reported on the buildings and grounds and pointed out various improvements noted on our inspection tour, such as the filling in of the lower field, which has provided additional playing area for increased athletic activity, the additional showers in the gymnasium also needed for this activity, and the new boiler plant, which has resulted in reduced fuel consumption and maintenance costs.

The Superintendent then reported on prospective improvements, the main one being the replacement by permanent fireproof quarters of the wooden barracks now occupied by one-third of the cadet corps. The Superintendent expressed his gratitude to the Members of the Senate and House who by floor amendment added the specific replacement cost, as a special item in the 1959 appropriation bill. The plan for an extension to Chase Hall which will include 150 additional rooms for the cadet corps has been submitted to the architect-engineer for implementation. The total plan includes necessary changes in the messhall facilities and also provides additional recreation halls within the proposed addition. The Superintendent reported that groundbreaking ceremonies are tentatively scheduled for September 1958 and the goal for occupancy has been set for September 1959.

The Superintendent then discussed the physical deterioration of the plant, since maintenance funds were inadequate for the numerous projects involved, and allowed little or no replacement activity. The members of the committee agreed that very often a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy resulted from appropriation of inadequate funds to permit early replacement rather than costly and excessive maintenance expenditures followed by eventual replacement of obsolescent buildings and equipment.

The following major needs were presented by the Superintendent:

Officer candidate and merchant marine indoctrination school

Replacement of wooden barracks, in which these students are quartered. Approximately 400 officer candidates are trained annually, together with 100 officers for Coast Guard indoctrination and merchant marine inspection duties.

Cadet classroom facilities

Rearrangement of present facilities to provide adequate classroom space for enlarged cadet corps.

Auditorium

This, too, presents a fire hazard, since it is a wooden structure and inadequate for the present size of the cadet corps.

Cadet recreation building

Another wooden building which needs replacement, both from a standpoint of its fire hazard potential and its lack of space to handle all cadet and officer student activities.

Fieldhouse

The cadet corps has outgrown the wooden fieldhouse constructed during World War II. An enlarged permanent fieldhouse is needed to eliminate excessive maintenance costs.

Main dock and causeway

Deterioration of these structures makes it impossible to truck material aboard the *Eagle*. A proper facility would save in maintenance costs and extra labor and insure the safety of personnel using the dock.

Grandstand

A new permanent grandstand is needed to replace the wooden structure, which must be repaired annually at an ever-increasing cost, without adequate assurance as to the safety of the structure.

Additional playing fields

To provide additional playing fields, filling of the waterfront area from dredging operations in the Thames is proposed. This would require permanent bulkheading.

Main gate

Relocation of the main gate is necessary to avoid dangerous traffic conditions.

Academy garage

This is no longer adequate to house the fire fighting equipment and Academy bus, and a new maintenance department building is needed.

Family quarters

No quarters have been constructed at the Academy since 1932. Additional quarters are needed to house at least the heads of departments on the Academy reservation.

Superintendent's quarters

The present quarters are inadequate for official entertaining and need to be enlarged.

Cadet attrition

The committee reviewed the relative costs for the 4-year period at the Academy, and noted that the attrition was higher than at other military academies. This may be attributed to the fact that the engineering curriculum and the accreditation by Engineers Council for Professional Development has demanded a higher scholastic achievement from Coast Guard cadets. It was noted that the accreditation by ECPD had been relinquished and the Academy has attuned its curriculum to meet the objectives and mission of the Academy; namely, to provide commissioned officers for Coast Guard service. The increasing number of applicants participating in the competitive entrance examination each year is providing a higher cutoff point for selection. It is expected that this, together with the addition of company commissioned officers as advisers and guidance personnel, will reduce attrition to a more acceptable level.

Cadet personal funds

The matter of cadet funds was discussed. The cadet now deposits $100 upon entrance and receives pay and allowances of $113 per month, with $1.35 a day for rations. After deduction of social security and income tax, and payment for books, uniforms, etc., the average cadet has only $115.80 available upon graduation. Tentative proposals have been made to increase the deposit to $300, which is now the permissible maximum at West Point and the Air Force Academy.

The Board met in private session with the principal battalion officers of the corps of cadets and the class president, without the presence of officials of the Coast Guard. The Board was impressed with the character and caliber of the members of the cadet corps and the excellent spirit and high morale of the cadets.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Board express on the record its concern at the continued existence and use of World War II wooden buildings for various activities of the Coast Guard Academy, and at the excessive maintenance costs which are incurred to keep these buildings in habitable condition when immediate replacement would result in long-range monetary savings and eliminate hazardous occupancy.

2. That an order of priority be established for the projects listed by the Academy Superintendent as vitally needed improvements. The Board and the Superintendent are in agreement that primary emphasis must be placed on the elimination of fire hazards, particularly in those buildings occupied by Coast Guard personnel as sleeping quarters.

3. The Board submits the following priorities:

(a) Replacement of deteriorated temporary World War II wooden structures: These buildings are old wooden structures that are dangerous to personnel, extremely costly to keep in repair and near the end of their existence. Replacement buildings would provide for the following in order of priority:

I. Barracks, classroom, and administration building for the officer indoctrination school.

II. Auditorium for the whole Academy.

III. Student activity building.

IV. Fieldhouse.

(b) Extension of classroom space: While this does not involve dangers to personnel, the project is necessary to provide an adequate number of recitation and laboratory rooms to accommodate an increased enrollment of 600 cadets.

(c) Renewal of necessary structures which will be dangerous to personnel and equipment, if not repaired:

I. Wooden grandstand at Jones Field.

II. Dock and causeway.

(d) Items that are required for the proper operation of the Academy:

I. Provide additional playing-field areas necessary for the development of the physical education program for the encouragement and supervised participation by all cadets in athletic activities and contests of their choice.

II. Alteration of main gate to eliminate traffic hazard.

III. Construction of a maintenance department building to provide necessary space for maintenance and repair shops, storerooms, maintenance offices, garaging and servicing of vehicles and equipment. Construction of this facility will release space in the engineering instruction building now occupied by the maintenance department. The space released will be utilized for the necessary extension of classroom space (item (b), above).

IV. Additional family quarters.

V. Adequate quarters for the Superintendent.

4. That the replacement of the barracks for the cadet corps reported by this Board last year is in process under a specific mandate in the 1959 appropriation for the Coast Guard, and that similar action be recommended to Congress to eliminate the hazardous structures listed above, in accordance with the order of priority established by this Board, unless funds for the replacements are included within the appropriation request ceilings.

CONCLUSION

The Board commends the Superintendent, Rear Adm. F. A. Leamy, and his staff for their efforts in maintaining the high standards of this institution and the excellent caliber of the Cadet Corps.

The Board wishes to extend its thanks to Vice Adm. A. C. Richmond, Commandant; Rear Adm. R. M. Ross, Chief of the Office of Personnel; Capt. G. R. Boyce, Jr., Chief of the Personnel Training and Procurement Division; and Capt. David O. Reed, liaison officer, for the assistance rendered by them. The Chairman and members of the Board wish to express their appreciation to the battalion officers, class presidents, and other members of the cadet corps for their very helpful assistance to the Board in expressing their views on the functioning of the Academy.

The Board earnestly recommends to all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives that they assist in every way possible in bringing the Coast Guard Academy to the attention of eligible candidates, and urging their constituents to participate in the nationwide competitive

examination to be held on February 24 and 25, 1959.

The Board urges all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and particularly the members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to visit the Academy, inspect its grounds and buildings, classrooms, and laboratories and judge for themselves its facilities and needs.

WILLIAM A. PURTELL, *Chairman.*
J. VAUGHAN GARY.
EDWARD A. GARMATZ.
WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD.
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL.

Next Step: Training More Teachers for All Categories of Exceptional Children

SPEECH
OF
HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] in urging the unanimous approval of the House in the passage of H. R. 13840, the bill to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children. I congratulate the gentleman for once again finding an effective way to pioneer new ground in social welfare legislation.

Mr. FOGARTY has accomplished such great things for the health and welfare of the American people as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and of Health, Education and Welfare that every American is, and always will be, in his debt. He deserves the further thanks now of all who are interested in the welfare of handicapped children, for, as a result of his skill in working out the difficult parliamentary machinery for getting this bill before the House today, we will finally have the opportunity, I hope, to enact legislation in this field after years of unsuccessful effort.

THOUSANDS OF TEACHERS NEEDED

The legislation before us will make possible the training of many additional teachers with the necessary temperament and ability to help the hundreds of thousands of mentally retarded children in our country to live useful lives. According to information prepared for me last year by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, about 2 percent of all school age children are probably in the mentally retarded category. Although many colleges and universities now offer specialized courses for teachers in this field, an estimated 42,000 more teachers are needed just in this one specialized field alone.

So this bill, providing for grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education to set up courses in this field, or expand them, and also providing for fellowships and traineeships for teachers or supervisors of teachers of the mentally retarded, will be most helpful. Of course, the $1 million a year for 10 years authorized by the measure will not go too far, but it is, at least, a start.

Mr. Speaker, ever since the original bill on this subject was introduced in the Senate some years ago, I have been intensely interested in the objective of this legislation. As a matter of fact, correspondence which I have received over the last 3 or 4 years on the mentally retarded bill—similar to the one we are now passing—stimulated my interest in the whole range of problems in connection with the education of all categories of exceptional children—gifted and handicapped alike. This interest resulted in my introduction on the last day of the first session of this Congress of the bill H. R. 9591, which has received widespread support among educators in the field of exceptional children.

NO ACTION ON H. R. 9591

I want to use this opportunity today, Mr. Speaker, to explain why no action of any kind has been taken on H. R. 9591 in this session. This is an appropriate point for such a report, since H. R. 9591, the Exceptional Children Education Assistance Act, would have provided under its terms for all types of exceptional children the type of benefits which are made available in the field of mentally retarded children by this bill now before us.

I discussed this proposal at great length under a special order in the House on August 28, 1957, and the extensive reference material compiled for me by the Legislative Reference Service is all included—about 20 pages of material appearing in the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Appendix, which was published September 19, 1957. I know that researchers in the field of special education who will be reading the proceedings on the passage of the bill before us today will also be interested in the voluminous background material on all phases of the problem of special education for exceptional children which I placed in the RECORD a year ago.

ROCKY ROAD FOR EDUCATION BILLS

Now as to why nothing was done this year on H. R. 9591. I think a quick review of the fate of all the educational bills in this session gives us the key to the answer. In addition, however, some groups in the educational field, particularly those interested in the problem of doing something for mentally retarded children, asked me not to press forward on H. R. 9591 this year for fear it might in some way interfere with or handicap the passage of the kind of legislation we are considering right now.

That by itself would not have deterred me from discussing H. R. 9591 with the appropriate committee of the House or urging incorporation of this bill into H. R. 9591. I think that when Congress is asked to pioneer in a new area, it does not do much good from a strategic standpoint to be timid about it. If there is opposition to a concept, it will continue no matter how the details of its proposed operation are weakened by offers to compromise. So I do not think it would have hurt this bill on the mentally retarded.

No, Mr. Speaker; what deterred me from pressing for action this year on H. R. 9591 was the on-again, off-again, up-the-hill-and-down-the-hill course of all bills in this session involving Federal aid to education. I know of no legislative issue which has run as rocky a course this year.

Fresh after the sputniks, we were going to have all sorts of elaborate educational assistance programs to catch up with the Soviets, to turn out engineers, scientists, teachers of science, and so forth. We have now passed a much-weakened education bill—one which will help many needy students to finance their education on a loan basis and will encourage many, perhaps, to go into teaching. And the colleges will get some help from it. But it is by no means the kind of bill we were talking last January about passing—one which would have had a tremendous scholarship program as part of it.

NO ADMINISTRATION LEADERSHIP OR DRIVE

I blame no one for this, least of all the committees of Congress which had jurisdiction in this field. It has been a most confusing session in many respects, and the confusion which has marked our consideration of education bills is not too much different from that which marked legislation on defense, foreign aid, the recession, housing, to name just a few. National leadership has been so badly lacking that Congress has had to do the planning as well as the legislating—has had to try to think out and develop national policy. This, of course, is primarily the job of the President and his advisers.

But because of the controversy and infighting and the administration's backing and filling on educational issues generally, I know that it took all of the time and effort of the Subcommittees on Education of the Committee on Education and Labor just to work out the details of the one big educational assistance bill. No hearings were scheduled or held on any of the bills such as mine dealing with specialized education for exceptional children. To seek such hearings this year under the atmosphere which prevailed would have been less than useless.

MENTALLY RETARDED BILL ONLY A START

But now, on the last few days of this session, we are making a tiny bit of headway, at least, in this field by the consideration under unanimous consent of the bill introduced only yesterday by Mr. FOGARTY dealing with the problem of educating teachers for the mentally retarded. These are most remarkable circumstances under which the bill is brought before us, and, as I said, it is a tribute to the parliamentary skill of Mr. FOGARTY that we are getting this opportunity today to consider it. I hope that we can still achieve Senate agreement in the remaining hours of the session on this much-modified bill. Since the Senate has twice passed much stronger bills in this same area, I am sure that we can get concurrence.

But, Mr. Speaker, the point I am anxious to make is that this bill to help train teachers for mentally retarded children is and must be regarded as only a start in this field. There is such a

great need for teachers for all categories of exceptional children—the crippled, the speech handicapped, the deaf, the hard-of-hearing, the blind, the children with serious visual defects, children who have serious health problems due to heart disease, epilepsy, or other debilitating conditions, those who are maladjusted or seriously disturbed including the institutionalized delinquent—the whole range of handicapped youngsters who need specialized educational help, plus, at the other extreme, the outstandingly gifted children who also need specialized teaching in order to realize their potentials.

H. R. 9591 TO BE REINTRODUCED

Because all of these children need educational help similar to the kind we are beginning to provide for mentally retarded children under this bill now before us, I intend, Mr. Speaker, to reintroduce H. R. 9591 with appropriate revisions next year and to press for action early in the new Congress. The first ground has been cleared for such legislation. The trail has been blazed. Now we must press forward to do what must be done for millions of American children who need—who must have—specialized educational opportunities.

Mr. FOGARTY, in his remarks, noted that some 40 colleges in 1953–54 were offering courses in the teaching of the mentally retarded but that only 28 instructors in all were devoting full time to this work, while perhaps only 15 colleges appeared to have facilities to conduct doctoral programs in this field. A similar situation prevails in connection with the special courses necessary to train teachers of other categories of exceptional children.

COLLEGES HAVE ALREADY DONE MUCH

On the other hand, a great deal has been done and is being done by the colleges in this field, as shown by the compilation made for me by the Legislative Reference Service of the colleges and universities on a State-by-State basis having programs for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children. The compilation, for the academic year 1954, showing the areas of exceptionality covered by each school, is as follows:

Colleges and universities having programs for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children, academic year 1954

State	Institution	Special education program
Alabama	University of Alabama	Speech correction.
	Birmingham, Southern College.	Speech and hearing.
Arizona	University of Arizona	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	Speech correction.
	Arkansas State College	Deaf.
California	Chico State College	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
	College of the Pacific	Speech correction, speech and hearing, socially maladjusted.
	Fresno State College	Speech correction.
	Los Angeles State College	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing.
	Occidental College	Speech correction.
	San Diego State College	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	San Francisco State College.	Blind, crippled, deaf, hard of hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, speech correction, blind and partially seeing, deaf and hard of hearing, and others.
	San Jose State College	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
	Stanford University	Do.
	University of California at Berkeley.	Mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, mentally retarded and socially maladjusted.
	University of California at Los Angeles.	Speech correction.
	University of California at Santa Barbara.	Do.
	University of Southern California.	Deaf, hard of hearing, speech correction.
	Whittier College	Speech correction.
Colorado	University of Denver	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing.
Florida	Florida State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing, overall.
	University of Florida	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech correction and hearing, overall.
	University of Miami	Speech correction.
Georgia	University of Georgia	Do.
Illinois	Bradley University	Do.
	College of St. Francis	Do.
	Eastern Illinois State College.	Do.
	Elmhurst College	Do.
	Illinois State Normal University.	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, special health problem, speech correction, overall.
	Northern Illinois State Teachers College.	Speech correction.
	Northwestern University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Rockford College	Do.
	Southern Illinois	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	University of Chicago	Socially maladjusted, speech correction.
	University of Illinois	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction.
Indiana	Ball State Teachers College.	Speech correction, hearing.
	Indiana State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	Indiana University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Purdue University	Do.
Iowa	Grinnell College	Speech correction.
	State University of Iowa	Crippled, speech correction, hearing.
Kansas	Fort Hays Kansas State College.	Speech correction.
	Kansas State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, speech correction.
Kansas—Con	Municipal University of Wichita.	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State University.	Gifted, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	State Teachers College, Bloomsburg.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	State Teachers College, California.	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	Temple University	Speech correction.
	University of Pittsburgh	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
South Dakota	University of South Dakota.	Speech correction, hearing, others.
Tennessee	George Peabody College for Teachers.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
	University of Tennessee	Deaf, others.
	Vanderbilt University	Speech correction, hearing.
Texas	North Texas State College	Speech correction.
	Southern Methodist University.	Do.
	Southwest Texas State Teachers College.	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction.
	Texas State College for Women.	Speech correction.
Kansas	Municipal University of Wichita.	Speech correction, hearing, deaf, crippled, hard-of-hearing.
	University of Kansas	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, speech correction.
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	Speech correction, hearing.
Louisiana	Louisiana State University.	Speech correction.
Maryland	University of Maryland	Speech correction, hearing.
Massachusetts	Boston University	Blind, speech correction, hearing.
	Emerson University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Smith College	Deaf.
Michigan	Michigan State Normal College.	Crippled, deaf, mentally retarded, partially seeing, speech correction.
	Wayne University	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, special health problem, speech correction, others.
	Western Michigan College of Education.	Speech correction, hearing.
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
Mississippi	Mississippi Southern College.	Do.
	University of Mississippi	Speech correction, hearing.
Missouri	Central Missouri College	Speech correction.
	St. Louis University	Do.
	Southwest Missouri College.	Do.
	University of Missouri	Speech correction, crippled.
	Washington University	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, speech correction.
Nebraska	University of Nebraska	Speech correction, hearing.
New Jersey	New Jersey State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
New York	Brooklyn College	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	City College of the City of New York.	Mentally retarded.
	Hunter College of the City of New York.	Blind, crippled, deaf, gifted, partially seeing, special health problems, others.
	New York University	Mentally retarded.
	Queens College of the City of New York.	Speech correction, hearing.
	State University of New York College for Teachers at Buffalo.	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction, partially seeing, others.
	State University of New York Teachers College at Geneseo.	Mentally retarded, speech correction.

Colleges and universities having programs for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children, academic year 1954—Continued

State	Institution	Special education program
New York—Con.	Syracuse University	Crippled, deaf, mentally retarded, partially seeing, speech correction, hearing, others.
	Teachers College of Columbia University.	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, crippled, special health problems, others.
North Carolina	Eastern Carolina College	Speech correction.
North Dakota	State Teachers College	Do.
	University of North Dakota.	Speech correction, hearing.
Ohio	Bowling Green State University.	Do.
	Kent State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
	Ohio State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
	Ohio University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Western Reserve University.	Speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma	Mentally retarded.
	University of Tulsa	Speech correction, hearing.
	Oklahoma College for Women.	Deaf.
Pennsylvania	Franklin and Marshall College.	Speech correction, hearing.
	Marywood College	Mentally retarded.
	Mount Mercy College	Speech correction.
Texas	University of Houston	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	University of Texas	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
Utah	University of Utah	Speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
Virginia	University of Virginia	Speech correction, hearing.
Washington	University of Washington	Do.
Wisconsin	Marquette University	Speech correction.
	University of Wisconsin	Do.
	Wisconsin State College	Mentally retarded, speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing, others.
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	Speech correction.
District of Columbia.	Catholic University of America.	Do.
	Gallaudet College	Deaf.
	George Washington University.	Speech correction.

TEXT AND OUTLINE OF H. R. 9591

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this is the only time in this session that I have discussed H. R. 9591 in the House—for the reasons I outlined above—and in view of the widespread interest this bill has generated in the educational field, I know many Members have received letters about H. R. 9591 from educators in their districts, I submit at this point an outline of H. R. 9591 made at the time I introduced the bill on Friday, August 30, 1957. I also include a press release based on an address which I made on this bill last year before the National Association for Retarded Children meeting at the time in St. Louis.

The remarks which I made a year ago in introducing H. R. 9591, including the bill's text, are as follows:

H. R. 9591, BY MRS. SULLIVAN—THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

(Extension of remarks of Hon. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, of Missouri, in the House of Representatives, Friday, August 30, 1957)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, several days ago, in a special order during proceedings of the House, I outlined a bill which I was preparing to introduce before adjournment designed to stimulate and assist the training of urgently needed teachers for instructing so-called exceptional children; that is, the gifted and also those children with physical, mental, or emotional handicaps. I have today introduced the bill, and it is numbered H. R. 9591.

H. R. 9591, as its title states, is a bill to provide for the establishment of a special $18,500,000 7-year program of Federal scholarship and fellowship grants to individuals, and a $2,500,000 program of grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, to encourage and expand the training of teachers for the education of exceptional children.

The preamble of the bill states:

"The Congress believes that the American promise of equality of opportunity extends to every child within our country, no matter what his gifts, his capacity, or his handicaps, whether he is handicapped by defects of speech, of sight, or of hearing, or crippling disease or condition, whether his adjustment to society is made difficult by emotional or mental disorders, or whether, on the other hand, he is endowed with outstandingly brilliant gifts of mind and of spirit. All such exceptional children require special educational guidance for development of their total educational potential.

"The Congress finds that the educational problems presented by such exceptional children are of national concern, and that there is an acute national shortage of, and urgent national need for, individuals professionally qualified to teach such children, to supervise the teachers of such children, to train such teachers and supervisors, and to conduct research into the problems relating to the education of exceptional children.

"While the Congress recognizes that the primary responsibility for meeting these problems lies with the States and local communities, national interest in the training of self-reliant and useful citizens demands that the Federal Government assist and encourage and stimulate the initiation of adequate programs in the States to meet these problems.

"Therefore, this act provides, on a temporary, 7-year basis, a program to further the training of teachers, supervisors of teachers, and researchers in special education for exceptional children, and to encourage and assist public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to expand their training work in these fields."

DEFINITION OF "EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN"

Mr. Speaker, among the definitions carried in H. R. 9591, covering various phases of the program this bill would authorize, is the definition of the children it is specifically intended to help—"exceptional children"—as follows:

"The term 'exceptional children' means those children determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Commissioner (United States Commissioner of Education) to present special educational problems, such as (a) children who are unusually intelligent or gifted; (b) children who are mentally retarded; (c) children who are deaf or hard of hearing; (d) children who are blind or have serious visual impairments; (e) children who have serious health problems due to heart disease, epilepsy, or other debilitating conditions; (f) children who suffer from speech impediments; (g) children who are crippled (including those who have cerebral palsy); and (h) children who are maladjusted emotionally and socially, including the institutional delinquent."

Under the bill, Mr. Speaker, fellowships or scholarships would be authorized, with such stipends as the Commissioner should determine, totaling $500,000 for the remainder of this current fiscal year ending next June 30; $1,500,000 for the 1959 fiscal year; $2,500,000 for the 1960 fiscal year; and then $3,500,000 a year for fiscal years 1961, 1962, 1963, and 1964, when the temporary 7-year grant program would end. Thus, $18,500,000 would go to individuals for tuition, other scholastic expenses, living expenses and such other stipends as the Commissioner should provide. The idea, as I said in outlining the plan originally, is to make it worthwhile for experienced teachers to go back to college to take this advanced training, without feeling they were making a difficult financial sacrifice.

SECTION ON GRANTS

In addition to the grants to individuals, $2,500,000 would be authorized altogether—not a year, but over the 7 years—for grants to public and nonprofit institutions, making a total of $21 million for the entire program.

The language of this section of the bill on grants, section 5, is as follows:

"GRANTS BY THE COMMISSIONER

"SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to award scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends as he may determine, to individuals for the purpose of taking advanced training, at institutions selected by the recipients, for stated periods of time, in order to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train or supervise teachers in this field, or engage in research in the teaching of exceptional children: *Provided*, That, in his discretion, the Commissioner, in order to accomplish the objectives of this act, may also make these awards for study at the undergraduate level.

"(b) The Commissioner is also authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to construct, install, improve, or expand specialized facilities and equipment in connection with courses of instruction for persons preparing to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train such teachers, or to supervise such teachers, or to engage in research in special education for exceptional children: *Provided*, That the Commissioner, in his discretion, may also make grants to establish specialized courses in this field in such institutions.

"(c) The amount of scholarship and fellowship grants made in any fiscal year to residents of a State under section 5 (a) shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount which bears the same ratio to the total funds appropriated under authority of section 4 (a) for such fiscal year as the school-age population of such State bears to the total school-age population of all the States.

"(d) Payments of grants pursuant to this act may be made by the Commissioner from time to time, on such conditions as the Commissioner may determine, including conditions requiring public and other nonprofit institutions to make such reports, in such

form, and containing such information as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require to carry out his functions under this act, and conditions requiring compliance with such provisions as the Commissioner may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(e) The Commissioner shall consult with an advisory committee as described in section 6 (a) which shall assist him in determining the areas and priorities of need in the award of these grants, and in setting the standards for the granting of such fellowships, scholarships, and grants."

TEXT OF BILL

Mr. Speaker, the full text of H. R. 9591 is as follows:

"[85th Cong., 1st sess., in the House of Representatives, August 30, 1957, Mrs. SULLIVAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor]

"H. R. 9591

"A bill to provide for the establishment of a special $18,500,000 7-year program of Federal scholarship and fellowship grants to individuals, and a $2,500,000 program of grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education, to encourage and expand the training of teachers for the education of exceptional children

"Be it enacted, etc.—

"SHORT TITLE

"This act may be cited as the 'Exceptional Children Educational Assistance Act.'

"FINDINGS AND PURPOSE OF ACT

"SEC. 2. The Congress believes that the American promise of equality of opportunity extends to every child within our country, no matter what his gifts, his capacity or his handicaps, whether he is handicapped by defects of speech, of sight, or of hearing, or crippling disease or condition, whether his adjustment to society is made difficult by emotional or mental disorders, or whether, on the other hand, he is endowed with outstandingly brilliant gifts of mind and of spirit. All such exceptional children require special educational guidance for development of their total educational potential.

"The Congress finds that the educational problems presented by such exceptional children are of national concern, and that there is an acute national shortage of, and urgent national need for, individuals professionally qualified to teach such children, to supervise the teachers of such children, to train such teachers and supervisors, and to conduct research into the problems relating to the education of exceptional children.

"While the Congress recognizes that the primary responsibility for meeting these problems lies with the States and local communities, national interest in the training of self-reliant and useful citizens demands that the Federal Government assist and encourage and stimulate the initiation of adequate programs in the States to meet these problems.

"Therefore, this act provides, on a temporary, 7-year basis, a program to further the training of teachers, supervisors of teachers, and researchers in special education for exceptional children and to encourage and assist public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to expand their training work in these fields.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 3. As used in this act—

"(1) The term 'State' means a State, Alaska, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

"(2) The term 'Commissioner' means the United States Commissioner of Education;

"(3) The term 'school-age population' means that part of the population which is between the ages of 5 and 17, both inclusive, determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the population between such ages for the most recent year for which satisfactory data are available from the Department of Commerce;

"(4) The term 'State educational agency' means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools in a State, or, if there is no such agency or officer, an agency or officer designated by the governor or by State law;

"(5) The term 'nonprofit institution' means an institution owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and

"(6) The term 'exceptional children' means those children determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Commissioner to present special educational problems, such as (a) children who are unusually intelligent or gifted; (b) children who are mentally retarded; (c) children who are deaf or hard of hearing; (d) children who are blind or have serious visual impairments; (e) children who have serious health problems due to heart disease, epilepsy, or other debilitating conditions; (f) children who suffer from speech impediments; (g) children who are crippled (including those who have cerebral palsy); and (h) children who are maladjusted emotionally and socially, including the institutionalized delinquent.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 4. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958; $1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959; $2,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960; $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961; $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962; $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963; and $3,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964; for grants to individuals for scholarships and fellowships in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) of this act.

"(b) There is also authorized the sum of $2,500,000 to be expended during the existence of this program in the form of grants to public and nonprofit institutions in accordance with the provisions of section 5 (b) of this act.

"GRANTS BY THE COMMISSIONER

"SEC. 5. (a) The Commissioner is authorized to award scholarships and fellowships, with such stipends as he may determine, to individuals for the purpose of taking advanced training at institutions selected by the recipients, for stated periods of time, in order to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train or supervise teachers in this field, or engage in research in the teaching of exceptional children: *Provided*, That, in his discretion, the Commissioner, in order to accomplish the objectives of this act, may also make these awards for study at the undergraduate level.

"(b) The Commissioner is also authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit institutions of higher education to construct, install, improve, or expand specialized facilities and equipment in connection with courses of instruction for persons preparing to engage in employment as teachers of exceptional children, or to train such teachers, or to supervise such teachers, or to engage in research in special education for exceptional children: *Provided*, That the Commissioner, in his discretion may also make grants to establish specialized courses in this field in such institutions.

"(c) The amount of scholarship and fellowship grants made in any fiscal year to residents of a State under section 5 (a) shall not exceed, in the aggregate, an amount which bears the same ratio to the total funds appropriated under authority of section 4 (a) for such fiscal year as the school age population of such State bears to the total school age population of all the States.

"(d) Payments of grants pursuant to this act may be made by the Commissioner from time to time, on such conditions as the Commissioner may determine, including conditions requiring public and other nonprofit institutions to make such reports, in such form, and containing such information as the Commissioner may from time to time reasonably require to carry out his functions under this act, and conditions requiring compliance with such provisions as the Commissioner may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(e) The Commissioner shall consult with an advisory committee as described in section 6 (a) which shall assist him in determining the areas and priorities of need in the award of these grants, and in setting the standards for the granting of such fellowships, scholarships, and grants.

"ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND ADVISORY PANELS

"SEC. 6. (a) The Commissioner shall appoint an advisory committee of not more than eight persons who shall be conversant with the overall educational needs of exceptional children and who shall assist the Commissioner in developing general policies under this act. The Commissioner shall be ex officio a member of this committee and shall act as chairman thereof.

"(b) The Commissioner is also authorized from time to time to establish advisory panels of specialists in special education for any of the categories of exceptional children enumerated in this act. Each such panel shall consist of not less than five persons, who shall meet at the call of the Commissioner.

"DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

"SEC. 7. The Commissioner may delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his functions under this act except the making of regulations.

"PUBLICIZING AVAILABILITY OF GRANTS

"SEC. 8. The Commissioner shall take such steps as are practicable to publicize to the fullest extent possible the availability of fellowships, scholarships, and grants under this act among teachers and prospective teachers, and among all colleges and universities offering accredited courses of study leading to advanced degrees in nursery, kindergarten, elementary, or secondary education.

"COOPERATION WITH STATES

"SEC. 9. In the administration of this act, the Commissioner shall consult and advise with the various State educational agencies to determine the extent of need for teachers of exceptional children in the respective States and to keep the State educational agencies fully informed of all developments under this program in order to encourage them to establish special programs or special classes for exceptional children. In this connection, the Commissioner shall advise the State educational agencies of the names and home addresses of all individuals from their respective States who have received fellowships, scholarships, or grants for training in the field of education of exceptional children, and the particular field of study each is pursuing, so that the respective State educational agencies can then take appropriate steps to seek to attract such persons to positions in their home States in order to utilize the advanced education and skills which they have acquired under this program: *Provided*, That no individual receiving a scholarship, fellowship, or grant for advanced study under this act shall be required, as a condition of such scholarship or fellowship or grant, to promise to take employment subsequently in any State."

The press release referred to, Mr. Speaker, now follows:

CONGRESSWOMAN SULLIVAN CITES URGENT NEED FOR 75,000 SPECIALLY TRAINED TEACHERS FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

ST. LOUIS, October 12.—United States Representative LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, Democrat, of Missouri, said tonight the Nation urgently needs at least 4 times as many teachers for exceptional children as the estimated 25,000 professionally trained persons now serving in this specialized field. She wants the Federal Government to pioneer the way to help the States and universities meet this need.

Mrs. SULLIVAN is the author of a bill (H. R. 9591) to establish a 7-year Federal program of fellowships and grants totaling $21 million to encourage experienced teachers to take—and more universities to offer—advanced professional training in teaching exceptional children. Educators include in the term exceptional mentally gifted children and also the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, and the emotionally maladjusted.

Speaking at the concluding dinner meeting of a 4-day convention of the National Association for Retarded Children in the Coronado Hotel here, the St. Louis Congresswoman reported there were perhaps 6 million American children of school age in the exceptional categories, "each having a serious educational problem not being reached and not being met in the average school."

While exceptional children do not in all cases need special classes, they do need specialized teaching techniques, she declared, and such help is not generally available because of the extreme shortage of qualified, professionally trained teachers in these fields.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILD LOST IN AVERAGE CLASSROOM

As a consequence, Mrs. SULLIVAN added, these children "are not receiving and are not enjoying their educational birthright." Many handicapped children are not in any school, and most of the other exceptional children, including the gifted, are lost souls in the average classroom, she said, calling this a tragic waste of human resources.

Noting that most of the persons in her audience were concerned with this issue primarily from the standpoint of the needs of mentally retarded children, Mrs. SULLIVAN pointed out that the basic problem in training and educating the retarded child—the shortage of qualified teachers and specialized facilities—is shared by all of the millions of children of school age "with visual defects or speech impediments or hearing impairment, the emotionally maladjusted, the undervitalized, the crippled, the whole group of exceptional children, including the gifted child, too."

The best chance of helping the retarded child, therefore, she added, is through a unified approach which will enlist the support of all of the groups working with various types of exceptional children, since all share many of the same educational problems.

ATTRACTING MORE TEACHERS TO FIELD

Reporting on the current need for at least 100,000 specially trained teachers in a field where only about 25,000 are now serving, Congresswoman SULLIVAN said:

"The best teachers of exceptional children are those who are, first of all, good teachers; then, secondly, who are trained in the special skills of teaching the exceptional child. So we must get the outstanding, experienced teacher to go back and take the special training she needs in this work. And the way to achieve that is to make it worth her while through fellowships which are generous enough so that she is not called upon to make a great financial sacrifice."

Mrs. SULLIVAN's bill, which she introduced in the final hours of the last session of Congress as a basis for discussion among interested groups prior to the start of the new session next January, provides for a total of $18,500,000 in direct grants to individual teachers or prospective teachers over the next 7 years to enable them to take special training—primarily at the graduate level—in the education of exceptional children. An additional $2,500,000 could be allocated during that 7-year period to colleges and universities for equipment, facilities, or other expenses in expanding or initiating specialized courses in methods of teaching such children.

FELLOWSHIPS AWARDED ON STATE POPULATION BASIS

The awards to individuals would be allocated among applicants on a strict State-by-State formula based on school-age populations. This restriction would not apply, however, on grants to colleges and universities. The teachers receiving the fellowships or scholarships, furthermore, would be free to study at any college or university offering accredited courses in these fields, and would not be required to go back to their home States to teach afterward, but their own States would be urged to seek to attract these teachers back home to teach or serve as supervisors.

The actual amounts of the awards to individuals and institutions and the successful applicants would be determined by the United States Commissioner of Education with the help of an advisory committee of eight persons conversant with the educational needs of exceptional children.

Acknowledging that with the limited Federal funds it provides her bill could not by itself "solve the teacher shortage in this field," Mrs. SULLIVAN nevertheless added:

"But I think it could pioneer the way, stir up professional interest among teachers in going into this field, encourage more of the States to establish special teaching arrangements and facilities for exceptional children, and—most important of all—train those who in turn can establish the necessary courses in our colleges and universities so that every school of education eventually offers good courses in teaching exceptional children."

MANY COLLEGES NOW OFFER SPECIAL COURSES

According to figures inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Mrs. SULLIVAN at the time she introduced her bill, about 133 American colleges and universities were offering specialized courses in 1954 in one or more fields of exceptionality, mostly in techniques of teaching children with speech or hearing defects, but including 2 schools offering courses in teaching the gifted, a dozen or so in each category offering courses in teaching blind or partially seeing, maladjusted, or crippled children, and about 40 offering courses in teaching the retarded.

Now serving her third term in Congress, Mrs. SULLIVAN is best known in the House for her work on consumer issues and those affecting the average urban family. She took the lead in passage by Congress this year of the new law to require for the first time compulsory Federal inspection of poultry for wholesomeness; she is cosponsor with Congressman JAMES J. DELANEY, of New York, of the leading bills now pending in the House to revise and drastically tighten Federal controls over the use of insufficiently tested chemical additives in food and cosmetics; she was the "angry voice" in the House 3 years which precipitated the Federal Trade Commission inquiry into the "fake shortage" of coffee which had sent prices doubling; and she has been continuously active and vocal in fighting increases in living costs.

Mrs. SULLIVAN has also been the leading congressional advocate of a food-stamp plan for distribution of surplus food to needy Americans and nearly succeeded this year in writing it into the Agriculture bill by amendment from the House floor despite bitter opposition from the Secretary of Agriculture. Among her committee assignments is membership on the Housing Subcommitee of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 9591 BASED ON YEAR'S STUDY

Her bill for fellowships for teachers and grants to universities in the exceptional children field grew out of a year's study on the problem beginning with correspondence from some of her constituents who are parents of retarded children, followed by discussions with educators in this and other fields of exceptional children, plus extensive research work by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. Much of this background and research material was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Mrs. Sullivan at the close of the recent session.

At that time, too, she pointed to the precedents for this type of Federal educational assistance, outlining the work of the United States Government's National Science Foundation in granting fellowships to scientists for advanced study, and to high school science and mathematics teachers; the United States Public Health Service program in providing traineeships to graduate nurses for advanced training, and to physicians and medical technicians and others for advanced work in physical rehabilitation skills.

In her talk before the National Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Sullivan discussed the various federally-aided research programs now under way through the United States Office of Education, the Public Health Service, and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare into the problems of training or educating retarded children. She also cited the work of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the same Department in helping mentally retarded individuals at or near the age of employability learn specialized occupational skills.

"But the urgent need is to do more—much, much more—to help these people at the nursery school, kindergarten, and elementary school levels," Mrs. Sullivan told the convention audience. "As you all know, the biggest need is for trained teachers—dedicated, devoted, warmhearted, but above all skilled teachers—who can reach the retarded child, or the cerebral palsied, or the crippled, or all of these exceptional children needing specialized educational techniques to bring out their full potential—teachers who can reach such a child and help him find the way to a good life."

President's Veto of H. R. 12261

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, the President's veto of H. R. 12261 cheered advocates of economy in government. That bill, you will recall, would have cost the taxpayers of this country $465.81.

Without a crew, it costs about $22 an hour to operate the helicopter that flies the President to his Gettysburg farm on weekends. Without a crew, it costs $123.18 an hour to operate the *Columbine III*, which carried him to Newport for his vacation.

By his veto, the President saved the taxpayers enough money to buy gas and oil for a dozen or so round trips to Gettysburg, or the round trip to Rhode Island.

Report to the Voters of the 10th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDNA F. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. KELLY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the era of space, with its sputniks, established the tenor of the 2d session of the 85th Congress. The tenor was sombre because the leadership of the United States had fallen to an all-time low both at home and abroad. To many, it was not a surprise, for the slide to the bottom had begun earlier. The United States and the free world were dangling over the brink. The diplomatic, political, and economic policies of the Eisenhower administration brought our Nation into deep trouble.

The Soviet launching of sputnik shocked the peoples of the world. People are always impressed by success. The impact was grave and I do not think it is possible at this time for the human mind to assess the true value to mankind of this exploration into outer space. We do know that such achievements in the possession of the free world would be developed for the benefit of mankind and we are equally aware that in the sole possession of the Soviet, mankind is in danger of captivity and destruction.

Congress was placed in a most compromising situation. Implementation of the executive's policies is its responsibility. Congress cannot set the policies. That is the responsibility of the executive branch of our Government. Congress can challenge, it can cirticize, and it can try to reshape the policies, but even then, the decisions that are reached by the Congress can be vetoed by the Executive or even nullified.

The Democratic-controlled Congress exerted leadership during the entire session and discarded partisan politics on all controversial matters. What was said was brief and restrained by the ever-present crises. Although it was difficult, the Congress stood by the President in the turmoil of our foreign relations. We tried to protect the President during this critical period so that our Nation could stand united on basic foreign policy.

The threat of communism to the United States and to the free world is grave. It is so grave that the scientific achievements of the Soivet threaten the very survival of civilization. The control of the instruments of destruction in the hands of the reckless and power-hungry leaders of the Kremlin affects every decision.

Mending our fences was the key purpose of legislation, not only on international problems but also on domestic issues. Unity within the United States as well as inside the western alliance was the objective of the Democratic Party. The importance of unity is greater than a large Military Establishment. Both, however, are prerequisites to a just peace in the world. To speak and to act in unity, to reaffirm again and again what we believe, to mean what we believe, and to be ready to defend our beliefs are the issues. To preserve the rights of man at any cost, the people of the United States and the world must be shaken from their apathy.

Many issues, both international and domestic, confronted the Congress; to mention a few, labor, recession and inflation, national defense, rockets, trade, agriculture, social security, and summit conferences. To its credit, the record reveals a nonpartisan approach and a grant of flexibility to the President to meet the rapid shift of events in a modern world. That the Eisenhower administration had failed to use this power wisely is becoming more evident as our Nation flounders when it should lead. The 85th Congress enacted essential legislation for the days ahead. The implementation and execution of this legislation, however, will require courageous, forthright, constant, and undivided leadership by the Chief Executive of our Nation.

BUDGET

The Federal Government operates on a budget that is presented to Congress at the beginning of the session. It represents the final determination of the requests by all agencies of our Government and is approved by the President. It is prepared by specialists who are well equipped with information on revenues, expenditures, and needs of the Government. Cushions are created to carry the shock of sudden changes. One of the first acts of the 2d session of the 85th Congress was the passage of deficiency appropriation bills which reflected the failure of the executive branch to properly gage the necessary appropriations for the previous fiscal year. In 1958, the supplemental appropriation bills amounted to $6,613,905,042 as against $4,402,-010,737 in fiscal 1957.

In January 1958, the estimated budget for fiscal 1958–59 was $73.9 billion. Because of the many crises that have arisen during the succeeding months, the Presidential requests have increased that figure to about $79 billion. Congressional appropriations for that period are $72,-653,476,248.

In January 1958, the estimated revenue figure for fiscal 1953–59 was $74.4 billion. The recession, however, has reduced that figure to about $67 billion. The crises and the recession have created a deficit of about $12 billion. This can be attributed solely to the lack of foresight on the part of the Chief Executive.

The promises of the Republican Party to decrease the debt, reduce administrative expenses, and balance the budget on the assumption the world was enjoying peace and prosperity were all unrealistic pledges. And they were forgotten when the Eisenhower administration requested an immediate increase in the permanent debt from $275 billion to $285 billion with a temporary ceiling to $288 billion. Again, Congress implemented the Executive's request. The interest on the debt has risen from $6 billion in 1952 to $7.8 billion in 1958. In the light of the increased national debt, the interest will be substantially higher.

INTERNATIONAL

Most of the nations in the world today are in a state of tension, uneasiness, and fear. The Soviet Union and its satellites are engaged in a cold war with the United States and with all other free and independent nations. The Far East is in a stalemate since President Eisenhower negotiated a Korean truce which has permitted Red China and North Korea to be equipped by the Soviet, with the most modern atomic war potential known to man. Latin America is being infiltrated by the Soviet. Latin America has been neglected by the United States. It has been taken for granted. This is emphasized by the fact that assistance by the United States to all of Latin America for 1 year is less than our assistance to Yugoslavia for the same period.

The Middle East is a seething cauldron that may boil over at any time. The creation of a vacuum with the departure of the big European powers has brought nothing but strife and turmoil. The United Nations' efforts to establish peace and economic and political stability among the nations in the Middle East demonstrates very little success.

The foreign policy of the United States toward the Middle East has been a series of failures. Our foreign policy objectives are not successful because we have failed to understand the real nature of the problem we face. The Middle East faces us today like a smoldering forest fire. At best, our efforts to date have merely put off a sudden outburst of flame or halted momentarily a new outcropping of fire. It is conceivable that our efforts have fanned the embers for a major conflagration. A better understanding of the problem in this area is imperative.

The realities of the Middle East must be realized before any constructive results can be attained. This area is a region of vast property and, more important, of increasing awareness by its impoverished population that there is and can be a better way of life. Israel stands as a shining exception to this melancholy existence of a downtrodden people, still enchanted by the economic conditions and social patterns of a feudal past. The inspiring and fantastic development of Israel by her people has been one of the major forces by convincing evidence that the people in the Arab lands could live better if the same zeal were applied in their own efforts.

The Soviet Union in turn has been waging an all-out campaign to win the allegiance of the Arab States by appealing to the same emotions of discontent and nationalistic pride. The Soviets have been providing the tools with which national ambitions for prestige, power, and economic development can be realized. The most important Soviet weapon is the exploiting of Arab enmity toward Israel. The free world fails to emphasize the captive plight of the 40 million Moslems within Russia in con-

trast to the insincere action of the Soviets to free the Moslems in the Middle East.

The foreign policies of the United States have followed an indefinite and erratic course in the Middle East in the past decade. The West has no shining record of leadership in the area. Far too often we have failed to identify ourselves with this revolutionary upsurge and have clung to the past. What we have failed to see in the Middle East is the need to set our own priorities, our own policies, through our own initiative instead of merely reacting to the actions of somebody else, whether a Khrushchev or a Nasser. Instead of providing fulfillment of peace and economic stabilization for the area and safety for ourselves, the policies of rival powers have continued to bring chaos, strife, and mistrust between the West and the Arab nations. Our fruitless obsession for firm allies in the Middle East rather than friendly states is responsible for the dilemma we are in today. We have known the imperative need for the maintenance of peace and security in the Middle East must be one of the aims of our foreign policy. Also, we understood the vital importance of the Middle East oil to the economic and military strength of the free world. But despite the Eisenhower doctrine, the Baghdad Pact, our dollars to King Ibn Saud, and our wooing of Nasser, peace and stability today seem farther away. One day we condemn the British for sending forces to Suez, and the next we join them with the landing of troops in the Holy Land. What assurance of peace and security can we give to any Middle East country without a definitive foreign policy? Our support of unpopular governments in this area has created only more tension and anti-American feeling.

It is time to ask why we are in this position. Why is a constructive policy in the Middle East lacking? Our fundamental interests in the Middle East should be the preservation of peace, the emergence of peaceful and popularly responsible governments, and the social and economic progress of the ordinary peoples of the Middle East, Arab, and Israeli alike.

The mutual security bill, generally known as the foreign-aid bill, is the implementation of our foreign policy with nations of the free world. It is the cost to the United States for its alliances. Its purpose is both defense and economic. In the light of this atomic era, the administration did not recommend any vast change. This is the responsibility of the Executive.

In questioning Secretary of State Dulles on this point, I asked:

Mrs. KELLY. Now, in this mutual security bill which we are considering, are there any new methods or means of obtaining our objectives in the light of this new Russian look, or the new change as you refer, outside the Development Loan Fund and possibly long-range planning?

Secretary DULLES. No; there are no new instrumentalities that are to be created. We believe the existing instrumentalities are adequate and the only change is the possible enlargement and broadening of the United Nations technical-assistance program.

I believe it was for this reason that the Congress passed a foreign aid bill for $3.03 billion. This is, in my estimation, merely stopgap legislation. The Foreign Affairs Committee will have a complete review of United States foreign policy this fall in an endeavor to help reshape our foreign policy in the next Congress.

The Mutual Defense Assistance Act—the Battle Act—has been consistently weakened by the Republican administration since 1953. Under this law we have an agreement with our allies on the materials which can be traded to the Soviet, Red China, North Korea, and the Soviet-captive nations. A most radical change has been made in this agreement this year.

One hundred items or more have been removed from the list of strategic articles. These include manufactured goods, raw materials, oil tankers, fishing vessels, electronic equipment, and plants for producing chemicals. Does it make sense for the United States to wage a cold war with Russia and at the same time sell them strategic materials in short supply, and consumer goods? Is it commonsense to trade with the enemy in a shooting war or in a cold war? Is it commonsense to give assistance to the enemy thereby permitting his continued buildup of a military machine?

On the international scene during the 2d session of the 85th Congress, the following were enacted:

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, extending for 4 years the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements.

Provision for exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our allies.

Authorization of loans and research grants to carry out United States share in cooperative development of atomic power with European Atomic Energy Community.

Extension for 2 years, to June 30, 1960, the authority of the President to control exports of strategic materials.

An increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by $2 billion.

Provision for payment to Americans of their claims against Czechoslovakia from its blocked assets here.

Retroactive adjustment of status of 30,000 escapees from the October 1956 Hungarian revolution to permit permanent residence in the United States.

Record of lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens who entered the United States before June 28, 1940.

Simplification of procedure for nonimmigrant aliens to become permanent residents.

Authorized an additional $10 million for completion of the Inter-American Highway.

Extension to June 30, 1959, of suspension of import duties on metal scrap.

In addition, the Congress adopted the concurrent resolution which denounces the Communist execution of leaders of the 1956 Hungary revolt, and expresses the indignation of Congress and the Nation at this act of perfidy and barbarism.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY

For greater national defense and internal security, the following laws were placed on the statute books:

Authorization of $54.6 million to expand and accelerate construction of missile bases, detection and warning systems.

Authorization of a $100.5-million program of new construction and conversion of naval vessels for fiscal 1959, including nuclear-powered and guided-missile warships, landing craft, and service ships.

Authorization of $1.6 billion for construction projects at Armed Forces installations and bases here and abroad.

Authorization of $386 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction, expansion, or acquisition of facilities, and $35 million for construction of reactor for an atomic-powered destroyer.

Authorization of $47.8 million for construction of new Space Projects Center, expansion of satellite launching and tracking facilities.

Extension to June 30, 1960, of the President's authority to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials, grant loans and subsidies under the Defense Production Act.

Extension to June 30, 1962, of the standby emergency powers of the President.

Enactment into permanent law of authority of the President to expedite defense contracts during period of emergency.

Extension of the Renegotiation Act to June 30, 1959, to provide for recovery of excessive profits on defense contracts of $1 million or more.

Authorization of loan of reserve naval vessels to NATO and South American countries.

Authorization of deferments in certain cases to raise standards of selective service.

Authorized $18,800,000 Federal aid to States for radiological detection and protective devices; and, on a matching basis, for local civil defense personnel and administration.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

The most important of the reorganization programs effected in the 85th Congress was the reorganization of the Defense Department. This should provide a closer coordination of the armed services particularly in the filed of missile research. Other enactments under this title were:

Establishment of the National Aeronautic and Space Administration.

Provision for admission of Alaska to the Union as the 49th State.

Establishment of the Federal Aviation Agency, a new independent agency to regulate air traffic and safety, supplanting the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Salary increases for more than 1 million Federal employees, including 500,000 post-office employees.

Pay increases for members of the Armed Forces, to encourage career service.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

In addition to raising the ceiling on the national debt, the 2d session of the 85th Congress saw the following enact-

ments which will certainly show up in our national economy:

Extended to July 1, 1959, the 52-percent corporate income-tax rate and present schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, automobiles, parts and accessories, repealed the 3-percent tax on freight by rail and oil by pipeline.

Provided $260 million a year tax relief for small business and made numerous technical changes in income, estate- and gift-tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to eliminate unintended benefits and hardships and to correct errors and ambiguities.

Reduced the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent.

Increased by $4 billion the authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.

Authorized an emergency $1.8 billion Housing Act to stimulate homebuilding; reduced downpayments on FHA-financed houses; extended guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans; increased funds for FNMA mortgage purchases.

Authorized for apportionment among the States $5.5 billion for highway construction, including $1.8 billion additional to both the regular Federal aid and the interstate superhighway programs, to create jobs and expedite work.

Authorized—optionally to States—repayment in 5 years, up to 15 weeks additional Federal unemployment compensation for the jobless whose State payments have expired.

Created the Small Business Investment Administration to provide equity capital and long term loans to small business enterprises through investment companies chartered for that purpose and provided for a $250 million revolving fund; also broadened the authority of the Small Business Administration to permit loans in areas of excessive rainfall.

Enacted a law requiring price labeling of new automobiles.

Increased postal rates by $547 million a year; first class mail from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce and airmail from 6 cents to 7 cents; second-class rates progressively on percentage basis over 3 years.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

Of interest to our servicemen and to our veterans are the following provisions of this session:

Codified into a single act all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

Codified the military laws enacted in 1955–56.

Increased the monthly rate of pension to widows of Spanish-American, Indian, Mexican, and Civil War veterans.

Provided for special training for handicapped war orphans.

Amended the Social Security Act to extend benefits of unemployment compensation to all ex-servicemen, heretofore available only to Korean veterans.

Increased premiums and benefits for total disability under National Life Insurance Act.

Increase burial allowance for deceased veterans from $150 to $250.

Increased special rate of compensation for certain blinded veterans.

Extended to July 16, 1959, time to apply for mustering-out payments under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952.

AGRICULTURE

Although the residents of my district are not interested, as producers, in agriculture, they have a very great stake, as consumers, in the following enactments of the second session:

Established humane methods in slaughter of animals.

Extended authority of the President to grant special livestock loans.

Extended to December 31, 1959, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act for sale of surplus commodities abroad and authorized an additional sales of $2¼ billion.

Extended the National Wool Act to March 31, 1961, and gave cotton and corn growers choice between Government acreage control with higher price supports or more acreage and lower supports; fixed acreage allotments and price supports for feed grains and rice through 1961.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

To those of my constituents who request it, I will be glad to send a copy of the Social Security Amendments of 1958. Briefly, these amendments included: An increase in old-age insurance benefits by 7 percent beginning February 3, 1959; an increase in the social-security tax on both employers and employees by a quarter of 1 percent effective January 1, 1959, based on wages up to $4,800 a year. Also, increased grants to States for public assistance and relief. Other enactments under this title were:

Requirements of registration, reports and full disclosure by all employee welfare and pension funds of their financial status.

Authorization of permanent program of assistance for construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities, as to children of persons who both reside and work on Federal property.

Authorization of a 4-year, $887 million program of student loans, fellowships, and other aid to improve teaching of mathematics, science, and languages.

Extension to June 30, 1961, of the special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps, with authorization for expenditure of $75 million a year of Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

Authorization of $1 million program of grants-in-aid to public or nonprofit schools providing training for specialists, technicians, and administrators in the field of public health.

Extension to June 30, 1962, of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

Extension to June 30, 1962, of the program of $30 million a year in matching grants for construction of facilities for research into cancer, heart disease, arthritis, mental illness, and other diseases.

An increase in annuities payable to retired and disabled civil-service employees.

Prohibition against the use of food additives which have not been adequately tested for safety.

Strengthening of the law against use of the mails or common carriers for transportation of obscene or crime-inciting matter.

Prohibition against interstate sale of switchblade knives.

Granting of consent to States to enter into compacts for highway traffic safety.

Granting power to the Secretary of Labor to make and enforce job safety for longshoremen and other dockworkers.

Authorization of Federal-State cooperation in control and regulation of small pleasure and passenger boats.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The Congress authorized flood control, navigation improvement, and beach control projects on rivers and harbors, totaling $1.5 billion.

Under Public Law 337, the approval of Congress is required in effecting withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres of public land.

In the foregoing, I have given many of the highlights of accomplishment in the 2d session of the 85th Congress, but there were, also, many measures which were defeated in the final vote or which never reached the voting stage. Prominent among the measures defeated were:

The Kennedy-Ives Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. One hundred and thirty-seven Republicans and sixty-one Democrats voting against the suspension of the rule defeated this measure. Voting for its passage were 149 Democrats and 41 Republicans, not a sufficient number for the two-thirds necessary to enact a bill under suspension of the rule. Racketeering in unions shocked many, but this bill which would have been a step to correct abuses in unions lacked the support of the Republican Members of Congress.

The omnibus housing bill was defeated by the vote of 251 to 134, a two-thirds majority being necessary for passage under suspension of the rule.

Also defeated by lack of a two-thirds majority vote was the expansion program of loans to local governments for planning and construction of public facilities, except schools.

The food-stamp plan, through which $1 billion a year in federally owned surplus foods would be distributed to America's needy, also met defeat in a vote under suspension of the rule.

In 1953, and in the succeeding years, I have introduced a resolution to create a Joint Committee on Intelligence. This committee would evaluate and coordinate all intelligence of the various branches of the Government. The need for such committee is agreed by many, particularly because of the failure of our intelligence services to alert us on the U. S. S. R.-Egyptian arms deal; the seizure of the Suez; the Suez attack by France, England, and Israel; the downgrading of Stalin; the Latin-American outbursts during Vice President NIXON's visit; Syrian aggression by Nasser; the Hungarian Revolution; the situation in Iraq; and the launching of sputnik. Many other Members of Congress have recently sponsored this resolution and it appears certain that it will be scheduled for consideration early in the next Congress.

While it is agreed that the accomplishments of this Congress were great, I left Washington with the uneasy feeling that much had been left undone. What was absolutely necessary and expedient was done. Legislative leadership alone is not sufficient to meet the grave problems of the world situation. Executive leadership is badly needed.

CONCLUSION

It has been my privilege and responsibility to serve you for over 8 years. My office is open 6 days a week and letters sent to my Washington office receive my immediate attention. My address is EDNA F. KELLY, Member of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. During adjournment I am at the Madison Club, 739 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Monday and Thursday evenings for appointments with my constituents.

Contributions of Polish People to Growth of Our Nation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOSEPH L. CARRIGG
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CARRIGG. Mr. Speaker, the following article taken from the Polish-American Congress News Letter, which represents approximately 6 million fine people of Polish extraction, brings to our minds very vividly the contributions that have been made to the growth and progress of this great country of ours by the Polish people. Now more than ever it is brought to our minds because of the fact that very shortly we will join with these good citizens in observing the 350th anniversary of their landing in America.

First factory in the United States, 1608: Festivities at Jamestown, Va., commemorating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent English settlement there in 1607 recall the fact that artisans from Catholic Poland operated a glassworks there in 1608, the first factory in America. During the years' festival celebration, the members of the American Flint Glassworkers Union, dressed in costumes of the 17th century craftsmen, will demonstrate how glass was made.

Jamestown, Va.: The arrival in Virginia of artisans in 1608 from Catholic Poland saved from failure the first permanent English settlement in America.

This is the testimony of the leader of the colonists, Capt. John Smith, recorded in a book published in London in 1630, the True Travels, Adventures and Observations of Capt. John Smith.

However, the gentleman adventurers who accompanied Captain Smith on the first voyage were more interested in searching for gold. They proved unequal to the tough job of chopping out wilderness, and fighting off Indians. With food and other supplies dwindling, Smith besought his backers in London to send him some carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, and other artisans.

Arriving with the second supply, aboard the 40-ton ship *God Speed*, in October 1608, were Dutchmen and Poles, some of whom were glassmakers and carpenters, recruited by the London Co. in Germany and Poland.

Polish artisans: The Poles, the first to come to America, were engaged as artisans and instructors in the manufacture of glass, pitch, tar, soap ashes, and other products.

They immediately set to work and within 3 weeks had a roaring fire going under a glass furnace. This was the first factory in America. Within a short time samples of their work, presumably the green glass bottles and vases of that period, were sent back to England. These were the first made-in-America items shipped abroad.

The exact location of the original factory was discovered in 1931 by the late Jesse Dimmick, owner of the land known for centuries as Glass-House Point.

However, it was not until 1948 and 1949 that archeologists from the National Park Service researched, explored, and excavated the site of the factory. They found the remains of the furnaces, crucible, and pot fragments and melted and marked pieces of glass.

Reconstruction: These discoveries, plus study and research in England, enabled the experts to reconstruct the 17th century glasshouse at a cost of $100,000, the joint project of the Jamestown Glasshouse Foundation, Inc., and the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

During the Jamestown 350th anniversary festival, glass is again manufactured here. The demonstrators, dressed in costumes of the 17th century, are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, who also contributed generously to financing the project.

Some of the Poles were also engaged in the early years in the manufacture of clapboards and other wood products, which were shipped back to England. Others served as soldiers.

In 1609 it was recorded that when the Indians set an ambush to kill Capt. John Smith, the Poles saved his life and captured an Indian chief. Mention is also made of Robert, a Polonian, who in 1616 during Governor Yeardley's administration distinguished himself against the Indians.

The Airlines and the United Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD E. LANKFORD
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, most Americans agree that, until some better means comes along, the United Nations is our best hope for preservation of peace throughout the world. But the United Nations, Mr. Speaker, can be only as strong as the attitude the public holds toward it. Public opinion, if informed and aroused, can be one of the greatest forces in the world. That is why it is most encouraging to learn that the United States Committee for the United Nations has underway a program to enlist the support of all people behind the U. N. through American industry.

I recently had the pleasure of discussing this program with Mr. Roger Enloe, director of the committee's industry-participation division, and Maj. Gen. John P. Doyle, USAF (retired), executive director of the Independent Airlines Association, which is coordinating participation of its 23 member airlines in the program. From what I learned, Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that American industry is rallying behind the program in a most heartening and highly commendable manner. Since too little is known about the ways private industry and business enterprises are actively supporting the United Nations, I would like to share with my colleagues what I learned from Mr. Enloe and Major General Doyle.

The airlines program, Mr. Speaker, as outlined by Major General Doyle, calls for the U. N. symbol, modified by adding the initials "U. N." and the affirmation "We Believe," to be affixed to the entire fleet of over 100 airplanes operated by the association's member airlines. It will be placed just beside the passenger entrance where it will be in clear view of air travelers as they go aboard.

Passengers will be given a pamphlet entitled, "The Airlines and the United Nations" which explains that the airlines are placing the U. N. emblem on their planes as a visible demonstration of their belief in the principles and purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the preamble to the Charter.

It expresses the airlines' hope that the traveling public will also share their desire to support the United Nations as an indispensable instrument of peace and justice.

The brochure gives the preamble to the U. N. Charter and contains significant quotations from President Eisenhower, former President Truman, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Ambassador to the U. N. It adds that information on how the reader may take part may be obtained from the United States Committee for the United Nations at 375 Park Avenue, New York.

Here, in his own words, is the way Major General Doyle explained his industry's reasons for taking part in the program:

It is the hope of our member airlines, who have served the Nation in time of war and in time of peace, that such a public reaffirmation of their belief in the principles of the United Nations might be a positive contribution toward lasting peace. The members of the Independent Airlines Association fully recognize that the best hope for preservation of peace and security throughout the world lies in the promotion of international understanding and good will. They further recognize that until something better comes along, the United Nations is and must continue to be the most potent force toward this objective. The policy of the United States Government is to strengthen the United Nations. We are supporting our Nation's policy. Our member carriers welcome this chance to use their proven wartime energy and genius in the pursuit of peace.

Mr. Enloe pointed out that the idea of airlines demonstrating support of the United Nations was conceived by Capt. Charles C. Dent on a flight from Denver to New York when he, his copilot, Richard Munger, and his flight engineer, James Dunn, were reminiscing about their war experiences and were wondering what they could do as individuals to promote world peace. The three enthusiastic airmen encountered such a favorable response when they discussed their idea with other airline people that they decided to approach the United States Committee.

Captain Dent received a $5,500 bonus for a skillful and safe landing of a crippled plane at Los Angeles which he donated to the United States committee to help promote the program. The committee then established a new division—the industry participation division—whose function is to develop and administer a program for the extension of the idea to all branches of industry and commerce.

Mr. Enloe told me that in addition to the member carriers of the Independent Airlines Association, 15 other commercial airline companies have expessed a positive interest in participating, and a number of business firms are placing the emblem on their corporate aircraft.

He also informed me that permission to use the modified U. N. emblem was originally granted in connection with the air transport industry, but recently the United Nations has given his committee authority to extend the use of the modified emblem to all branches of industry and commerce. Some of the other uses of the symbol as outlined by Mr. Enloe are: Business firms and professional men are placing the emblem on their letterheads. A jewelry manufacturer is planning to place it in his national ads. Over 10,000 retail stores across the country will feature the program in February. A chain of theaters will frame the emblem and hang it in their box office and lobbies. Another firm is using it in its postage meter.

It is the hope of the United States Committee, Mr. Speaker, that just as the Army-Navy "E" flag in World War II identified a company with the war effort, so will the modified U. N. symbol identify firms and groups with the effort for peace being made through the United Nations.

The United States committee and the industries and businesses associated in this program, Mr. Speaker, deserve the highest praise for their efforts in behalf of world peace and security.

Report to My Constituents in the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DeWITT S. HYDE
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, as United States Representative for the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland, I would like to publish in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my voting record for the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

The record follows:

Voting record of Representative DEWITT S. HYDE, 6th District, Maryland, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1958		
Jan. 15	H. R. 9739, authorize Secretary of Air Force to construct installations for research and development. (Passed, 374 to 0)	Yea.
Jan. 23	H. R. 9055, to provide for temporary increase in public debt limit. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 115 to 275)	Nay.
Jan. 23	H. R. 9955, to provide for temporary increase in public debt limit. (Passed 328 to 71)	Yea.
Jan. 23	H. R. 10146, supplemental appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. (Passed, 388 to 0)	Yea.
Feb. 4	H. R. 2151, to suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wool. (Passed, 250 to 129)	Yea.
Feb. 19	H. J. Res. 2, to provide transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir and payment to Crow Indian Tribe. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 152 to 197.)	Yea.
Feb. 26	H. R. 10881, second supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. On amendment to restore $20,000,000 for Glen Canyon and Trinity River projects. (Passed, 280 to 184.)	Nay.
Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, to provide improved methods of stating budget estimates. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 119 to 275)	Nay.
Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, to provide improved methods of stating budget estimates. On passage. (Passed, 311 to 86)	Yea.
Mar. 11	S. 497, authorize construction of rivers and harbors public works. On motion to recommit to substitute Mack amendment. (Failed, 167 to 234)	Yea.
Mar. 11	S. 497, authorize construction of rivers and harbors public works. On passage. (Passed, 321 to 81)	Yea.
Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 69, a resolution favoring acceleration of military construction programs. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 375 to 20)	Yea.
Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 68, a resolution favoring acceleration of civilian construction programs. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 379 to 16)	Yea.
Mar. 19	S. 3262, to authorize activities by the Armed Forces in winter Olympic games. On motion to suspend rules and pass (⅔ vote needed). (Failed, 257 to 139.)	Yea.
Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, resolution to stay reduction in price support and acreage allotment laws. On motion to recommit with instructions to give price supports to milk producers. (Failed, 173 to 211.)	Yea.
Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, resolution to stay reduction in price support and acreage allotment laws. On passage. (Passed, 210 to 172)	Nay.
Mar. 25	H. Res. 507, resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 11470, to adjust basic pay for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 382 to 5.)	Yea.
Mar. 25	H. R. 11470, to adjust basic pay for officers and enlisted members of the uniformed services. On passage. (Passed, 366 to 22)	Yea.
Mar. 27	H. R. 8290, to authorize erection of national monument. On motion to recommit. (Approved, 195 to 169)	Nay.
Mar. 28	H. R. 5822, to allow reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from sale or disposition of operating property and equipment. On adoption of conference report. (Adopted, 276 to 63.)	Yea.
Mar. 28	S. 3262, to authorize activities by the Armed Forces in winter Olympic games. On passage. (Passed, 218 to 102)	Yea.
Apr. 1	H. R. 10589, appropriations for fiscal 1959 for executive offices and sundry general agencies. On amendment providing funds for Civil Rights Commission. (Passed, 273 to 98.)	Yea.
Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, to amend the Federal Highway Construction Act. On conference report. Motion to recommit. (Failed, 109 to 222)	Nay.
Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, to amend and supplement the Federal Highway Construction Act. On adoption of conference report. (Adopted, 300 to 28)	Yea.
Apr. 22	H. Res. 465, resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 912, to amend the Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 233 to 130.)	Nay.
Apr. 22	H. R. 912, to amend the Navy ration statute to provide for serving of oleomargarine or margarine. On amendment to use surplus butter when available. (Approved, 207 to 161.) (In joint committee hearing.)	Absent.
Apr. 29	H. Res. 551, to authorize consideration of H. R. 11451, for construction and sale of superliner passenger vessel. On motion, will the House consider the House resolution at this time. (Approved, 343 to 31.)	Yea.
Apr. 29	H. R. 11451, to authorize the construction and sale of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the S. S. *United States*. (Passed, 289 to 94)	Yea.
May 1	H. R. 12065, to authorize temporary unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their benefits under existing laws. On amendment to provide for loan and repayment. (Approved, 223 to 165.)	Yea.
May 1	H. R. 12065, to authorize temporary unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their benefits under existing law. On passage. (Passed, 372 to 17.)	Yea.
May 14	H. R. 12181, to amend the Mutual Security Act to require congressional committees to report counterpart funds, and for other purposes. On passage. (Passed, 259 to 134.)	Yea.
May 15	H. R. 12428, appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. On passage. (Passed, 320 to 51.)	Yea.
May 21	H. R. 7999, provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On motion to go into Committee of the Whole House. (Approved, 217 to 172.)	Yea.
May 22	H. R. 5836, to readjust postal rates and establish congressional policy to determine postal rates. On conference report adoption. (Adopted, 381 to 0)	Yea.
May 28	H. R. 7999, provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 174 to 199)	Yea.
May 28	H. R. 7999, provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 172 to 202)	Nay.
May 28	H. R. 7999, provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On passage. (Passed, 210 to 166)	Yea.
June 5	H. R. 12738, to make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1959. On amendment to increase funds for increased Army strength. (Approved, 225 to 159.)	Nay.
June 5	H. R. 12738, to make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1959. On passage. (Passed, 390 to 0)	Yea.
June 11	H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 146 to 268)	Nay.
June 11	H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. On passage. (Passed, 317 to 98)	Absent.
June 12	H. R. 12541, to reorganize the Department of Defense. On motion to recommit for amendments. (Failed, 192 to 211)	Yea.
June 12	H. R. 12541, to reorganize the Department of Defense. On passage. (Passed, 402 to 1)	Yea.
June 18	S. 3910, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 374 to 17.)	Yea.
June 19	H. R. 12858, to make appropriations for civil functions administered by Department of Army, etc. On passage. (Passed, 362 to 18)	Yea.
June 19	H. R. 12716, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. On passage. (Passed, 345 to 12)	Yea.
June 25	H. R. 11077, to incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. On passage. (Passed, 389 to 2)	Yea.
June 26	H. Res. 609, resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 12954, a bill to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development Act, etc. On agreeing to resolution. (Failed, 171 to 214.)	Nay.
June 26	S. 1832, to authorize appointment of 1 additional Assistant Secretary of State. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 224 to 145)	Yea.
June 27	H. R. 12695, to provide a 1-year extension of existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. On adoption of conference report. (Adopted, 367 to 9.)	Yea.
June 27	H. R. 12181, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 134 to 238)	Nay.

Voting record of Representative DEWITT S. HYDE, 6th District, Maryland, 85th Cong., 2d sess.—Continued

Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
1958		
June 27	H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to improve the national transportation system. On passage. (Passed, 348 to 2)	Yea.
June 30	S. 3342, to continue special milk program for children. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 328 to 1)	Yea.
July 2	H. R. 11477, to amend code to provide for and clarify admission of evidence. On passage. (Passed, 204 to 79)	Yea.
July 2	H. R. 13192, to make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal 1959. On motion to recommit to increase funds for defense support. (Failed, 166 to 214.)	Yea.
July 2	H. R. 13192, to make appropriations for mutual security for fiscal 1959. On passage. (Passed, 253 to 126)	Yea.
July 10	H. R. 13015, to authorize certain construction at military installations. On motion to recommit with instructions to make permissive rather than mandatory the disposal of the San Jacinto Depot property. (Failed, 179 to 202.)	Yea.
July 10	H. R. 13015, to authorize certain construction at military installations. On passage. (Passed, 379 to 2)	Yea.
July 10	S. 495, to authorize the acquisition remaining property for extension of the site of Senate Office Building. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 232 to 150.)	Yea.
July 10	S. 1411, to amend the act of Aug. 26, 1950, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security. On passage. (Passed, 296 to 46.)	Yea.
July 15	H. Res. 507, resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 3, a bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 268 to 114.)	Yea.
July 17	H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. On amendment proposed by Mr. Hyde. (Approved, 249 to 147.)	Yea.
July 17	H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 161 to 236.)	Nay.
July 17	H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. On passage. (Passed, 241 to 155)	Yea.
July 24	H. Res. 485, resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4505, a bill to provide appropriations to build markets and parking lots in cities and towns throughout the country. On agreeing to resolution. (Failed, 164 to 211.)	Nay.
July 30	H. Res. 649, resolution providing for the consideration of S. 607, an act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, etc., to forme Presidents of the United States. On agreeing to the resolution. (Agreed, 254 to 126.)	Yea.
July 31	H. R. 13549, to increase benefits under Social Security Act. On passage. (Passed, 374 to 2)	Yea.
July 31	H. Res. 659, a resolution certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as to refusal of Robert Lehrer to answer questions before subcommittee. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 363 to 0.)	Yea.
Aug. 1	H. Res. 650, resolution providing for consideration of S. 3497, a bill to expand Community Facilities Administration. On agreeing to resolution. (Defeated, 173 to 187.)	Nay.
Aug. 6	H. R. 13015, to authorize certain construction at military installations. On adoption of conference report, which contained provision for $40,000,000 to transfer depot. (Adopted, 256 to 135.)	Nay.
Aug. 6	H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt level. On passage. (Passed, 286 to 109)	Yea.
Aug. 6	S. 4071, to provide more rigid programs for various agricultural commodities. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 210 to 186)	Nay.
Aug. 7	H. Res. 675, resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 13247, the national defense education bill. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 266 to 108.)	Yea.
Aug. 8	H. R. 13247, to enact the national defense education bill. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 140 to 233)	Nay.
Aug. 13	S. 2266, to provide for fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. On vote to override presidential veto (⅔ required). (Failed, 292 to 180.)	Nay.
Aug. 13	H. Res. 684, resolution citing Bernard Goldfine for contempt. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 369 to 8)	Yea.
Aug. 13	H. Res. 686, resolution citing Carl Braden for contempt. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 365 to 1)	Yea.
Aug. 15	H. Res. 683, resolution providing for consideration of S. 3683 to establish loan program for economically depressed areas. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 216 to 159.)	Yea.
Aug. 15	S. 3683, to establish loan program for economically depressed areas. On motion to recommit. (Failed, 170 to 188)	Nay.
Aug. 18	S. 4035, to extend and amend housing and renewal of urban communities law. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 251 to 134)	Yea.
Aug. 18	S. 3974, to provide for reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers and for other purposes. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 190 to 198.)	Nay.
Aug. 18	H. R. 13067, to provide for establishment of food-stamp program for the distribution of surplus foods. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Failed, 196 to 187.)	Nay.
Aug. 19	H. Res. 691, resolution providing for sending to conference H. R. 13247, national defense education bill. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed, 259 to 119.)	Yea.
Aug. 19	H. Res. 689, resolution providing for consideration of S. 4036, to stabilize production of certain domestic minerals by subsidy. On agreeing to resolution. (Agreed to 198 to 165.)	Yea.
Aug. 20	H. R. 13450, to provide supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1959. On motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (Failed, 126 to 236.)	Nay.
Aug. 20	H. R. 13450, to provide supplementel appropriations for fiscal 1959. On motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment with an amendment (USIA) (acquisition and construction of radio facilities). (Approved, 190 to 172.)	Yea.
Aug. 21	S. 4036, to stabilize production of certain domestic minerals by subsidy. On motion to strike enacting clause. (Failed, 171 to 174)	Yea.
Aug. 21	S. 4036, to stabilize production of certain domestic minerals by subsidy. On passage. (Failed, 159 to 182)	Nay.
Aug. 21	S. Con. Res. 109, concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress on the establishment of the United Nations force. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 299 to 20.)	Yea.
Aug. 22	S. 3335, to provide for National Cultural Center to be constructed with funds from voluntary contributions. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 261 to 55.)	Yea.
Aug. 22	H. R. 13343, to authorize the appropriation of $500,000 for the Pan American Games to be held in Chicago, Ill. On motion to suspend rules and pass. (Passed, 244 to 64.)	Yea.
Aug. 23	H. R. 13489, to make appropriations for military construction for Department of Defense for fiscal 1959. On adoption of conference report. (Adopted, 390 to 1.)	Yea.
Aug. 23	H. R. 13247, national defense education bill. On adoption of conference report. (Adopted, 212 to 85)	Yea.

Clair Engle: His Record and His Views on Veterans' Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. B. F. SISK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I wish to commend my distinguished friend and colleague, Representative CLAIR ENGLE, for his past contribution to and continuing interest in the veterans' benefit program.

CLAIR ENGLE'S interest and participation in the drafting of both the World War II and Korean GI bills of rights are well known to his colleagues and are a matter of record. Public Law 346 of the 78th Congress, commonly known as the GI bill of rights, was enacted by Congress and approved by the President in the form written and reported by the House Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, of which Mr. ENGLE was a member. The record of the hearings shows that Mr. ENGLE participated actively in the development of the GI bill that eventually became law. In the 82d Congress, Public Law 500, the Korean GI bill, was enacted. This bill resulted from an investigation by a select committee of the abuses under the World War II program. Mr. ENGLE was the second ranking Democrat of this select committee which held frequent hearings from September 1950 to June 1952. Following the committee's extensive inquiry a bill reflecting the committee's findings and recommendations was prepared and introduced in the House of Representatives. This bill formed the basis for the Korean GI bill that was subsequently enacted. Mr. ENGLE'S service in the select committee has been singled out for special praise by the chairman of that committee, Representative OLIN E. TEAGUE, the present chairman of the standing Committee on Veterans' Affairs in the House of Representatives.

Mr. ENGLE'S interest in veterans' affairs and his sound understanding of the veterans' benefit program did not end with his service on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. This is clearly evident in a speech he made recently—excerpts of which I am pleased to include at this point:

EXCERPTS OF SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN CLAIR ENGLE

In bringing you a report on veterans' legislation in the Congress, I think that it is appropriate that I begin by telling you that the Congress has almost completed action on the annual appropriation bill which will provide support for the Veterans' Administration for the next fiscal year. That bill will provide $4.9 billion and will support the finest veterans' program operated by any nation in the world. This appropriation will provide money for the continued operation of our 173 Veterans' Administration hospitals, which hospitalize 115,000 patients every day. It will continue operation of the

veterans' insurance program, which provides coverage for 6 million veterans. The loan guaranty operation of the Veterans' Administration will provide housing loans for 350,000 veterans this year. Five hundred thousand veterans are currently receiving education and training benefits and the bulk of the appropriation, $3.2 billion, will go to the several million veterans and their surviving dependents who receive pensions and compensation. The continued support of our fine veterans' program by the Congress and by the public generally is demonstrated in this appropriation of nearly $5 billion. There are, however, some objectives which remain to be achieved, and I would like to discuss those briefly now.

Compensation to service-connected disabled veterans and surviving widows and children of servicemen who lost their lives during a period of war from a service-connected cause represents an obligation of the highest character in our veterans' program. All of our veterans' programs must take a secondary position to service-connected compensation. The Democratic 85th Congress has increased service-connected compensation for disabled veterans by rates varying from 10 to 25 percent. The Democratic 84th Congress increased rates of compensation to widows and children by about 30 percent. These recent increases have greatly improved the service-connected compensation program. However, there are several things remaining to be done.

The rate of compensation for a permanent and totally disabled service-connected veteran is $225 a month. In certain specific cases, this rate is increased by statutory awards. These statutory awards serve a useful purpose in the cases where they apply, but the whole system needs further study to insure that the totally disabled veterans not receiving a statutory award are being properly cared for. In my opinion, $225 is not sufficient compensation for a totally disabled veteran; yet that is all that a 100 percent disabled mental case, or a veteran confined to a bed from a constitutional disorder receives. We should study this category of seriously disabled and do more for them.

The present system of aid and attendance allowance for paralyzed veterans is inadequate. We should increase the aid and attendance allowance in an effort to remove these veterans from the hospitals and return them to their homes where they might enjoy some semblance of home and family life.

The Democratic 84th Congress passed one of the finest pieces of legislation in the veterans' program. I am referring to the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act of 1956. That law provides scholarship assistance to the children of servicemen who lost their lives in war service. I believe this program should be expended to provide the same type of scholarship assistance to the children of veterans totally disabled from a service-connected cause.

The veterans' hospital and medical program is one of the finest benefits available to veterans. We are, of course, obligated to furnish medical care for the veteran with a service-connected disability. In addition, we provide medical care for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities where the veteran is unable to provide his own care. There is nothing of greater importance to be done for a man than to give him medical assistance when he is unable to care for himself, thereby removing his physical disability and restoring his earning capacity.

The veterans' hospital and medical program is confronted with serious problems, and unless immediate action is taken by the administration and the Congress the Federal Government will no longer be able to fulfill its pledge to veterans to provide medical care second to none. There are several things which can be done immediately by the administration and the Congress which will improve medical services to veterans both in scope and quality.

As a result of the budgetary policies followed during the past 6 years, there has been a steady curtailment of the bed capacities of Veterans' Administration hospitals. On December 31, 1957, there was a total of 7,308 beds in Veterans' Administration hospitals unavailable for patient care. Of this number, 4,974 were unavailable for the care of veterans because of an administrative decision that these beds are not required to meet current operating plans. It would be more honest if these beds were placed in a classification sufficient budget not provided VA to operate these beds. Of the 4,974 beds currently withheld from operation by administrative decision, 1,354 are in TB hosiptals, 101 are in mental hospitals, and 3,519 are in general medical and surgical hospitals. These beds were constructed at costs to the Federal Government exceeding an average of $10,000 per bed.

Laws enacted by Congress state that care will be provided to eligible veterans to the extent that facilities are available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The intent of these laws enacted by Congress is being circumvented by administrative and budgetary decisions which have closed 4,974 beds. The budget presented by the administration to the Congres for fiscal year 1959 contemplates a further reduction of services to veterans and, if approved, would reduce the average daily patient load in Veterans' Administration hospitals by an additional 1,000 patients per day. In other words, we have approximately 5,000 beds now withdrawn from the program, and if the current budget proposed by the President is accepted by the Congress this number will exceed 6,000 in another year.

This completely undesirable situation can be rectified by the Congress by adding to the Veterans' Administration medical budget, which is now under consideration, funds for inpatient care. However, it will also be necessary for language to be added in the appropriations bills directing the Administrator to place these vacant beds into use for veterans, thus freeing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs from the administrative control which is now being exercised in this field by the Bureau of the Budget.

Two years ago a program was devised by the Veterans' Administration, the House Appropriations Committee, and the Veterans' Affairs Committee which called for a long-range modernization and replacement program in Veterans' Administration hospitals. Under this program, 9 old hospitals were to be completely replaced and major repairs were to be accomplished in 50 other hospitals at a cost exceeding one-half billion dollars over a period of 8 years. It was agreed that the minimum level of activity should not be less than $50 million a year. The Veterans' Administration requested $43,374,000 for its replacement and modernization program for fiscal year 1959. The President's budget reduced this amount to $9,145,000, or a reduction of $34,229,000.

This reduction is not justified. It is not good business to neglect the state of repair of our vast veterans' hospital facilities, valued at more than $2½ billion, and certainly if the economic needs of the Nation justify increased expenditures for public projects, this category of projects should receive first consideration. Strangely enough, it has not been mentioned at all by the administration in the proposals for expanded public works. Here again action can be taken by the Congress to restore funds cut from the Veterans' Administration budget by the administration. Several California hospitals are involved in this program. Extensive repairs are planned in Veterans' Administration hospitals at San Francisco and Palo Alto, Calif.

The Veterans' Administration has been steadily losing ground in its efforts to recruit doctors, nurses, and technical medical personnel. The primary reason has been the inadequate salary structure in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration. As medical salaries rise in private, State and other public hospitals, the Veterans' Administration is experiencing greater difficulty in retaining its personnel. The Congress has passed a bill which gives substantial increases in the salaries for doctors, nurses, and technical medical personnel in Veterans' Administration hospitals. This legislation will do much to support the quality of medical care being provided in Veterans' Administration hospitals.

The following steps should be taken to maintain and support the Veterans' hospital and medical program:

1. Adequate appropriations must be provided for high quality medical care.

2. The 6,000 beds vacant in VA hospitals through arbitrary administrative policy should be restored to use for veterans.

3. The replacement, renovation, and repair program for VA hospitals should be accelerated.

A serious discrimination exists in the pension program. Widows of World War II veterans are not permitted to participate in the pension program on the same basis as widows of veterans of World War I. A widow of a World War I veteran is eligible for a pension, provided she meets the income limitation set out in the law. However, a widow of a World War II veteran may not receive a pension unless her husband had a service-connected disability at the time of his death. Most of the deaths occurring at this time to World War II veterans leave a widow with small children; yet the widow is not given the small widow's pension at a time in her life when she needs it most. This discriminatory situation should be corrected by legislative action. In my opinion, this is the most important issue confronting veterans in the pension field.

There are some deficiencies in the veterans' pension program. There are 63,000 veterans receiving a pension who are so disabled as to qualify for an aid and attendance allowance. These veterans receive $135 a month. This amount is insufficient to provide adequate care for these seriously disabled persons.

There are some inconsistencies in the employability requirements of the veterans' pension program. The result is that some veterans seriously in need are denied a pension because they attempt to hold part-time jobs producing very little income. The pension program for veterans should be revised so that veterans with a limited income and serious physical disabilities may participate.

The Democratic 85th Congress has just passed a housing bill which will be of great benefit to veterans. The loan-guaranty program for World War II veterans was extended 2 additional years, and $350 million was made available for direct loans in small towns and rural areas. Korean veterans will continue to be eligible for home-loan benefits until 1965. Congress must continue to study the home-loan program to assure that this group of veterans have an opportunity to participate through the period of eligibility.

One of the most talked of veteran matters in Washington is the report of the Bradley Commission. In his budget message to Congress, the President promised that he would deliver a special message to Congress on veteran affairs, based on the recommendations of the Bradley Commission. Since I am on the opposite side of the political fence, the White House does not confide in me, but I will pass on to you the reports we are receiving around Congress regarding the Bradley Commission and the President's message to Congress.

It is understood that the message was prepared and presented to the Republican

leaders of the House and Senate at the weekly legislative conference at the White House, and that these gentlemen in Congress were so incensed as to the proposed recommendations of the President that they insisted that the message not be delivered. The item was deferred from one week to another on the agenda of the weekly legislative meeting and at this point the belief is that there will be no message.

I can certainly understand why the Republican congressional leaders were apprehensive about the message. If the message is delivered by the President based on the major recommendations of the Bradley Commission, it will not find acceptance in Congress and it will antagonize veterans all over the Nation.

Let me describe a few of the recommendations which are in this drastic category. The Bradley Commission recommended that statutory awards to disabled veterans be discontinued. They proposed that all veterans with service-connected disabilities be paid within the framework of 10 to 20 percent, and no additional statutory payments be made. This would mean that our most seriously disabled veterans, those who have been deprived of their sight, those who have lost limbs, those who are paralyzed, and those who have suffered a combination of these serious disabilities, would be curtailed in their service-connected compensation. Nothing could have less merit. Instead, we should be going in exactly the opposite direction and increasing compensation for the seriously disabled.

The Bradley Commission took a dim view of the payment of service-connected compensation to veterans in the 10 to 20 percent disability categories. It is indicated that many of these awards should be discontinued and that the rating schedule should be revised so that it would not be possible to obtain a 10 percent disability rating except under very limited circumstances. It is my opinion that a veteran suffering a disability deserves to be compensated for it, whether it is 10 percent or 100 percent.

The Bradley Commission's report paid lipservice to the idea that pensions for widows of World War I and World War II and Korea be equalized. It, in fact, recommended an identical program for all types of widows, a program which I think could be characterized, "Let's all starve together." The Commission proposed that widows with minor children receive pensions subject to an income limitation, but that when the widow no longer had minor children, she would no longer be eligible for a pension unless she could prove that she was unemployable or had reached age 65.

These are just a few of the recommendations of the Commission which were to provide the basis for the President's message on veterans. The prospect of this message has caused a great deal of unrest among veteran organizations, but I think I can assure you that there is no great cause for concern. Congress, over the years, has demonstrated a great concern for the welfare of the veterans of this Nation and it is not at all probable that such recommendations will be enacted into law, even if they are made by the President.

On the subject of legislation, let me make my position clear on an important part of our legislative program. The major veterans' organizations have passed resolutions supporting the formation of a Veterans' Affairs Committee in the Senate. I served on the Veterans' Affairs Committee in the House for several years and have a full appreciation of the legislative problems which are involved. If I am elected to the Senate, which I expect to be, you can count on my support for the creation of a Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Legislation of Special Interest to Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, as the 85th Congress draws to a close, we are happy to find that the 70 recommendations of the so-called Bradley Commission seem no nearer enactment into law than they were that day in April 1956, when these antiveteran proposals were recommended by this Commission. This Bradley Commission recommended the destruction or at least the limitation of certain rights which have been recognized as those due veterans for many years. Apparently there have been no further attempts to enact the Bradley recommendations because their proponents feel there is not a sufficient number of Congressmen who are willing to support them.

As soon as the import of the Bradley recommendations were known, I began to receive pitiful and even frantic communications from veterans and their widows who would be adversely affected by such legislation. I answered these communications and spoke at various veterans' meetings assuring them that I believed we could defeat most of these proposals. I am very pleased that these Bradley recommendations have not been enacted. It is well that the friends of veterans were able to accomplish more than they did when that ill-named Economy Act of 1933 was passed, which caused many veterans to be thrown out of hospitals without even clothing to cover their nakedness. In spite of the organized efforts of certain groups, the American people still respect and honor the veterans.

It is incumbent on all of us to see that this respect is always maintained. It is up to us as veterans to see that we do not ask for privileges in behalf of veterans which are unfair or unjust. To do so would tend to destroy that confidence and respect which the American people so justly give the veterans who defended our country in time of need.

VETERANS' RIGHTS WERE AFFIRMED BY THE COURT

A well-organized effort to destroy the accepted veterans' preference in employment in Federal agencies was initiated recently when a group filed a suit in the district court in the District of Columbia alleging that the veterans' preference provisions were unconstitutional. The title of the suit was Wesley D. White, and others, against Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Secretary of the Navy, and Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army. They lost in the district court and appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals, where the case was argued late in October 1957. Among other things the court held that "Veterans' preference in Federal employment has been an established policy of Congress for many years. Encouragement and reward of military service are its rational basis." In June 1958, this decision was appealed to the Supreme Court which ruled, "Certiorari denied," which means that the Supreme Court accepted the ruling of the circuit court of appeals and so affirmed the constitutionality of veterans' preference.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR DISABLED VETERANS

Under legislation passed in 1956, a person who is covered by social security and becomes totally disabled after the age of 50 may draw social security benefits at that time instead of waiting until age 65. However, this legislation called for deducting from social security payments the amount of veterans' benefits—total non-service-connected pensions—which the veteran was drawing. That is, if the veteran was under 65 years of age and was drawing $66.15 for total nonservice disability and also eligible for a $90 social security payment because of total disability, then the social security payment was reduced by the $66.15 and he received only a total of $90 from both veterans' and social-security payments. The new social-security amendments eliminate this inequality toward the veteran.

COMPENSATIONS AND PENSIONS

Public Law 85–168, which became effective on October 1, 1957, increased rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities by a minimum of 10 percent and up to 24 percent for total disability. The law included liberalizations in other ways. We were not able to get the statutory compensation cases included in this legislation, but we hope to pass a bill affecting them in the near future.

Public Law 85–425, effective July 1, 1958, provides that the pensions for the widows of Spanish-American War veterans are increased from $54.18 to $65; and, if they were married at the time the veteran was in service, the pension is increased from $67.73 to $75. Widows of veterans of the Mexican War, of Indian wars, and of the Civil War also received increases in pensions.

VETERANS' HOUSING

The Veterans' Housing Act passed in the 1st session of the 85th Congress was vetoed but practically all of the provisions in the act have been incorporated in Public Law 85–364. It authorizes $150 million for direct loans for each of the years 1959 and 1960. It also increases the maximum amount of direct loans from $10,000 to $13,500. VA housing has accomplished a great deal of good, but it has not produced the results we had hoped for because of administrative difficulties and the difficulty of getting local lending institutions to participate. There is apparently a need for more money to be used in making direct loans.

HOSPITALIZATION AND HEALTH BENEFITS

The veterans' hospitalization program has progressed well. The quality of hospital service given the veteran is excellent, but there is still a shortage of hospital facilities and this especially applies to those for mental cases. Progress is

being made but not with the speed many of us desire. The President's budget for 1959 requested $707 million for veterans' hospitalization. The Senate and House conferees approved a budget for 1959 of $717.2 million.

There has been a change in veterans' insurance. In the past a veteran could only buy $5 a month total disability income protection for each $1,000 of insurance carried pursuant to the National Service Life Insurance Act. This has been increased to $10 a month income protection for each $1,000 of insurance. Of course, the applicant must meet the requirements of good health and other usual specifications for this coverage.

Another bill, which probably will be signed into law, would permit veterans of the Korean war period to convert their national service life insurance to ordinary policies or to carry term insurance at greatly reduced premiums.

Public Law 85–674 increases the Federal Government burial benefits from $150 to $250.

OTHER RECENT VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The Veterans of World War I organization received a Federal charter. In the last Congress, the House passed the World War I pension bill which generally followed the desires of this group, but the Senate did not act on it. Legislation on this subject will be introduced again in the next session. I signed a petition to bring this legislation before the House but we did not succeed in accomplishing this.

Ten bills for the benefit of veterans passed the House but were not acted on in the Senate this session.

For many years there has been a need to have all of the legislation pertaining to veterans assembled in a single book and printed by the Government. It will be available in the next few months. I hope to have some copies for distribution.

Veterans are especially interested in legislation to curb communism and anti-American activities. The Supreme Court in recent years has made decisions which tend to nullify or prevent the enforcement of several laws passed for that purpose. In Congress we tried to pass legislation that would meet the demands of the Supreme Court, yet would prevent anti-American activities. We were not as successful as many of us desired in getting such legislation approved. The House did pass a bill giving our Government the right to deny passports to enemies of our country, but the Senate took no action on this legislation. I believe that we can get some tangible results in this field in the next Congress.

Hubert B. Scudder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it was with regret that I learned that one of the very fine and able members of the Public Works Committee, Representative HUBERT SCUDDER was retiring. It has been a privilege to have served with him and as a relatively new member of the House Public Works Committee, I have valued his wise counsel. He has indeed rendered a fine service to his district and to the people of the Nation.

I join with his many friends in wishing for him many pleasant years of retirement and in saying he will be greatly missed in the Congress, and especially in the Public Works Committee.

Space and Private Enterprise

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the New York Times on July 31 complimenting the Republic Aviation Corp., of Farmingdale, Long Island, one of the outstanding firms of Nassau County, many of whose employees I am honored to represent, on its decision to invest $35 million of its own money in a long-term space research program. The editorial points out that an investment of this size is substantial and reflects a basic decision on the part of the company's management. It adds that such actions as this reverse the recent trend of depending on Government initiative and financing in the fields of research and development.

It is to be hoped, as the Times points out, that other companies may follow the example set by Republic in investing their own money in research into the future, without relying on the Federal Government to underwrite all their risks.

The editorial follows:

SPACE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The speed with which we are entering the space age is dramatized by the news of the Republic Aviation Co.'s decision to invest $35 million of its own money in research facilities and research in astronautics. A $35 million investment is no small matter for any corporation, and we can assume that very sober calculation went into this decision. In effect the corporation has decided to bet this large sum in the belief that its scientists and engineers will come up with advanced vehicles and missiles for civilian and military use which can be profitably sold some years in the future.

All friends of the private-enterprise system will welcome this decision. This is an act of enterprise, of risk-taking, in the grand manner. It goes counter to the trend in recent years to depend upon Government initiative and financing for this sort of research and development. The efficacy of the profit motive as an incentive for progress in our society has been proved time and again. To appreciate this fact one has only to think back to the fantastic speed with which antibiotics of the most varied kind, television, and transoceanic air travel (to name only three fields) have become a routine part of our lives since World War II. Republic's announcement will no doubt stimulate its competitors to reexamine their own plans, and it would not be surprising if this decision leads to comparable decisions by other companies. The result can only be faster technological progress with great benefit for our Nation and the whole free world.

Trinity Partnership Will Pay for 10th District Water

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, the good people in the congressional district which I have the honor to represent have long been interested in sound water resources development.

We have been for the construction of the Central Valley project on which over $800 million of Federal taxpayers' money has been expended. They need over $250 million to complete this project. The San Luis project which will cost the Federal taxpayers over $300 million will probably soon be authorized.

More of direct interest locally, we have the San Lorenzo River project which requires about another $1 million to complete.

Many of us are interested in the Guadalupe flood control study which will require some $75,000.

The Soquel study, some $15,000.

The Pajaro project, some $50,000.

The Santa Cruz Harbor project will cost in the neighborhood of $1 million.

The Santa Cruz beach erosion correction will cost another $1 million.

Recently I introduced House Joint Resolution 585 which directed that a study be made by the Bureau of Reclamation to determine the feasibility and cost of integrating the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project with Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties by way of the Pacheco Tunnel. This development would cost approximately $29 million.

All of this represents a lot of money but the need is evident.

The fact is, however, that we are faced with a $12 billion deficit and Congress, just a few days ago again increased the Federal debt ceiling. It seems to me that we simply have to realize that we cannot have our cake and eat it, too. If we want these projects that I have just referred to we are going to have to pay for them and what is more important, we are going to have to find ways and means of being able to pay for them.

I have proposed that we do just this and have introduced and supported legislation which would provide the dollars required for these projects. I introduced a bill, H. R. 10005, which would provide for the joint development of the water power resources of the Trinity River division, Central Valley project. Hearings were completed on this legislation

by the House Interior Committee last February but a final vote has never been taken.

Back in 1955, when the Congress authorized the Trinity River division of the Central Valley project, it specifically directed the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Congress the results of his study and his recommendations on the question of the sale of Trinity falling water to a non-Federal agency.

The Secretary did exactly what Congress directed him to do. He gave the Congress the results of his study together with his recommendations.

While all qualified power agencies, public and private, were given the opportunity to submit a proposal for the purchase of falling water, only the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. submitted a proposal.

The Secretary studied this proposal for many months. He submitted it to the Congress and recommended its adoption. His reasons were clear-cut, concise, and to the point.

It is necessary that we bear in mind that Congress, when it authorized the Central Valley project back in 1937—and Trinity is now a part of the Central Valley project—it specifically directed that power revenues were to be used to financially aid and assist the water features of the project.

The Secretary's recommendations favoring partnership development of Trinity power facilities is fully in keeping with the congressional directive of 1957 and is a logical outgrowth of that directive.

After the Secretary had submitted his recommendations, I introduced H. R. 10005, which would carry out the Secretary's recommendations. Identical bills were introduced by my fellow California Congressmen, HUBERT SCUDDER and JAMES B. UTT.

Remember, I said that I was convinced that my bill would help solve the financial problem of water development; so let us see just what passage of my bill would accomplish.

In the first place, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., not the Federal Government, would build the Trinity power facilities. This would save the Federal Government $60 million. That is more than enough to build the Pacheo Tunnel, to complete the Guadalupe flood-control study, the Soquel study, the Pajaro study, the Santa Cruz Harbor improvement, and the Santa Cruz beach-erosion facility. It would also complete the San Lorenzo improvement, and still leave over $27 million to apply on completion of the Central Valley project or the San Luis project.

But that by no means is all. If the Federal Government builds the power facilities, it would actually result in a financial drag and a drain on the entire Central Valley project. Actually, power produced from Federal Trinity plants would cost between 7.3 and 8.9 mills per kilowatt-hour and would be sold for less than 5 mills per kilowatt-hour, principally to the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

On the other hand, from joint development we find that the surplus in the entire Central Valley project fund over the repayment period would be $175 million more than under all Federal development. So here is $175 million, in addition to the $60 million mentioned before, which can be used to assure the construction of all these projects we have been talking about.

Nor is this even the whole picture. Under joint development, the P. G. & E. would pay over $80 million in Federal taxes. Apply this to the financial problem we have in California.

The State and local governments can certainly use the more than $60 million which would accrue to them from tax revenues on P. G. & E. plants. The need for more schools, police, and fire protection and other community facilities is growing constantly and the communities which supply these services certainly need all the tax revenue they can get.

Lest I be accused of unfairness, I will at least refer to the arguments used against Trinity partnership. Some so-called preference agencies might possibly be denied access to federally produced Trinity power. Even if this is so—can you think of a good reason why certain preferred customers should get some federally produced power even if this means giving up all of the advantages that I have referred to above. Are we not going to have to make up our mind on one point first: Shall Federal taxpayers money be expended to benefit all the people or just a preferred favored few. Bear in mind that SMUD is right now getting two-thirds of all of the firm power of the Central Valley project at less than 4½ mills per kilowatt hour. They would get the biggest hunk of Federal Trinity power. So do you want a bigger giveaway to SMUD or do you want these projects that I have just enumerated and others yet to come.

Some of the fine cities in my congressional district which own their own electrical distribution system might conceivably be served from Federal Trinity plants. How much they actually could save is problematical. I know they do not want the Federal taxpayer to pay part of their electric bill. The Secretary said that the cost of Federal Trinity power production would be 8.9 mills per kilowatt hour.

So let us not be lead by ideologies and private against public power shopworn arguments. Let us apply commonsense. Let us try to solve our financial problem.

Karl M. LeCompte

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, before I was elected to represent the Sixth District of Florida, I knew Congressman KARL M. LECOMPTE and his lovely wife, Dorothy. He was a valued friend of my father, Dwight L. Rogers. They not only lived in the same hotel here in Washington, but served in the Congress together. Although it has not been my privilege to have been here during the major portion of his service in the Congress, I do count it an honor to have at least been here during part of the time he has served. I have found his advice and counsel helpful at all times, and I feel it has been a privilege for me to have continued the warm friendship between the Rogers and the LeComptes.

I extend my best wishes for continued happiness to Congressman LECOMPTE and his fine family.

Mitchell Did Little for Labor Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in a recent issue of the Akron (Ohio) Beacon Journal there was an article written by Robert E. Hoyt entitled "Mitchell Did Little for Labor Bill." I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MITCHELL DID LITTLE FOR LABOR BILL

(By Robert E. Hoyt)

WASHINGTON.—Some day in the far-distant future—when the memoirs of the Eisenhower administration Cabinet members are written—the public may get the true facts of Secretary of Labor James Mitchell's handling of labor legislation this year.

The Secretary's behavior has been most curious. Several interpretations are possible. These are the facts:

1. Some 16 months ago, with the McClellan rackets-committee exposures in their first blush of success, Secretary Mitchell was in favor of almost no legislation.

In an off-the-record session at the Columbia University seminar on labor April 24, 1957, he said:

"As Secretary of Labor it seems to me that my job is a holding operation. There is real danger of hysteria seizing the minds of Congress and danger that we might get legislation of a punitive nature which would be no good for the labor movement, for the country as a whole, and for the employers. • • •

"It seems to me that the public expects some action in terms of legislation in the labor-management area. I think that the McClellan committee has developed a strong argument for the protection of funds of union members.

"But frankly, I intend to restrict lgeislative action to this area.

"If the Government moves to protect • • • the funds of individual union members • • • this might satisfy the public demand for action and at the same time would do no harm to the labor movement in general. • • •

"Maybe the right way to put it is: feed a little innocuous legislation to the lions, and this may give us the time to put our thinking in the right perspective. • • •

"I don't think that anybody is going to be able to write and pass legislation that will

correct the evils that the McClellan committee has uncovered and may uncover in the future.

"The job must be done by the labor movement itself. The quicker they do it—the quicker they will quiet this agitation for legislation."

At that time the McClellan committee had discussed chiefly the labor-crime situations in Portland, Oreg., and Scranton, Pa. Mitchell said the committee had "blown them up to national importance."

"But I don't think that this is a national problem," he said.

Later in the same off-record session, Mitchell had some curious remarks on union democracy:

"I am not at all sure that union democracy will be beneficial to the interests of the employer. Basically a union is oligarchy. (Webster: Oligarchy—rule by a few.) You could have anarchy if you instituted complete, ideal democracy in unions."

One of the labor experts at the Columbia seminar proposed to Mitchell that a labor extension service be set up to train union members in exercising their rights. He commented: "Until we get more education, anything else is a kind of inadequate band-aid."

This was Mitchell's answer: "What you say is fine. But living in a nonacademic world, I must say that it is impractical.

"I can't imagine getting any money for such an idea as long as Congress is controlled by a combination of Midwestern Republicans and Southern Democrats. I must live with the practical world."

2. By September Mitchell was making his "go slow on legislation" speeches publicly. He made much the same kind of pitch to a labor seminar in New York.

3. But in mid-October he told the Union League Club in New York that he would ask Congress to enact laws forcing secret ballot union elections and outlawing blackmail picketing.

4. In December he gave the AFL–CIO convention at Atlantic City a preview of his labor-law requests. They included not only the protection of union funds, but also:

Detailed provisions to enforce union democracy.

Make money-handling union leaders subject to suit by members.

Require union leaders and employers to report financial transactions that might involve conflict of interest.

Make it a felony for employers or unionists to make or receive payments to influence the actions of either.

Give the Labor Secretary broad powers to investigate the accuracy of required reports.

Impose fines and jail for individual violators.

Make embezzlement of union funds a Federal offense.

Create a Commissioner of Labor Reports who would exercise the investigative and subpena powers of the Secretary.

Amend secondary boycott provisions of Taft-Hartley and ban blackmail picketing.

In addition to all this, the Secretary was proposing a welfare and pension bill which would force complete reporting of the handling of these funds by unions and employers.

5. Nothing more was heard from Secretary Mitchell until April 24 when California Republican Senator WILLIAM KNOWLAND tried to tack his own labor proposals onto a separate welfare and pension bill. After the Knowland move, Mitchell called for the Senate to use the administration proposals instead of the Knowland suggestions.

End result of the April go-around was that the Democratic leadership in the Senate promised they would come up with a labor bill in this session, but wanted the pension-welfare part of the program to go through separately. And, it did.

6. Early in June, after the Senate Labor Committee reported out a bill covering most of Mitchell's proposals, the Labor Secretary almost scuttled the whole effort.

From Geneva, Switzerland, where he was attending an international labor meeting, Mitchell blasted the committee bill as loaded with "imperfections, omissions, or loopholes" that would make it "almost impossible to administer" and would give union members "illusory protection."

7. The bill did survive this blast, though it teetered badly. In the Senate debate some 30 amendments were made to the committee bill.

Most of the important amendments were designed to meet Mitchell objections. One established his "Commissioner of Labor Reports," and another gave him subpena powers in investigations enforcing the bill's reporting provisions.

The Senate approved the Kennedy-Ives bill, 88 to 1.

Mitchell called it reasonably satisfactory but complained that it still needed changes. One complaint was that the bill gave him "no investigatory powers."

8. After that the Secretary sat on his hands until Senator KENNEDY blasted the NAM, the chamber of commerce, and a few other groups for killing the labor bill.

Mitchell retorted that Democratic Speaker of the House SAM RAYBURN had killed it by holding the Senate bill on his desk "for 40 days and 40 nights" before referring it to committee.

When RAYBURN finally called the bill up for a vote in the House last week. Mitchell did nothing to try to push it through.

By his actions one could only conclude that he decided no legislation was preferable to the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Still, he was one of the first to urge—after Republicans and southern Democrats killed the suspension vote—that "Congress should enact a sound labor bill."

The Secretary is open to indictment not so much from the record as from an absence of record. Nowhere is there evidence of any real attempt by Mitchell to push for labor legislation.

Yes, he made administration recommendations as any Labor Secretary would have in the present situation. But there is no indication he tried to work with members of his party or with the Democrats in a sincere effort to effect labor legislation.

Whenever he has appeared it has been to criticize, to knock down the programs that were being proposed. He was great at issuing statements, but somewhat negligent when it came to positive action.

No, Secretary Mitchell didn't kill the bill by himself. He had a great deal of help from legitimate as well as corrupt unionists, from business groups, and from others.

But his hands are not as clean as his pious pronouncements would lead you to believe.

Hon. George Shuford

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL G. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned that my good friend, Congressman GEORGE SHUFORD, was retiring from the Congress after the close of this session. My father, Dwight L. Rogers, who represented the Sixth District of Florida for many years, counted Judge SHUFORD as one of his close friends, and it has meant a great deal to me to continue this warm friendship. His advice and counsel have indeed been invaluable.

Judge SHUFORD represents the 12th District of North Carolina which embraces the beautiful, mountainous section of the State and which many residents of the Sixth District of Florida count as their second home. He has rendered an invaluable service to his district and served it ably and well. His fine service will be greatly missed by all of the residents of his district, as well as the entire State of North Carolina.

I join with all of his many friends here in wishing for him a full return to health and many good wishes to him and his fine family for continued happiness.

Defeat of Labor Bill Is Blow to Public Welfare

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD a recent editorial commenting on the defeat of the Kennedy-Ives labor-reform bill which was published in several papers in central California.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Sacramento Bee, the Modesto Bee, and the Fresno Bee of August 20, 1958]

DEFEAT OF LABOR BILL IS BLOW TO PUBLIC WELFARE

The public may thank shoddy politics and powerful self-interest for the continuation of its helplessness in the face of the revelations of criminal elements and sharp practices in some labor unions.

Such is the price the people, the majority of honest and dedicated labor leaders and millions of rank-and-file workers will pay for the defeat of the labor bill by Congress this week.

In California the people may thank Congressman PATRICK J. HILLINGS, Republican candidate for State attorney general, for aiding in the defeat of the bill, which offered the only chance at this session of Congress to do anything about the abuses in organized labor exposed by Senator JOHN L. MCCLELLAN'S racket investigation committee.

HILLINGS did not vote on the measure. To make his evasion complete, he did not pair with another Congressman, a device which enables a lawmaker to cast his vote even though he is absent.

Democratic Speaker of the House SAM RAYBURN refused to bring the labor bill up until it could be presented on the floor under suspension of the rules, a practice which limits debate and forecloses amendments.

But RAYBURN had good reason to think the bill would be pigeonholed or made excessively repressive if he followed the normal process of sending it immediately to the House Labor and Education Committee. That group is chairmaned by the strongly antiunion Con-

gressman GRAHAM A. BARDEN, of North Carolina.

The Eisenhower administration did a sudden switch on the bill, attacking it as weak and deficient. Even such conservative publications as Newsweek have called this attack a studied effort to halt the presidential aspiration of Democratic Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY, of Massachusetts, one of the authors of the legislation.

The Republican coauthor Senator IRVING M. IVES, of New York, bitterly attributes the bill's defeat in large measure to the false propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Retail Federation, the teamsters union, and the United Mine Workers. He called these opposition forces an unholy alliance.

The American people know a decisive number of Congressmen refused to protect the public and the rank and file of workers against subversion by politics and special interests.

Brief Filed in the Supreme Court

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. W. FULBRIGHT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the issues involved in the proceeding before the Supreme Court concerning a delay in integration of Central High School in my State are so crucial to the future of the educational systems of many areas of our Nation, that I have requested the permission of the Supreme Court to file a brief expressing my views on the subject. I ask that the brief be printed in full in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the brief was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IN THE SUPREME COURT ON THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST SPECIAL TERM 1958—JOHN AARON, ET AL., PETITIONERS, V. WILLIAM G. COOPER, ET AL., MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LITTLE ROCK, ARK., INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, AND VIRGIL T. BLOSSOM, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, RESPONDENTS

BRIEF OF J. W. FULBRIGHT AMICUS CURIAE

It is not the purpose here to burden the record of this Court by a lengthy repetition of the facts or the legal principles developed by the attorneys for the respondents and in the opinions of the lower courts. The indulgence of this Court is respectfully asked to hear an individual who is deeply troubled for the future peace and happiness of the people of Arkansas and of this Nation, of all races and all creeds.

Special indulgence of this Court is requested to the arguments herein set forth, not because I am a legal expert of a social scientist, but simply because for more than 50 years, I have lived among the people of Arkansas, and for more than 15 years, I have represented them in the Congress of the United States, from which experience I claim some intimate knowledge of local conditions and of the mental and spiritual landscape against which the people of Arkansas live and move.

The people of Arkansas are as law abiding, as respectful of the traditions of our Anglo-Saxon heritage as are their fellow Americans; they abhor anarchy and disorder. In truth, until the recent violence, it had ben 30 years since racial disorder had troubled the people of Arkansas.

From the complete destruction of their economy during the War Between the States, the people of Arkansas have slowly rebuilt their fortunes and their standing in the Nation. It may be that they are more sensitive to criticism than is the average American.

By way of emphasis, I call the attention of this Court to certain considerations involved in the pending matter.

This Court has said the "constitutional principle" involved in the decision of *Brown* v. *Board of Education* (347 U. S. 483 (1954)), "may require solution of varied local school problems."

"Courts will have to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good faith implementation of the governing constitutional principles. Because of their proximity to local conditions * * * the courts which originally heard these cases can best perform this judicial appraisal." *Brown* v. *Board of Education* (349 U. S. 294, 299 (1955)).

The Court directed that the district courts should be guided by equitable principles, which, it said, traditionally had been "characterized by a practical flexibility in shaping its remedies and by a facility for adjusting and reconciling public and private needs" (id. at 300).

Judge Harry J. Lemley, of the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas, is the judge who is, in the words of the court, in proximity to local conditions and he has found positively and unequivocally that the Little Rock School Board has in good faith attempted to comply with the rulings of this Court in the Brown decisions, *Brown* v. *Board of Education*, supra, but that conditions are so chaotic that a delay should be granted the Litttle Rock School Board in order to enable calmer spirits to find a way to conform to the principles enunciated by this Court.

A review of the decisions of Judge Lemley and the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals leaves little doubt that the educational processes at Central High School were disrupted to an incalculable extent notwithstanding the good-faith efforts of the school board to comply with this Court's general rule in the first Brown decision. See *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (Civil No. 3113, D. Ark., June 20 1958); *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (Civil No. —, 8th Cir., August 18, 1958).

Judge Lemley, in his attempt to interpret and carry out the mandate of this court in the second Brown decision, determined that these disruptive conditions were intolerable. The circuit court of appeals did not deny this. Indeed, the opinion of the court seems to reinforce it. In summarizing the 11 events of the school year, the court said that, in general, "there was bedlam and turmoil in and upon the school premises, outside of the classrooms." *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (Civil No. —, 8th Cir., August 18, 1958). The court elsewhere, and in general, conceded that the normal educational processes were disturbed.

This Court in the first Brown decision (347 U. S. 483 at 493), observed that "education is perhaps the most important function of State and local governments." If this is true, then is not the primary duty of the school board that of providing proper public education? What more can the board do than that which it has done; that is, to attempt in good faith to provide that which it is its duty to provide, and which it cannot do under these circumstances?

The circuit court of appeals in its decision washed its hands of this question; that is, how white and Negro children can be accorded public education in compliance with this Court's ruling in the first Brown decision, without bedlam and turmoil.

"It is not the province of this court," said the circuit court of appeals, "to advise the board as to the means of implementing integration in the Little Rock schools." *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (8th Cir., supra). Whose province is it? Is it not the province of equity, to which this court was committed by the second Brown decision, to adapt its statement of constitutional principles to the purposes, functions, and abilities of the institution to which those principles are suddenly to apply—that is, the public-school systems of the South?

What, indeed, is the purpose of entrusting equitable jurisdiction to local Federal district courts, if it is not to permit an appraisal of what can be done to comply with the orders of this court in the light of good faith efforts of local-school boards?

The circuit court gave no answer to this dilemma.

"Mindful as we are that the incidents which occurred within Central High School produced a situation which adversely affected normal educational processes, we nevertheless are compelled to hold that such incidents are insufficient to constitute a legal basis for suspension of the plan to integrate. * * * To hold otherwise would result in accession to the demands of insurrectionists or rioters." *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (8th Cir., supra).

While this statement, which surely is the essence of the decision, has validity as a general rule, how can it be adapted as pointing a way out of the dilemma of the school board? What guidance does it give to those who wish to abide by their duty to furnish adequate educational opportunities without defying this court? Of what value is equitable jurisdiction if it cannot adapt the otherwise immutable law to the needs of the parties, the particular circumstances and the function of the institutions affected. This last, it should be remembered, is to provide adequate public education.

I suggest that the circuit court of appeals was unduly preoccupied by the violent and unlawful acts of individual citizens and failed to give proper weight to the equitable nature of the proceeding and to the further fact that there was involved not simply the violence of individual citizens, but, in the words of an eminent commentator and historian, "a conflict between two sovereignties—between the State government and the Federal Government." (Washington Post and Times Herald, Aug. 26, 2958, p. A13, col. 3.)

I believe it is true that this conflict "poses problems which go far beyond, and are quite different from, the problems of dealing with lawless mobs. They are problems which are insoluble by exhortation, or by Federal injunction and law suits in the Federal courts. For the essential issue is the refusal of lawful State governments to accept the validity of a Federal law" (ibid.).

Chief Judge Archibald K. Gardner, of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, in his dissenting memorandum observed that "the action of Judge Lemley was based on realities, and on conditions rather than theories." *Aaron* v. *Cooper* (8th Cir., supra).

The meaningful realities of this situation are that due to unexpected developments of an unprecedented nature, this court's original objective of procuring for Negro children education on an integrated basis cannot be provided under existing circumstances. Time is desperately needed to enable the authorities concerned to find an adjustment of this conflict.

No decision which this court can make will assure the rights of the Negro children more effectively than those decisions which it has heretofore rendered. In spite of the full force of the executive power of the Federal Government, even the use of the Armed Forces of the United States, the children did not and cannot enjoy a better, not even as good an opportunity for education under the conditions of turmoil and bedlam which result from such extreme measures. The education of all children, white and Negro, suffers from such disturbed, abnormal conditions.

The argument that to accept the decision of the district court for a delay of 2½ years is an abandonment of the integration

decision of this Court is without merit. Such an argument takes no account of the difference between the enunciation of constitutional doctrine, and the application of that doctrine through the principles of equity. More importantly, it takes no account of the obligation of the courts to adapt their powers to the purposes for which the institution or activity affected by those powers exists. The court has stated, "Courts of equity may, and frequently do, go much farther both to give and withhold relief in furtherance of the public interest than they are accustomed to go when only private interests are involved." *Virginian Railway Co. v. Federation* (300 U. S. 515, 552 (1937)).

It has become an axiom that the processes of education—and in this country, public education—offer the solution, if any is to be found, whereby men of different races may learn to abide one another, each in the full enjoyment of his rights. If this is agreed, then the systems of education must be respected, and social experimentation in them made tolerable to their purposes.

If I may repeat, this Court has observed that public education is the most important function of State and local governments. (*Brown v. Board of Education* (347 U. S. 483, 493).) To the extent that the school systems are successful, it is because local school boards, administrators, and teachers make them so. In this controversy, they are acknowledged to be men of good will. But if they are not supported by the courts, when acting in good faith, how can men of good will be expected to continue to function? It can be expected that the control of local school boards will fall into the hands of radicals and fanatics. Then neither the processes of justice nor education would be served.

The circuit court of appeals, in its opinion, had much to say about the activities of persons and governments outside this case. While these forces may be a part of the history of the case, and even if the Court deems them responsible for the present circumstances, neither their recollection nor the courts' despair of them afford the school board any solution to the problem of how to conduct public education in an acknowledged atmosphere of bedlam and turmoil. The Court's refusal to support the good faith position of the board can only intensify the effect of those outside forces. And, at least, for the present, they are beyond the reach of this Court.

The chief judge of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, in a passage of profound wisdom, said: "For centuries there had been no intimate social relations between the white and colored races in the section referred to as the South. There had been no integration in the schools, and that practice had the sanction of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as constitutionally legal. It had become a way of life in that section of the country, and it is not strange that this long-established cherished practice could not suddenly be changed without resistance. Such changes, if successful, are usually accomplished by evolution rather than revolution, and time, patience, and forbearance are important elements in effecting all radical changes." (*Aaron v. Cooper*, 8th Circuit, supra (dissenting memorandum).)

That former Justice Brandeis of this Court would have agreed with the reasoning of Judge Gardner is evident from his statement in Goldman's The Words of Justice Brandeis ((1952) at p. 116): "No law can be effective which does not take into consideration the conditions of the community for which it is designed; no law can be a good law—every law must be a bad law—that remains unenforced."

The failure of the majority of the circuit court to take note of these truths, in Judge Gardner's dissenting opinion, suggests that the members of the court are not familiar with the traditions, the cultural patterns, the way of life of our Southern States. Indeed it seems clear that implicit in this whole matter is a tragic misunderstanding of fundamental human instincts and impulses.

The people of Arkansas endure against a background not without certain pathological aspects. They are marked in some ways by a strange disproportion inherited from the age of Negro slavery. The whites and Negroes of Arkansas are equally prisoners of their environment. No one knows what either of them might have been under other circumstances. Certainly, no one of them has ever been free with respect to racial relationship in the sense that the Vermonter, say, has been free. The society of each is conditioned by the other's presence. Each carries a catalog of things not to be mentioned. Each moves through an intricate ritual of evasions, of make-believe, and suppressions. In Arkansas, one finds a relationship among men without counterpart on this continent, except in similar southern States. All this is the legacy of an ancient and melancholy history.

Under the circumstances, it is inevitable that there should have come into being what one might call a southern mind. And it is a grave error, it seems to me, to fail to realize that there is a southern mind. G. M. Young, the English historian, observed that it was dangerous for Victorian England to fail to see that time and circumstance had created an Irish mind; and it was also dangerous to fail to learn the idiom in which that mind * * * expressed itself; and to understand that what we could never remember, Ireland could never forget.

History tells us that race memories long endure. They are perpetuated in myths, and monuments, and a mother's lullaby. They are sentimental and emotional and when stirred up, they become irrational.

We are confronted here with a problem, novel and unprecedented in the history of our country and extraordinarily complex. In our congenital optimism, we Americans believe, or affect to believe, that social questions of the greatest difficulty may be solved through the discovery and application of a sovereign remedy that will forever dispose of the problem. Yet all this flies in the face of human experience. Thus, for example, a so-called Jewish problem has endured for more than 2,000 years. The Roman Catholic-Protestant problem has similarly endured since the Reformation, and one might add that the Islam-Christian problem and the Hindu-Muslim problem, among many others, plague various groups of men in this and in other countries. Millions of lives have been sacrificed to these problems and the end is not yet.

I would suggest, then, that the problem of school integration in Arkansas is more likely—bearing in mind that flesh and blood is weak and frail—to yield to the slow conversion of the human heart than to remedies of a more urgent nature.

In this general context, we must observe a constant in the affairs of men. It is this: When their ancient social convictions are profoundly violated, or when sudden change is attempted to be imposed upon attitudes or principles deeply imbedded within them by inheritance, tradition, or enviroment, they are likely to react almost as by involuntary reflex, and often violently.

These reflections and the inferences which may be drawn therefrom, at least as they pertain to the problem which presently confronts this court, recall to mind the words of a profound scholar, Morris R. Cohen, who wrote as follows:

"The clericalist and the legalist have an undue advantage in identifying their causes with those of religion and law, causes for which humanity is always willing to make extreme sacrifices. But that identity is not complete is seen clearly in the career of Jesus of Nazareth. In the days of Jesus, both clericalism and legalism were represented by the Pharisees, who carried the legalist idea into religion, and wished to control all life by minute regulations similar to those which governed the life of the high priest. To make the life of every individual as holy as that of the high priest was indeed a noble ideal. Yet it was also deadening through the mass of casuistry to which it gave rise. Jesus' protest that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath, cuts the foundation of all legalism and clericalism. It makes us see the profound foolishness of those who, like Cato, would adhere to the law even though the Republic be thereby destroyed. Without a legal order and some ministry of religious insight, the path to anarchy and worldliness is, indeed, dangerously shortened. But without a realization of the essential limitations of legalism and clericalism, there is no way of defending the free human or spiritual life from fanaticism and superstition" (M. R. Cohen, Law and the Social Order; Essays in Legal Philosophy, pp. 160–161 (1933)).

For the reasons herein set forth, it is urged that this court deny the application of petitioners.

Respectfully submitted.

LEE WILLIAMS,
Attorney for J. W. Fulbright.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 27, 1958.*

Public Hearings for Public Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 7, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I direct the attention of our colleagues to the following unsolicited letter which came to me from the Richfield State Bank of Richfield, Minn.:

RICHFIELD STATE BANK,
Richfield, Minn., August 7, 1958.

Representative ABRAHAM J. MULTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MULTER: I was very pleased to read recently that you are offering legislation which would require all proceedings before Federal agencies on chartering, branching, insuring or Reserve membership admissions of banks would become matters of public records. As I understand, you would require mandatory advertisement of such considerations running at least 15 days preceding the hearing.

I highly applaud your step and wish you success. Our bank was chartered 11 years ago. Three times during our early years we ran into problems brought about by the fact that national banks did not require a public hearing. For awhile I worked with the Independent Bankers Association at Sauk Centre, Minn. I was fully convinced that many monopolistic moves were accomplished under cover by aggressive legislative banking interests because there was no public hearing. I feel that bringing these matters out in the open could never do harm, and would usually bring about a better balance of banking within an area.

I hope you will put all of your energies to the passage of this important legislation. It would do a great deal to help maintain the independent banks of our country.

Very truly yours,

W. G. KIRCHNER.

I am hopeful that in the next Congress we will be able to enact legislation along

the line of my bill referred to by my correspondent, which will require notice to the public and hearings with reference to applications for the establishment of banks, branches of banks, and the like.

Banks are quasi-public institutions and a supervisory authority should treat them as such. Their operation concerns not the bank managers but the general public, which includes the depositors and the stockholders. The American way, the democratic way, demands public hearings on matters which concern the public.

The Declaration of Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks I am inserting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excellent Fourth of July address delivered this year at Watergate, Washington, D. C., by our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

I believe all who read it will find it inspirational. He speaks of the values, moral and spiritual, that have made this the greatest country in all history of mankind.

The address follows:

This 4th day of July 1958 is a day of remembrance. But it is even more a day of challenge.

What is it that we commemorate here today? Is it a document—a momentous event in Philadelphia July 4, 1776?

Yes, but much more than a document or an event.

Today we commemorate courage. One hundred and eighty-two years ago 56 men signed the Declaration of Independence knowing they might well be fastening the hangman's noose around their own necks. That was courage.

Today we commemorate the birth of political freedom. The founders of this Nation believed man had the right to be free and the right to grow in every aspect of his being. They believed "it is not right that any man should be in bondage one to another." They believed that men are capable of self-government and that it is the job of government to protect freedom and foster growth.

Today we commemorate faith. Where did the rights of man come from? From the God of Heaven. "Men," states the Declaration, "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." The founders of this Republic had deeply spiritual beliefs. Their concept of man had a solidly religious foundation.

Today we commemorate prayerfulness, for the founders were prayerful men. When Washington was desperately hard pressed at Valley Forge, his men found him on his knees begging for guidance and aid. Later, it became the custom to open deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of 1887 with morning prayer. This Nation has a spiritual foundation.

Courage, freedom, faith, and prayerfulness. These we commemorate this Independence Day.

But this July 4 is even more a day of challenge.

In country after country today, faith in moral principle is ruthlessly ridiculed. The belief that man has inalienable rights is rudely shaken. Godless men have seized power over one-third of the world's people. With iron fists they hammer down all who would oppose them in God's name or in the name of humanity.

Let us have no illusions about this. Their purpose is not alone to enslave us—they want to bury us.

What we face today is not just cold war, not just a struggle for the control of land, sea, air, and even outer space, but total competition for the control of men's minds. Unless we meet it and defeat it, we shall almost inevitably one day face total destruction.

Where communism prevails, faith, freedom, morality, and religion die.

We believe in an allwise Creator. Godless Communists hold that everything in existence came about as a result of ceaseless motion among the forces of nature.

We believe in the dignity of man. They hold that human beings are but graduate beasts.

We believe in a moral code. They hold that there is no such thing as innate right or wrong.

We believe in religion as a mode of life resulting from our faith in God. They hold that all religion must be overthrown because it inhibits the spirit of world revolution.

There is no compromise with evil such as this.

Can we meet the challenge? Yes, we can, through steadfast dedication to eternal principles of right.

True, the Iron Curtain countries are making great strides under forced draft. But science and technology have always flowered best where freedom prevailed. We know what freedom can produce in benefits to all people. Our free enterprise system is living evidence of the abundant fruits of freedom.

Ours is a more classless society by far than can be found anywhere back of the Iron Curtain. Here a workman off the job is hardly distinguishable from a high salaried executive. The office boy shaves with the same kind of razor as the tycoon. The little house in the valley has the same kind of heating and light as the mansion on the hill.

In a moment we shall see a display of fireworks. Let it symbolize the fire of devotion to freedom rekindled in the hearts of all of us.

Yes, let it symbolize a reaffirmation of patriotism, for this is a patriotic day. But patriotism is more than flag waving and fireworks. It is how we respond to public issues. If we ask only, "What's in this proposal for me?—what do I get out of it?"—we're not patriotic and we're not very good citizens. But if we ask, "Is this right?—is it good for the American people?—would it preserve and strengthen our freedom?"—then we deserve to stand in the company of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Patriotism is trying always to give a little more to the Nation than we receive.

This year we celebrate the centennial of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Half a century ago he said, "We hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men."

With God's help, the light of high resolve in the eyes of the American people must never be dimmed. Our freedom must—and will—be preserved.

Our problems today call for greatness and courage just as insistently as did the era of 1776. Just as then, a new age is dawning today. The world has suddenly become so small that all nations and all men are next-door neighbors. Just as our great-grandfathers of 182 years ago stood proudly for freedom in their new-dawning era, so today we must steel ourselves to the building of an era in which liberty can truly live.

Here in our free land let us preserve a true climate in which men can grow. Here with Lincoln we san say: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master." And here we can add, "But I will be free, free to worship, free to speak, free to grow."

This is a choice land—choice above all others. Blessed by the Almighty, our forebears have made and kept it so. It will continue to be a land of freedom and liberty as long as we are able and willing to advance in the light of sound and enduring principles of right. To sacrifice such principles for momentary expediency—often selfishly motivated—is to endanger our noble heritage and is unworthy of this great American people.

With each of you, I love this Nation. It is my firm belief that the God of Heaven guided the Founding Fathers in establishing it for His particular purposes. But God's purpose is to build people of character, not physical monuments to their material accumulations.

Our challenge is to keep America strong—strong economically, strong socially, and, above all, spiritually strong—so that our way of life may endure.

Daniel Webster said: "God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it." The future of this choice land demands more than sound fiscal and economic policies—important though these are. Nations that truly love freedom love God. History is replete with examples of once powerful nations that have forgotten God. No nation ripened in iniquity can long endure. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people" (Proverbs 14: 34).

Our forefathers gave birth to the ideal of freedom. Our fathers nourished and defended that heritage. Like them, we are resolved to make faith, morality, and freedom the vital forces of daily living, and because of this heritage and this resolution we shall climb through the years to new heights of well-being, strength, and peace. Then let us here and now rededicate ourselves to the unfinished task remaining before us. This Nation, under God, conceived in liberty, must and will have a new birth of freedom.

God grant it may be so I humbly pray.

Hon. Karl M. LeCompte

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BEN F. JENSEN
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I heartily concur in all the compliments that have been paid to our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa, KARL LECOMPTE, who was elected to the Congress on the same day in 1938 as was I.

To know KARL as I know him is to respect him, and admire his high qualities, not only as a statesman of the highest order, but also as a gentleman; honest in all his dealings with his fellow man, and a true friend and patriot.

KARL told me how very difficult he found it not to be a candidate again, but finally he decided to retire after his long service of 20 years here in the Congress. Congressman LECOMPTE served his people well and with great distinction, always doing that which in his heart he felt was best for them and their children,

not only for today but for the future. We can ill afford to lose such a man in the Halls of Congress.

However, he leaves his duties here with the very best wishes of his multitude of friends. All that is enjoyable and pleasing and good in life is my personal wish for those dear friends, KARL and Dorothy LeCompte.

Trinity River Seems To Run Into the Potomac

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on August 15, the Poe powerhouse on the Feather River was dedicated and put into operation. This plant has a generating capacity of 106,000 kilowatts, and together with the other plants of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. on the north fork of the beautiful Feather River Canyon in California, will bring their total hydro generating capacity on this river at the end of 1958 to 640,000 kilowatts.

Hydro plants built by this company on this river alone have enriched the local area in the last decade by $150 million worth of taxable private investment.

Despite all of this hydro development on this and other rivers, the Trinity partnership proposal has been bottled up in committee.

Trinity partnership is not an issue of public against private power, it is simply an issue of whether power generation in connection with reclamation projects should aid water development and all taxpayers generally or whether such power development should result in a giveaway to only the favored few such as the Sacramento Municipal Utility District.

As Mr. Sutherland said at the dedication of Poe powerhouse, "Here on the Feather River we have an example of a power resource locally developed for maximum local benefits. Fortunately, the Feather River runs into the valley below to serve other local interests. It is too bad that the Trinity River seems to be running into the Potomac."

The address of Norman R. Sutherland, president of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., dedicating Poe powerhouse, Feather River, August 15, 1958, follows:

THE POWERFUL FEATHER

(An address by Norman R. Sutherland, president, Pacific Gas & Electric Co., dedicating Poe Powerhouse, Feather River, August 15, 1958)

Eight years ago many of you gathered with us a few miles upstream on this powerful Feather River to dedicate the Cresta and Rock Creek projects.

It is my honor today—just as it was then, in May of 1950—to dedicate a new Pacific Gas & Electric Co. powerplant to the better and more leisurely living of the people we have the privilege to serve, and to the prosperity of their enterprises.

It seems incumbent upon a dedicating minister to indulge in certain comparisons. These require reciting some statistics, a sin which I shall try to commit only in the second degree.

This new Poe powerplant has a generating capacity of 106,000 kilowatts. Upstream our new Butte Valley and Caribou II projects will add another 145,000 kilowatts before the end of this year. Together these three new plants are adding 251,000 kilowatts at an investment of $80 million. In 1950, Cresta and Rock Creek added 180,000 kilowatts for $62 million. Thus, in less than a decade we have installed 431,000 kilowatts along this river and the local area has been enriched by $150 million worth of taxable private investment.

Our total capacity on the North Fork of the Feather River at the end of this year will be 640,000 kilowatts. Later, with the Belden project completed, our kilowatt capacity in Pacific Gas & Electric Co. plants on this stream will exceed three quarters of a million.

Over on the South Fork we have been working cooperatively for several years with the Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation District, arranging a multipurpose project which will cost some $55 million. It will provide 180,000 acre-feet of new water storage and 85,000 kilowatts of new power capacity. We will purchase the power from the District at a price which will meet the project operating costs and which will pay off the District's investment, over a 50-year period.

This is the same kind of cooperative arrangement we worked out with the South San Joaquin and Oakdale Irrigation Districts for the very successful tri-dam project on the Stanislaus River. It was this cooperation which made the tri-dam project financially feasible.

Another arrangement of this sort is shaping up on the Middle Fork of the Feather where the Richvale Irrigation District proposes to construct an irrigation project. There is a power potential of more than 200,000 kilowatts on the Middle Fork. We are working with Richvale toward a cooperative program to assure that the water project will receive maximum financial aid from the power potential.

Downstream from these tributaries, the State of California's proposed Oroville dam and afterbay will develop 530,000 kilowatts. With these additions, the Feather River and its tributaries will have more than 1¼ million kilowatts installed. That amount of force makes this Feather River wonderland one of the most wondrous electric powerlands in all the world.

Because so many of you friends of ours in this area have grown up with us, and we with you, you may be interested in reviewing some of the developments in Pacafic Gas & Electric power generation since we last met together here 8 years ago. That was 5 years after nuclear fission ended the Pacific war and opened the Atomic Age. It was the year when the Communist conspiracy came to a boil in the Far East and spilled across the 38th parallel in Korea.

At that time Pacific Gas & Electric was emerging from a basically hydroclectric era. Waterpower then provided 85 percent of the electric energy supplied to our customers. Steam-electric power was used primarily for peak loads and standby. This situation is rapidly reversing. In 1961, when construction now underway is completed, steam will predominate, supplying 60 percent of the energy.

There are several reasons for the change in the hydro steam ratio; technological advances in steam design for one thing; and for another, the fact that the more economic hydro sites are already developed or planned.

Back in 1950 our largest steam unit was 100,000 kilowatts. By 1954 we had found steam units of 165,000 kilowatts best for our system. Today we have 7 such units, but we since have adopted 325,000-kilowatt steam units as standard for future additions. These units are 3¼ times as large as our largest unit just 8 years ago. Two units of this size are now being added to our Pittsburgh plant. In 1961, when they are both in service, that 1 plant will have more capacity than we had in all 69 plants on the P. G. & E. system in 1939.

These have been exciting developments for us. We wouldn't expect you to share our interest in like degree, but there have been some other things going on which you may find have more glamour—for instance, our advance in the field of atomic-electric power.

Ever since the door first was opened for private enterprise to participate, P. G. & E. has been active in atomic-electric research and development. Last October we and our associate in the Vallecitos project, the General Electric Co., generated the first all-privately financed atomic-electric energy anywhere.

Four months later we announced that P. G. & E. believed it had broken the economic barrier to useful atomic electricity and that we were preparing to build a 60,000-kilowatt atomic plant near Eureka. Our studies convince us that we can make atomic electricity there as economically as we can make or deliver electricity from conventional steam plants, and we are investing $20 million to prove it.

This achievement is occurring several years ahead of the time when atomic power was generally predicted to become economic. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission praised P. G. & E. highly for its pioneering research and development in the field of atomic power.

Equally important, to our way of thinking, is the fact that P. G. & E. is making its advances toward useful atomic electricity without subsidy of any kind. We believe the two go together—pioneering achievement and private enterprise. We believe we will be successful in our continuing efforts to reduce even more the costs of using atomic fuel to generate electricity.

Another development with some glamour to it is our recent proposal to develop electricity with steam from the geysers of Sonoma County. Just 3 weeks ago we signed a letter of intent to erect a 12,500-kilowatt thermal powerplant at the site of the geysers and to operate it with steam from nature's magmatic boiler plant inside the earth.

This geyser plant will be all privately financed, too, and this move into the geothermal field is another of a long and growing list of P. G. & E. firsts.

New developments, whether in the hydro, steam, atomic, or geothermal fields, keep "stars in the eyes" of our engineers. They do not rest until they convert their starry dreams into practical and economic realities. I suspect they won't be satisfied until they have put solar energy to work generating electricity, and perhaps the winds and tides, too.

Today we are completing the newest link in the P. G. & E. chain of reservoirs and plants on the Feather River. We have here a major power development constructed entirely under the free-enterprise system, the system which has made our Nation great and our people the envy of most of the peoples of the world.

Over the years, the company's Feather River development has created jobs for thousands. It has contributed permanent benefits to irrigation, flood control, and recreation.

It has brought economic electricty to the homes, farms, and industries of northern and central California. This has been done with no subsidy from the Nation's taxpayers. In fact it has assisted taxpayers—Federal, State, and local.

Much of this development lies in Plumas County. As many of you may know, P. G. & E. pays 63 percent of all the property taxes in Plumas County. Our taxpayments in Plumas and Butte Counties com-

bined amounted to approximately $3 million last year—nearly a third of all the property taxes collected in the two counties. If this Feather River electric system were not a private-enterprise development, most of this tax revenue would be lost. The rest of the taxpayers would have to make up the loss by paying higher taxes on their homes and business properties, or your local governmental services would have to be curtailed drastically.

We would be happy if all hydroelectric projects could be constructed in their entirety under the free-enterprise, taxpaying, economic system. However, there are water projects where the cost of power would be greater than power generated by alternate means; namely, modern steamplants at or near large-load centers. Naturally, then, that hydro power is not economic.

Under such conditions, our company makes every effort to help develop the related water resources through cooperative arrangements. We offer and commit ourselves to pay for the power an amount equal to the cost of obtaining equivalent power from the most economic alternate source. Power thereby provides the maximum financial assistance for the water development. And this is done at no incremental cost to our electric customers.

This is our formula for providing assistance in the development of our State's water resources. Such cooperative development is not new to P. G. & E. We commenced this activity 35 years ago.

In the hydroelectric field we have cooperative arrangements with Thermalito, Nevada, Oakdale, South San Joaquin, Turlock, Merced, and Oroville-Wyandotte Irrigation Districts, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the city of San Francisco, the United States engineers, and the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

In the steam-electric field we have cooperative arrangements at the refineries of the Union, Shell, and Tidewater oil companies in the San Francisco-East Bay area.

In the nuclear field we have a cooperative atomic-electric plant in association with the General Electric Co. at Vallecitos.

And now in the geothermal field we have a similar plan with the Magma and Thermal companies for developing the power potential of the geysers.

We long have provided this kind and other assistance for water projects in our service territory. We continue to offer such assistance for water-supply projects in northern and central California proposed for construction by local, State, or Federal agencies.

This is exactly what our proposal is for joint development of the Trinity River project. There, as many of you know, we have offered to pay full value for the falling water made available by the Federal irrigation project.

Under the cooperative plan, the company would build and pay for the power facilities, pay taxes on them and their operations, and market the power at State-regulated rates over the company's regional system, which serves nearly 7 million Californians. This would make an asset out of the falling-water byproduct of the Trinity irrigation project.

Joint development would benefit the Federal Government, the State, counties, taxpayers, and water users. It would help materially to encourage more water-conservation developments in California and further the State water plan.

On the other hand, the proposed all-Federal Trinity project would make the power feature an economic liability instead of an asset, and it would be charged to the expense of the Central Valley project.

Here on the Feather River we have an example of power resource locally developed for maximum local benefits. Fortunately, the Feather River runs into the valley below to serve other local interests. It's too bad that the Trinity River seems to be running into the Potomac.

California needs maximum revenues from power to assist irrigation development. The California water plan calls for the ultimate construction of 376 new reservoirs, with a total capacity of 77 million acre-feet, and hundreds of miles of canals to transport water from areas of surplus to areas of deficiency. The proposed storage capacity is nearly four times that now built or under construction. This program eventually will be required to supply over 40 million acre-feet of water a year for irrigation. The State water plan is now estimated to cost $12 billion.

We firmly believe that the earliest construction of needed water-conservation projects at the lowest cost can be accomplished by the kind of cooperation I have described here today.

We make no secret of our pride in our power development of the Feather River. We are always coming up here to look at it and to show it off to others.

Today Poe powerhouse joins the P. G. & E. system. It is my pleasure to dedicate these works to the continued growth of our great State of California and to the continuing welfare of you for whom this development by private enterprise is another local asset.

As the 85th Congress Fades Into Time—Historians Take Up Where We Withdrew

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the hour is growing near when I will return home, completing my stewardship in Washington for the 2d session of the 85th Congress. This has been the hardest working peacetime Congress in the entire history of our country. We have appropriated more money for more purposes than ever before, except during the war years of 1940–45—most of it in an effort to head off the continuing effects of the depression and it now begins to look like we may have succeeded, in spite of the many points of opposition put up from the Republican side.

We met at 12 noon on January 7 and adjourned at 4:11 a. m. on August 24, 1958. During this time we considered more than 6,000 bills and resolutions from both Houses of Congress. This meant many hours in committee hearings and debates on the House floor, and many more hours in my office, working on the things that could have a direct effect on each of us in the coming months and years.

Listed here are the major items that came before us and which were passed by both Houses and sent to the White House for action by the President. At the time of this writing, August 27, many of these bills are on the President's desk awaiting action by him. Two measures which I wanted very much to see enacted went down to defeat—the housing bill and the food stamp bill.

If there is any matter that you would like to discuss with me I will be in my Detroit office at 15403 Mack Avenue near Beaconsfield, phone: Tuxedo 5–5020.

BILLS THAT PASSED THE CONGRESS

INTERNATIONAL AID AND MUTUAL SECURITY

Mutual Security Act appropriating more than $3 billion for military and economic aid to foreign countries.

Exchange of atomic information and materials with allies. Financial assistance totaling around $330 million to member nations of Euratom Organization to develop peacetime uses of atomic energy.

Request to United Nations to establish police force to patrol areas where peace is threatened.

Clearance for admission of Hungarian refugees into this country.

Reciprocal trade agreements continued 4 years.

LABOR AND BUSINESS LEGISLATION

Public price labeling of new automobiles.

Requirement for branding textiles to disclose fiber content.

Regulations for disclosure of data on employee pension and welfare funds.

MONEY APPROPRIATION BILLS

Raise in legal debt limit to permanent figure of $283 billion and to $288 billion temporarily.

Appropriation of more than $70 billion in regular and supplementary supply bills for operation of Government departments, agencies, and programs.

Provision of $260 million in tax relief for small businesses and a $250 million revolving fund for Small Business Administration. (Congress made SBA a permanent agency.)

Removal of the admissions tax on concerts and shows of nonprofit civic organizations and schools.

Loans to enable States to pay up to 15 additional weeks of unemployment compensation to jobless persons whose State payments have expired.

Emergency $1.8 billion program to stimulate home building. Highway construction authorized and apportionment of funds totaling $5.5 billion.

Loans and grants totaling $279 million to help areas distressed by chronic unemployment.

Increase in salaries of more than a million Federal classified employees and postal workers and provided for higher annuities to retired or disabled civil-service employees.

Revision of excise-tax structure, with some reductions. Numerous technical changes in income, gift tax, and estate provisions of Internal Revenue Code.

A 7-percent increase in social-security, old-age-insurance benefits, higher tax rates based on first $4,800 of income, $197 additional in Federal contributions to State public-assistance payments.

A year's extension, to retain $3 billion in revenue, of 52 percent income-tax rate on corporations, as well as existing excise rates on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, and automobiles.

Repeal of 3-percent tax on transportation of freight.

Increase in postal rates to obtain $500 million extra revenue.

A $1.5 billion harbors, rivers, and flood-control program.

Extension of Renegotiation Act for 6 months.

Federal guaranty of $500 million in loans to railroads to finance new equipment.

NATIONAL-DEFENSE BILLS

Reorganization of the Defense Department.

Raises in pay of armed-services personnel.

Four-year extension of the President's standby powers under Federal Civil Defense Act.

Raises in monthly pension rates of widows of Spanish-American, civil, and American Indian wars.

Authorization of $54 million to expand and expedite building of missile bases, detection and warning systems.

Authorization of $386 million for Atomic Energy Commission for construction and expansion of its programs and projects.

New construction and improved research facilities authorized for National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

A new civilian-controlled National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

Authorization of $100 million for new construction and conversion of naval ships, including nuclear-powered vessels. Also $1.6 billion for Air Force installations. Authorized nuclear-powered icebreaker for Coast Guard. Vetoed by President Eisenhower.

Establishment of Advanced Research Projects Agency in Defense Department.

A $39.6 billion Defense Department appropriation bill for fiscal 1959—$6 billion more than last year.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION

Four-year program of $887 million in Federal aid to education to stimulate study and teaching of science, languages and other subjects.

A $10 million program to encourage the training of teachers for mentally retarded children.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION BILLS

Statehood for Alaska, the first new State since 1912.

Recommended code of ethics for Federal officeholders and employees.

Freedom of information bill limiting withholding of public documents and news.

Pensions for former Presidents and their widows.

A Federal Aviation Agency to supervise Nation's airways.

FEDERAL COURT SYSTEM BILLS

Judicial Conference directed to study and recommend uniform policies and standards for sentencing Federal law offenders, and for rules of Federal court procedure.

Chief Judges of United States District Courts and Courts of Appeals required to step down from those positions, but not necessarily retire, at age of 70.

A "not proven" verdict by a House Armed Services subcommittee that investigated complaints of possible improper influence of Sherman Adams in an Army textile contract refund case.

BILLS INTRODUCED WHICH WERE EITHER DEFEATED OR NOT ACTED ON

Kennedy-Ives labor regulation proposals.

Federal aid to States for school construction.

Extension of minimum wage law coverage.

Tighter regulations relating to Federal election campaign spending.

Fair trade pricing bill.

Revision of status of forces treaties affecting foreign trial of United States armed services personnel.

Stronger penalties for subversion and specific provision making Communist Party membership a crime.

Establishment of "public defender" plan for accused persons in certain Federal court cases.

Food stamp plan for distributing $1 billion in surplus commodities to needy persons.

Permission for congressional committees to invoke Federal court aid to compel testimony by witnesses.

Tennessee Valley Authority to issue bonds for financing construction of additional plants.

Proposed $650 million subsidy program for domestic minerals.

Hawaiian statehood.

Creation of 45 additional Federal judgeships.

A 10 percent increase in railroad retirement benefits.

Procedures for Vice President to serve during disability of a President.

Relaxation of Federal controls on natural gas producers.

Federal antitrust law exemption for some features of professional sports.

Loan program to local communities for construction of public facilities.

Omnibus housing bill providing $975 million.

United States membership in Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Advance notice requirement for corporation mergers.

A final note on H. R. 3, the so-called State rights bill—the subject of my last newsletter—I am pleased to tell you that the Senate killed it in the closing hours of the Congress. So the measure found itself where I said it belonged—in the wastebasket.

This will be the last of my newsletters dealing with legislative matters until Congress reconvenes in January 1959.

Please do not hesitate to call on me for assistance on any matter of interest to you where you feel I can help.

I am looking forward to the pleasure of seeing many of you during my campaign for reelection.

Benjamin F. James

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, one of my very good friends in the Congress, BEN F. JAMES, has announced that he is retiring and will not seek reelection. This announcement has saddened all of his many friends in the Congress, on both sides of the aisle. He has served his district well and has given many years of devoted service to his district, State, and Nation. He has been a true statesman in every sense of the word, never compromising his true convictions, but always following through with the action he felt was right and just and in the best interests of the country.

When I was elected to the 84th Congress, I was fortunate in acquiring the office occupied by my father, Dwight L. Rogers, and also acquiring at the same time, as a neighbor, BEN F. JAMES. My father and he had enjoyed a close association for many years, and one of the great satisfactions I have received in occupying room 111 has been the privilege of being a neighbor of BEN F. JAMES. He has proven to be a real friend and neighbor in every regard. I have greatly enjoyed our relationship and I shall miss him very much. Although we are of different political faiths, I have found his advice and counsel to be sound and helpful. To him and his lovely wife, I wish continued happiness in the years to come.

Everybody Interested in Tobacco

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the tobacco program is important to all of the people of the State of North Carolina. The prosperity of the tobacco farmer is vital to the welfare of every worker, every business and professional man, and people in all vocations and avocations. When tobacco farmers are impoverished, every segment of our economy feels the impact. Should the tobacco program be lost, tobacco farmers would face bankruptcy. They would bury themselves beneath the abundance which would be produced.

The tobacco program has been and is now the best of all the commodity programs which have been undertaken. Tobacco farmers have received the benefits and they are willing to bear the burdens of the program. They have always been willing to accept necessary acreage allotments and marketing quotas in an effort to keep supply in line with consumer demand. It has been a profitable program and not a financial burden to the Government. Even the President and Secretary of Agriculture have publicly praised the program and have supported it until just a few months ago. Now they want to subject tobacco to the flexible price-support program which might very well lead to the complete destruction of the one program which has meant so much to so many.

Tobacco is of particular importance to those engaged in selling, processing,

manufacturing, transporting, and exporting tobacco and tobacco products. The livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of nonfarm people are dependent upon the success of the program and appreciate its real value.

Actually the success of the program has been largely dependent upon the fine spirit of cooperation which has existed through the years between officials of the Government, tobacco farmers and the workers, the business and professional men in the area where tobacco is produced. Each group mentioned has made an honest effort to understand the problems and difficulties involved. Such spirit of cooperation has resulted in unbelievable success.

Tobacco has contributed more than its fair share to the governmental revenue of our country. The total tax take by Federal, State, and municipal governments now amount to over $2,500,000,000 annually. Whenever governmental emergencies arise requiring additional revenues, tobacco products are always singled out for the levying of additional taxes. The total value of all the tobacco produced by all the tobacco farmers in the Nation is negligible when related to the tax burden which tobacco is required to share. Our tobacco is always taxed by foreign governments and provides a substantial part of the revenue of such governments. It is, therefore, important that we be prepared and have available the quality and quantity of the tobacco necessary to meet export demands. Over one-fourth of the total tobacco produced in the United States and about one-third of the total of our flue-cured tobacco is exported to and used in foreign countries. Foreign buyers and exporters must at all times have available to them the qualities of leaf they desire and the quantities they need.

The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and in Connecticut and in Florida should be aware of the importance of tobacco and the tobacco program which has served all of our people so well and so long.

Hon. Clair Engle

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. B. F. SISK
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of mixed emotions that I arise to pay tribute to one of California's most illustrious sons, Congressman CLAIR ENGLE. I have a deep sense of loss and a feeling of regret that his great service and leadership is ending in the House of Representatives. On the other hand, I am happy that he is seeking to broaden the scope of his work on behalf of our great State. I wish CLAIR every success in his present venture and a long career of continuing service to our State and Nation. I shall feel a deep personal loss as he gives up the chairmanship of the great Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I am a member. When I arrived here as a freshman in January of 1955, CLAIR ENGLE went out of his way to help me, and it was his aid and assistance that enabled me to secure a spot on that fine committee, which has jurisdiction over so many matters of importance to California and particularly to my own district. He has continued his aid and assistance to me throughout the past 4 years, and I shall miss deeply that close personal relationship which has been so rewarding to me and to my district. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no one in the Congress of the United States better versed on the subject of conservation and water development than Congressman ENGLE.

Because of my love and admiration for CLAIR and his wonderful wife, Lou, I shall miss their presence in the House deeply. However, I feel certain that they will be back on the Washington scene next January in a new capacity, and I wish for them all the success and happiness possible in the years to come.

A Change of Policy for the Better

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, since I have not hesitated to call the Federal Reserve Board to task when they were doing something which I thought was wrong, I think it is appropriate that I give them a pat on the back when they do something which I think is right.

On June 30, 1958, I wrote the Chairman of the Board a letter as follows:

JUNE 30, 1958.

Hon. WILLIAM MCC. MARTIN, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Governors,
Federal Reserve System,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: During the course of the hearings on the problems of small-business financing in April of this year, Chairman PATMAN raised the question about the occupancy of a part of Federal Reserve Bank premises by the American Bankers Association.

I am now advised that the New York State Bankers Association occupies a portion of the Federal Reserve Bank premises at 33 Liberty Street, New York City, and the Maryland State Bankers Association occupies a portion of the premises of the Federal Reserve Bank building in Baltimore, Md.

It is also my understanding that the letterheads of these various associations carry the name of the association and under it, as the address of the association, the address "Federal Reserve Bank Building."

I will appreciate your advising me whether or not the Federal Reserve Board intends to discontinue this practice of renting space to bankers' associations and, if so, when the policy will be implemented.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely,

ABRAHAM J. MULTER.

I am pleased to direct our colleagues attention to the fact that on August 14, 1958, the Chairman of the Board wrote me as follows:

AUGUST 14, 1958.

Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MULTER: This is in further reference to your letter of June 30 regarding rental of space in Federal Reserve bank buildings to bankers associations. As you were advised in my letter of July 8, the Board's views would be communicated to you as soon as a review of the matter had been completed.

The facts are these. The New York State Bankers Association has been a tenant of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since 1930. The association was accepted as a tenant because the Reserve bank felt that discussion of matters of mutual interest to the Reserve bank and commercial banks would be facilitated by such an arrangement.

The Board recognizes the reasons which prompted the Federal Reserve bank to enter into the arrangement, but after review has come to the conclusion that it should be discontinued.

The situation at the Baltimore branch is quiet different. The use of space there arises solely from the fact that the present executive manager of the Baltimore Clearinghouse also serves as secretary of the Maryland Bankers Association and is permitted by the clearinghouse to perform his bankers association duties in the quarters which the clearinghouse rents from the Baltimore branch. The branch has no lease or other direct arrangement with the bankers association.

In this case also, the Board has come to the conclusion that the arrangement whereby the bankers association occupies space in the Federal Reserve branch building should be discontinued.

Accordingly, the Board has initiated steps to terminate the arrangements as soon as that can reasonably be done.

Sincerely yours,

WM. MCC. MARTIN, Jr.

I think it was a mistake in the first instance to permit private banking associations to occupy space in Government buildings. It is particularly bad when the associations' letterheads made it appear that they were part of the Federal Reserve System, a wholly Government-owned institution.

I congratulate the Federal Reserve Board for having changed its policy as indicated by its Chairman's letter.

Whose Water?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK A. BARRETT
OF WYOMING
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, on August 7, 1958, Mr. Charles C. Butler, director of land and water use, American Farm Bureau Federation, presented a talk to the area VI convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts at Safford, Ariz. Mr. Butler's speech entitled, "Whose Water?" covers a subject which is of paramount importance to Western States. I believe that Mr. Butler's remarks will be of interest to all Members of Congress and, therefore, ask unanimous consent that

they be included in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WHOSE WATER?

(By Charles C. Butler, director of land and water use, American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D. C.)

I am pleased with this opportunity to participate in the area VI convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

For the past 23 years I have been directly involved in some type of work having to do with the conservation, development, and use of the soil and water resources of this country. My activities have taken me to the North, South, East, and West, and no matter where I have been, I have always found the same type of people devoting their time, and usually free time, to the conservation of these resources. I have always enjoyed working with these people, because they are an honest, intelligent, conscientious, and practical cross-section of our population. They are the type of people that, if given the facts, no one need fear the results of their actions.

I am extremely happy that these are the kind of people who carry the responsibility for the more than 2,700 self-governing soil-conservation districts in America. The character of the people interested in these local self-governing organizations is more important today than any time since the inception of the district idea. This is because soil-conservation districts are on trial. Their very existence is threatened, and one of them has ceased to exist in recent weeks, because Federal bureaucratic greed and selfish private interests are making all-out efforts to destroy them and the objectives for which they stand.

Ladies and gentlemen, please believe me when I tell you that these efforts to destroy soil conservation districts are only part of a pattern that is going on in America today to destroy individual freedoms and local and State governments and concentrate all responsible power in the hands of a strong centralized government. There are people in this country who are willfully planning these destructions, while many others are following and supporting their doctrines not knowing that they are being used by the enemy. Various parts of the overall pattern take different forms, but they have only one real objective, and that objective had an origin on foreign soil.

Some would probably say that I am a little old fashioned or out of date because I happen to believe that the Constitution of this great Nation of ours was divinely inspired and that the men who framed our Constitution were raised up by the Lord for that purpose. The Creator provided them with the necessary training and experience to give them the right kind of background for the assignment which they were to receive—to prepare the Constitution for "a land choice above all nations."

These men were political philosophers who had studied the lessons of history. Upon this background they devised a basic concept to insure that liberty would survive in this Nation. Their training, experience, and divine guidance told them that liberty could not survive the concentration of power in a strong centralized government—and so they wrote into our Constitution, as clearly as they knew how, the concept that political power should be diffused between the Federal Government and the States by reserving to the States those governmental powers not specifically allotted to the Federal Government.

For many decades this political system survived as its authors intended. During that time the courts, the Congress, and the administrative agencies of government recognized and abided by the constitutional intent. It was not until the 1930's and 1940's of this century that the protection of the Constitution against excessive concentration of political and economic power was smitten, first by the United States Supreme Court, to be followed by actions of the Justice Department.

During the intervening years we have seen the assumption of more and more power on the part of the Federal Government to the point where the rights of local and State governments are rapidly becoming little more than a hollow shell.

From the days of the earliest settlers in these Western States, water has been the very lifeblood of the economy. With each passing day this resource becomes of even greater importance to every citizen of the West, as well as to the citizens of all other areas in the Nation.

For good and sufficient reasons, we in the West have looked at the right to use water as a property right—a right of even greater importance than a property right in land. We have expected that water rights would be entirely a matter of State law and that an individual water right obtained under State law would be good as gold. In fact, we have a number of Federal laws to this effect which were passed before the 1930's.

But in recent years the picture has changed. The Federal supremacy theory in water has been advanced and is now being implemented by the United States Supreme Court and the Justice Department. With the implementation of this doctrine no right to the use of water in the United States is safe. This is why I have entitled my remarks today, "Whose Water?"

For near 100 years, we in the West have thought that the State, as trustee for all the people, holds title to the water in the streams. On the basis of this assumption, the States have issued rights to private users who in turn have invested millions of dollars in economic production. This is the foundation upon which the West has been built. The entire way of life has been based on the fundamental concept of State control and administration of water.

Certainly this concept of water right administration was not based on mythical or fictitious laws. It was built upon judicial decisions of State and Federal courts, including decisions of the United States Supreme Court (in days prior to implementation of the Federal supremacy theory) and upon numerous laws passed by the Congress.

Let us look at the history of this development. As late as 1850, Congress had not provided a means for private acquisition of Federal land or water in the West. However, by that date, a definite system of water law had been formulated by judicial decisions. These fundamental principles are still recognized in the West. They are (1) when water reaches a natural water course it is public property and is not subject to private ownership, only a right to use; (2) first in time is first in right; (3) a right to use water may be acquired by appropriation and application to beneficial use; (4) beneficial use is the basis for continued use of water.

By the middle of the 1860's considerable conflict had developed between the riparian landowner, whose desire it was to keep water in the stream's regular channel, and the appropriator who desired to divert water to distant lands. However, a majority of the water users favored some type of legislation which would ratify the prior rights doctrine. This principle was first recognized by the Federal Government in 1865. The following year, Congress confirmed the acquisition of water rights in accordance with local customs by a statute dealing with mineral claims. According to this act, whenever by priority of possession, rights to the use of water have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and confirmed by local customs, laws, and decisions of the courts, the owner of such rights shall be protected. This could be construed in no other way except protection under State law. The Supreme Court took recognition of this act and supported it.

In 1870 Congress confirmed its position taken in the act of 1866 by providing that all patents granted on the public lands should be subject to any vested and accrued water rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection therewith. The Supreme Court in the *Power Company* v. *Cement Company* discussed the effects of these acts and held that the Congress had confirmed the action taken under State law and laid down the same law for the future.

The next historical yardstick in the field of water right administration was passage of the Desert Land Act on March 3, 1877. In this act, the Congress reaffirmed the rights of the States to legislate on all matters concerning inland waters within their borders. After passage of this act no patent to land in the Western States could carry with it any interest in the water of nonnavigable streams. In discussing this act the Supreme Court said, "As the owner of public domain the Government possesses the power to dispose of land and water thereon together, or to dispose of them separately. The fair construction of this provision now under review is that the Congress intended to establish the rule that for the future the land should be patented separately; and that all nonnavigable waters thereon should be reserved for the use of the public under the laws of the States and Territories."

It can be seen that during the 30-year period preceding 1877 that a new body of water laws was developed and placed under State administration. This was accomplished as the result of State and Territory judicial decisions, by laws passed by the Congress and by decisions of the United States Supreme Court. This newly born concept of water administration laid the foundation on which was built the greatest reclamation program in history.

Millions of acres of privately owned land were developed for irrigation during the next quarter of a century with individual rights to water being obtained under State law. However, by the turn of the century it was evident that if the public lands of the West were to be fully developed, some measure of Federal assistance was desirable. This demand for Federal assistance in reclaiming the desert lands resulted in passage of the Reclamation Act of 1902.

In this act, Congress again reaffirmed its previous action relating to State administration of water rights. Section 8 of this act states, "that nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intending to affect or to any way interfere with the laws of any State or territory relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water used in irrigation or any vested right acquired thereunder, and the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of this act shall proceed in conformity with such laws * * * the right to the use of water acquired under the provisions of this act shall be appurtenant to the land irrigated and beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of the right."

Thus, it can easily be seen that there exists very good and sufficient reasons why people in the West have, for nearly a century, considered that the State held the title to water in the streams and that individual water rights could be obtained and protected under State law. The right of each State to adopt its own water law to govern the use of nonnavigable waters had been expressly granted by the Congress and repeatedly confirmed by the United States Supreme Court. Some students of this subject claim that there have been at least 20 congressional acts and Supreme Court decisions to support State administration of water rights.

A number of years rolled by with the development of the water resources of the West rapidly taking place. Little thought or question was given to the States' authority in water rights. Then came the 1930's and 1940's with the tremendous increase in power of the Federal Government. Those who were ready, willing, and anxious to increase the powers of the Federal Government, and to form a strong centralized government, looked to the field of water resources with an envious eye—here was a fertile field in which to assert more Federal control.

The fangs of the federalizers were soon to be felt in water resource development. They started their activities in the field of navigable waters. They well realized that in this area lie the main restrictions on State control of the appropriation of water because of the powers which the Constitution had conferred on the Congress to regulate commerce and to control navigable waters. The Supreme Court had given them the cue when they said that the Federal Government holds a "dominate servitude" on the waters of navigable streams and that if the Federal Government chooses to exercise its full powers, private rights initiated under State laws, to use the navigable water, can be wiped out without compensation. This theory of nonpayment of compensation to individual property right holders was extended to land, as well as water, in the case of the *United States* v. *Twin City Power Co.* when the Supreme Court held that the United States could take privately owned land on a navigable stream for a power site substantially without the payment of compensation therefor.

No doubt you are saying to yourself that there are two types of water in this question—the nonnavigable waters in which the State has control and the navigable waters under control of the Federal Government. This is perfectly true—there are two types of water which we have to consider, but the main question is—at what point does a stream cease to be navigable?

Those who are anxious to extend Federal control of water will hurriedly point out that the Supreme Court has recognized that if waters of a navigable stream are depleted at their sources, navigability of the lower part of the stream is destroyed. They will point to the Supreme Court decision which says "to hold that Congress by these acts, meant to confer upon the State the right to appropriate all the waters of the tributary streams which unite into a navigable water course, and so destroy the navigability of that water course, which is not in the interest of the people of the United States and is a construction which cannot be tolerated."

By this means the federalizers seek to extend the definition of navigable waters to the top of the watershed and thereby destroy the authority of the State to claim title to the waters of the streams. We may be certain that the federalizers will continue to use this theory with respect to navigable waters as a means of destroying State water laws.

If the various laws that have been enacted, and the Supreme Court decisions supporting them, granting the right to appropriate water in accordance with State water laws are subordinate to the sovereign power of the Federal Government, and if these powers of the Federal Government can be exercised without payment of compensation, no rights to water initiated under State law can be secure.

No one will disagree with the principle of superior Federal control as it relates to navigation. This is a power which by its very nature must be Federal; however, its exercise should not wipe out private rights without compensation. Where private rights have been initiated, in accordance with State laws, the rights ought to be protected. Such rights are fully protected as they apply to minerals under the mineral claim laws, the Homestead Act and the laws governing desert land entries. Why shouldn't they be equally protected with respect to water?

In our discussion so far, we have seen the development of water laws by the States, the passage of laws by Congress giving States the control and administration of water within their borders, the support of the United States Supreme Court for such actions and finally the swing toward the Federal supremacy theory in both water and land. Our discussion has covered a period of approximately 100 years.

Now let us look at some of the happenings in this field of activity which has taken place in recent years and some that are presently in process.

On June 5, 1955, the West was shocked by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in what has become known as the Pelton Dam case. The shock is well illustrated by the suggestion of a law professor at the University of Oregon to the effect that when the Pelton Dam was completed that a suitable plaque should be appropriately affixed to the structure with this inscription:

"PELTON DAM

"The authorization of this dam on June 5, 1955, by the Supreme Court of the United States of America ends the system of State administration of western water laws, as previously recognized and enforced for 100 years."

This Supreme Court case was known as the *Federal Power Commission* v. *Oregon*. Let us briefly review the facts of this case. (1) The Federal Power Commission granted a license to the Portland General Electric Co. for the construction of a dam and power plant on the Deschutes River in Oregon. (2) One end of the dam was to be located on lands of an Indian reservation and the other on a power site withdrawal which were both federally owned land. (3) The Deschutes River is a nonnavigable river and as such the Federal Government had no jurisdiction over the river. (4) The Portland General Electric Co. did not acquire water rights for power generation under the laws of Oregon since the Federal Power Commission ruled that this was not necessary. (5) The Supreme Court handed down the decision that since the dam was located on lands reserved from the public domain that it was unnecessary to comply with the laws of Oregon.

For the first time in over 100 years of water right history in the United States the Supreme Court recognized a distinction between reserved lands and public lands. Prior to this, all reference of the Supreme Court to legislation and decisions of the courts in this field had used the term "public lands." In using the term "reserved lands" the Supreme Court seemed to include all public land withdrawn or reserved for sale or disposition under the public land laws.

The real importance of what the Supreme Court did to the West in this decision becomes clear only when one takes into consideration that practically all of the public domain in the Western States is divided into reservations of one type or another. These include national forest reserves, Indian reservations, reclamation withdrawals, power site withdrawals, gas and oil withdrawals, military reservations as well as grazing lands under the Taylor Grazing Act. In the Western States the three main types of withdrawals, which are forest reserves, Indian reservations, and grazing lands, make up 47 percent of the total area. To further indicate the seriousness of this Supreme Court decision it should be remembered that in many places the irrigation water supply comes from areas where 90 percent or more of the land surface is included in reserved lands.

We must remember that the Desert Land Act and numerous other laws passed by the Congress and former decisions of the Supreme Court, which we have previously discussed, all were based on the principle that the waters of the public lands were subject to control by the Western States. And now by this decision of the Court, it was held (1) that under the property clause of the Constitution, the Federal Government has full and complete power over its own property—which in this case is the reserved lands; (2) that the acts of Congress and decisions of the Supreme Court under which western water law was established had no application to reserved lands; (3) that the Federal Power Commission can license dams on nonnavigable streams without requiring the builder of the dam to comply with State laws where reserve lands are involved.

The Supreme Court in this decision handed down an extremely dangerous doctrine which may well be used as the basis for denying the right to the use of water from the reserved areas of the public domain for agricultural and other purposes where the rights to that use have been acquired following establishment of the Federal reservation. Contrary to the intent of Congress and to former decisions of the Supreme Court, the present Court by one decision, has deprived the Western States of effective control over the waters from most of the public lands. Through this decision the Supreme Court has accomplished what could never be done through legislation—it has recaptured Federal control over most of the waters in the West which have previously been set apart by the Congress for the people of that area. This constitutes a very serious threat to practically all water right in the West.

Why was such a decision handed down by the Court? Could it possibly be just one more decision to help enforce the Federal supremacy theory—to further the destruction of individual and State rights?

Soon after the Supreme Court's decision in the Pelton Dam case the so-called Hawthorne case broke into the news. Adjacent to the town of Hawthorne in the State of Nevada, the Navy Department operates an ammunition depot on reserved Federal lands. At the time of the Pelton decision, the Navy Department was in the process of applying to the State for a water right to make use of underground water. Following the Pelton decision the Justice Department advised the Navy that it was not necessary for them to obtain a water right under State law since the ammunition depot was located on reserved land. In compliance with the advice of the Justice Department the Navy withdrew their application for a water right and proceeded to use water to which the town of Hawthorne held a prior right. This case is presently before the lower courts and very probably will reach the United States Supreme Court for final decision. This is another excellent example of the Federal supremacy theory in action.

Another excellent example of the Justice Department's apparent desire to subordinate private water rights to Federal authority is the Santa Margarita case in southern California. This case has been before the courts since 1951, but has recently come to a very serious point.

The controversy over the rights to the use of water in the Santa Margarita River started during World War II, when the Federal Government purchased the Santa Margarita Ranch as the site for Camp Pendleton, a Marine Corps base. The ranch was not an irrigated area and the question immediately developed as to the amount of water that went with the land.

Starting in April of this year, the Justice Department, through the United States marshals, started serving summonses to between 6,000 and 7,000 landowners and water users

in the entire valley to prevent their continued use of water rights which had been established for many years under California laws. The summonses were served during all hours of the day and night. Many farmers were awakened in the middle of the night to be served with a summons about the size of the old Sears, Roebuck catalog—a document which few of them understood.

The Justice Department contends that the right of the Federal Government to obtain water for the low-lying Marine Corps base is superior to that of private water users. They claim that the title of the right to the use of water from the reserved lands of the United States resides in it and has never been conveyed away. According to arguments of the Justice Department, the Federal Government's rights are part of the land and may be administered by the Federal Government independent of the laws of the several States. They argue that these rights have been reserved by former Executive orders and Federal statutes.

The summonses which each farmer or water user received asked the Federal district court to rule that all the rights to the use of water asserted by the defendants are subject and subordinate to the right of the Federal Government to the continued and undiminshed flow of the river, including the rights to underground water. In other words, the Justice Department asked the court to stop all water users from their continued use of both surface and underground water. Do you realize what this means to farmers in a desert area? What will happen to property values in the Santa Margarita Valley if the request of the Justice Department is upheld?

Each defendant was informed that unless he answered the complaint within 20 days, that his right to assert any claim to the use of water would be gone forever.

This case is presently in the Federal district court of southern California, and very probably will some day reach the United States Supreme Court. Imagine what would happen to the water resource developments in the West if the Supreme Court should uphold the contention of the Justice Department. The entire water-development program of both the States and the Federal Government would be thrown into utter confusion. This would be the end of major water development projects in the West.

It is extremely difficult to believe that such a thing as is presently going on in the Santa Margarita Valley could happen in America—that an individual's right to the use of water, a right which had been lawfully acquired under laws of the State, can be claimed by an all-powerful Federal Government without payment of compensation to the individual water users. But it has happened within the past few weeks—it is the cold, hard facts of the Federal supremacy theory in water.

The Federal supremacy theory again came to light in consideration of the Corps of Engineers authorization bill, S. 497, of the 85th Congress. This was the bill to authorize new rivers and harbor and flood-control projects estimated to cost $1,600,000,000. The President vetoed this bill twice and after being revised and passed by Congress for the third time, the President recently signed it into law.

The bill which was vetoed on May 15 of this year, extended to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation an extraordinary delegation of congressional authority for water storage to regulate low flow and for present and anticipated future demands for municipal and industrial water. The text of the bill did not mention water rights in any manner. The American Farm Bureau Federation immediately became concerned because they saw in this authority the possibility of serious infringement upon individual water rights which had been obtained under State law.

Western State farm bureaus, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and several other national organizations contacted a number of Senators and requested that the controversial section (sec. 205) be amended by adding the phrase: "and storage authorized under this section shall be used in compliance with applicable State water law and interstate compacts." A bipartisan group of 15 Senators presented this language to the Senate-House conferees. Naturally the Corps of Engineers fought this type of an amendment because they are not used to being hampered by State laws. However, the real resistance to this suggested amendment came from the Justice Department. This simply, clearly stated amendment was rejected by the conferees who in lieu added to the bill the following language: "nor shall any storage provided under the provisions of this section be operated in such a manner as to adversely affect the lawful uses of water."

No one seemed to really understand the meaning of this ambiguous language. Some of the top lawyers in Washington commented that they could litigate over the meaning of this language for the next 50 years. In an attempt to clarify the intent of the language Congressman ASPINALL, of Colorado, during a House floor debate on the bill, asked the floor leader, Congressman DAVIS of Tennessee, if the language meant that individual water rights obtained under State law were to be protected. Congressman DAVIS replied that that was exactly the meaning of the language. For some unknown reason the reply of Congressman DAVIS was stricken from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

From this history, it can be seen that during consideration of this bill the Congress had before it specific and clear-cut language to eliminate any doubt that private rights to the use of water established under State law were to be protected. However, this language was rejected because of serious opposition from the Department of Justice.

The bill therefore emerged from Congress and was sent to the President with a clouded legislative history so far as this vital issue was concerned. The ambiguous language which had been substituted and the legislative history would have sustained the Justice Department in its contention that Federal projects may be constructed and operated without recognition of, or compensation for, the longstanding rights of water users to use water under rights established by State law.

This clear-cut invitation to the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to disregard State law and private rights to use water established under State law, an invitation extended by the Justice Department, was too much for the American Farm Bureau Federation and, as a result, the President was requested to veto the bill. The President complied with this request on May 15.

Now there is yet another chapter to this story. When the revised Corps of Engineers authorization bill recently came up for consideration, the Senate bill had no reference to water rights. The House bill contained the same language relative to water rights which was in the bill vetoed by the President. Again, Congressman ASPINALL asked Congressman DAVIS, who was piloting the bill through the House, the meaning of the water-right language. Congressman DAVIS' reply indicated that individual water rights were to be protected under State laws. This was too much States rights for the Justice Department, who immediately stepped in and demanded that no language with reference to water rights be included in the bill—and that's exactly what the Nation got.

When the final bill was up for consideration before the House, Congressman ASPINALL made this statement: "I regret that the conference committee on the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood-control bill has deleted language which was in the House-passed bill requiring that water stored by projects of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation be operated in such a manner, as not to adversely affect other lawful uses of water. In a discussion between Mr. DAVIS and myself when the bill was being considered in the House, it was made plain that this language was intended to protect uses of water for which rights had been initiated or perfected under the laws of the several States. It is my understanding that the language with that interpretation placed upon it was unacceptable to the Justice Department."

Here you see very direct evidence of the Congress of the United States being forced to knuckle under to the long-standing views of the Justice Department that the Federal Government should in no way and at no time bind itself to observe any rights of this kind. Again you see the Federal supremacy theory over water in action. Please keep in mind that this happened in Washington only a few days ago.

Because of the constantly increasing pressure on the part of the Supreme Court and the Justice Department toward Federal supremacy in the water-resources field, Senator BARRETT, of Wyoming, in June 1953, introduced S. 2069, which was one of the earliest attempts to combat this dangerous doctrine. This bill got nowhere in the 83d Congress, so Senator BARRETT again introduced the same general principles as S. 863 in the 84th Congress. It was also known as S. 863 in the 85th Congress.

This bill undertakes to set at rest forever the theory and doctrine of Federal supremacy as it relates to water resources. It does so by providing that:

"In connection with Federal programs, projects, or activities no Federal agency or employee of the Government shall interfere with the exercise of any right to the use of water for the beneficial purposes theretofore acquired under and recognized by State custom or law, except when authorized by Federal law, and upon payment of just compensation therefor."

And further providing that:

"Subject to existing rights all unappropriated navigable and nonnavigable ground and surface waters are preserved for appropriation and use by the public pursuant to State law."

This proposal also provides that all Federal agencies may acquire rights to the use of water only in conformity with the laws of the State, unless under the powers of eminent domain when expressly so authorized by the Congress.

Extensive hearings were held on S. 863 before both House and Senate committees during the 84th Congress. Every western State testified in favor of the proposal, as well as many national organizations representing millions of citizens. The only real objection to the bill came from the Justice Department, and they vigorously opposed its enactment. The bill was reported out of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with a crippling amendment and never was acted upon by the House committee.

The Justice Department has fought this bill to a standstill from the very beginning. In the 85th Congress it was successful in keeping additional hearings from being held.

A substitute proposal for S. 863 is now being circulated for discussion. It is reported to have the support of the Justice Department. No doubt it does because, as written, the bill still gives support to the Federal supremacy theory in water. No doubt both S. 863 and the substitute bill will be before the 86th Congress for consideration.

In this discussion we have traced the development of western water laws. We have seen the concept of State control and administration of water rights developed by the States and Territories and by various

acts of the Congress. We have seen these actions strongly supported by the United States Supreme Court. Most of this took place between 1850 and 1930.

Then came the period when the Socialist-Communist centralization philosophy began to seriously influence the Federal Government. Along with this influence came the initial development of the Federal supremacy theory in water—a theory which destroys private and States rights to replace them by an all-powerful centralized government.

With each passing year we have seen this dangerous doctrine become more and more entrenched in the minds of many powerful Federal officials. The theory is now so well entrenched that the Justice Department claims the right to take water rights from individuals, who have obtained their rights under State law, without payment of compensation. This theory is being so strongly maintained by the Justice Department that it has become impossible to hold hearings on a bill which would at once put to rout this dangerous doctrine.

The people in Government supporting this doctrine have become so powerful that it has been impossible to get a bill introduced in the Congress to carry out the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Water Resources Policy. One of the important recommendations of this Committee is "that the principles which recognize water rights as property rights be accepted * * * and that determinations as to the disposition of water recognize such rights." This recommendation would mean continued State administration of water rights.

What can the citizens of this country, and especially the citizens in the Western States, do to combat the serious situation in which we find ourselves in regard to the protection of individual water rights and State control of water?

As citizens, and holders of property rights, we must demand immediate action on some of the fundamental problems in the field of water resources and the place to start is to get rid of the Federal supremacy theory for all time. Until this is settled all other aspects of the Nation's water problems are in vain.

One way to attack this problem is by the enactment of the Barrett bill, S. 863, or similar legislation, the principles of which the American Farm Bureau Federation and a number of other national organizations have long advocated.

As presently written S. 863 applies only to the 17 Western States. Very probably the first legislation in this field will have to apply only to the Western States because of the public land areas and the fact that western people have a much better understanding of water-right problems than those in the East. As the East comes to a better understanding of water rights, similar legislation may be enacted with application to that area.

Until this bill becomes law, or a bill of similar policy nationwide, no right to the use of water in the United States is safe.

Because of the powerful opposition to the principle of State control of water, it will be extremely difficult to get these principles recognized by the Congress. It will be accomplished only by western people absolutely demanding its enactment. This means much education and organized effort in support of this legislation by local, State, and National organizations. Between now and convening of the 86th Congress, I would suggest a very well organized effort on the part of all organizations having an interest in this legislation.

However, there is something we can do right now to protect States rights and help pave the way for passage of the Western Water Rights Settlement Act, S. 863. That is to insist on enactment of H. R. 3, the States rights bill which was passed by the House a few days ago and is now before the Senate.

This bill was prepared to protect the States against Federal court decisions which have invalidated State laws in various fields under the so-called preemption doctrine. Passage of this bill would underscore the rule, long ignored by the Justice Department and the Federal courts, that no Federal law takes priority over State law unless Congress decides that it should do so. Many people consider this to be the most important single piece of legislation that has been considered since the 82d Congress. Its enactment is being vigorously opposed by the Justice Department. The AFL–CIO has made their first order of business to kill this bill.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, earlier in this discussion, I indicated that the implementation of the Federal supremacy theory in water was all a part of the pattern to destroy individual rights and State control, and substitute in lieu thereof, an all-powerful centralized government.

Why do the advocates of Federal supremacy so strongly support this theory? I am going to leave it up to you to answer that question.

I close this discussion where I started by asking the question—Whose water?

The Old Bank Building in Vincennes, Ind.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, the Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have done great work in preserving historic landmarks in Vincennes, Ind.

Their latest project has been to preserve the old bank building, constructed about 1835. I wish to insert an article, written by Mrs. Glen E. Wheeler, chairman of the committee for the preservation of the old bank building, which tells about the building.

The article follows:

THE OLD BANK BUILDING IN VINCENNES, IND.

The old State Bank of Indiana building in Vincennes, Ind., built about 1835, has been saved from the wreckers, by Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

This is not the first time this chapter has saved a valuable historic spot for old Vincennes. In 1909, this chapter, then only 1 year old, asked for custody of the home of William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana Territory and ninth President of the United States. This property had then been purchased by the Vincennes Water Co. The water company had no use for the mansion, and it was already in a deplorable condition when they acquired it. The chapter was given custody, opened it to the public in 1910; in 1917 it was able to get a restricted deed, then in 1935 an unrestricted deed. This property has been restored and is now one of the most attractive mansions open to the public anywhere.

The State legislature chartered the State Bank of Indiana in 1834, one branch being located in Vincennes. This building, having been for sale for some time, as well as surrounding properties, aroused the interest of the DAR chapter, and with great effort, they have purchased the building, not with restoration in view at present, but to preserve it for future generations.

Few residents know this large brick building with its sandstone columned portico and brick-walled bell dome, topped with a glass cupola, supported by 6 fluted stone columns reaching up some 30 feet from the first floor, and double door, hand riveted steel vault, ever existed in Vincennes, or that it still exists, although slightly the worse for the ravages of time, and particularly from the whims and hammers of former owners.

The old State Bank Building has been hidden for many years, screened from view by 2 small business rooms at 112 and 114 North Second Street, opposite the Judge Ellis mansion, now the Harmony Club. The back of the building and the glassed cupola can be seen from First Street. In its original state, 4 large stone columns fronted the building, with iron grillwork enhancing the stately entrance. This has all been removed, but at least 3 pieces of the stone columns are visible in various parts of the city, and no doubt more will turn up when the search is begun. Even some parts are disguised within these business rooms. The large double front doors were almost 12 feet high and, although the portico has been removed, the front is otherwise almost intact.

At the rear of the building is a large room which was called the trappers' and traders' room, and the stone threshold at the outside entrance to this room is deeply worn.

The cornice is constructed of handmade bricks of various sizes and shapes, some 14 by 4 by 2½ inches—a most unusual size. Each brick comprising the cornice had on its upper surface a series of grooves of various shapes and sizes which form a key for holding the brick in place when the mortar became seasoned. The ends of the brick were some rounded and others beveled, shaped to form the ornamental cornice of the building. The long 14-inch bricks were used for protruding ornamentation below the cornice proper. The completed masonry was given a stone appearance by a coat of plaster.

There are many traditions—one that a huge pouch of gold was kept in the vault to show customers doubting the solidity of the bank or integrity of the officials; another that the roof was originally made of lead, but removed in 1861 and used to make bullets for the Union Army; and another, the acoustics were such that the president, sitting at his desk in the rear, could hear every word spoken in the room.

The charter of the State Bank of Indiana expired and the building became the Vincennes branch of the newly chartered Bank of the State of Indiana in 1858. In 1863 the national law which taxed State and private banks 10 percent became operative, and the Bank of the State closed its affairs and the Vincennes National Bank was organized, continuing active until 1877. In 1877 the old bank building passed into private ownership. From 1886 to 1889 it was leased to the United States of America, to be occupied by the post office at Vincennes, Ind., the lease being signed by William F. Vilas, Postmaster General. This lease was never canceled of record.

The committee for the preservation of the old bank building is obligated to Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and may not in any way use funds or jeopardize their property—the William Henry Harrison mansion, Grouseland. As the money had to be borrowed to pay for the bank building property, a drive for funds is planned for the near future. A beautiful American flag which has flown over our National Capitol, the gift of Congressman WILLIAM G. BRAY, will be flown at the bank, and several open houses are planned for the public.

While restoration is not at present in the picture, it is to be hoped it will not be too long before this can be undertaken. Meantime, it will be preserved by Francis Vigo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hon. William S. Hill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include various letters of commendation written to BILL HILL by his colleagues:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1958.
The Honorable and Mrs. WILLIAM S. HILL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL AND RACHEL: On the occasion of the richly deserved tribute being paid you by your Coloradans, may I, for myself and Blanche, extend warmest greetings.

It is not without sadness that we think of your retirement from the Washington scene. You will be missed.

We joint, now, with your many friends in congratulations on the solid contributions you have made to our national life. And may you be blessed with many years of peace and contentment together in beautiful Colorado.

Sincerely,

CHAS.
CHARLES A. HALLECK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1958.
The Honorable WILLIAM S. HILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL: I could not go to my home in Illinois, now Congress has adjourned, without writing you this note as you retire from Congress.

I regret that your service in Congress is ending, for you have made an outstanding record, not only for your district and the country, but as a good Republican fighting for the principles in which we believe. You are going to be missed around this place by those of us who happen to come back (assuming the voters agree we should come back). I hope you will return now and then to renew acquaintances and say hello to us.

I have appreciated your friendship and the privilege of knowing you, and, after all, those are the things that really count.

I want to wish for you all the good things in life. Wherever you may go, or whatever you may be doing in the years ahead, I trust you will find both peace and contentment and enjoy life to the fullest.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

L. C. ARENDS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1958.
Hon. WILLIAM S. HILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL: As the 85th Congress draws to a close, we are not unmindful that adjournment will mean the severing of many fraternal ties that have bound us to good and true friends who, like yourself, have decided to seek a more relaxed routine in retirement.

Looking back over the past 12 years, I have marked our fine relationship as one of the high points of that period. During the present session when we have enjoyed your leadership on our side of the committee, I have had great pride in the forceful but even-tempered manner in which you have stated our position and insisted on its consideration.

As you and your good wife return to your home bailiwick to move once more amidst the people and scenes you love we want you to know that with you goes our affectionate regard as well as our warmest good wishes for your continued health and happiness, in which Mrs. Dague joins.

Sincerely,

PAUL B. DAGUE.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1958.
The Honorable WILLIAM S. HILL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BILL: I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I have enjoyed serving with you as a Member of the House of Representatives during the past 20 years.

I regret to learn that you are retiring at the end of this session; however, I hope that you and Mrs. Hill will enjoy some of the things you have been denied during the time you have been a Member of Congress.

Trusting that you will take time to visit South Carolina when you and Mrs. Hill decide to do some traveling and with kindest regards, I am,

Your friend,

JOHN L. MCMILLAN,
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, May 23, 1958.

DEAR BILL: It was a surprise to me when I heard that you would not want to come back in the next Congress as our ranking member or chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. I want you to know that I and the whole committee will miss your jovial and pleasing personality, your sound counsel, and tireless efforts on behalf of American agriculture.

It is a real joy and pleasure to have been privileged for many years to work with you. You have been a devoted advocate of legislation on behalf of the farmers of the country.

I wish for you and yours everything good in the years that lie ahead.

Sincerely, your friend,

TOOK.
E. C. GATHINGS.

Summary of National Defense Education Act of 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, although the act is less than a week old, my office already is receiving a number of inquiries on the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Following is a summary of that act, as prepared by the United States Office of Education:

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

GENERAL PROVISIONS (TITLE I)

Policies and definitions: This title sets forth congressional findings and policy declarations; prohibits Federal control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system; and defines several terms as used throughout the act (and in this summary), the most important of which are:

State means the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

Institution of higher education means an educational institution which is located in a State and which (1) admits as regular students only graduates from secondary schools or the equivalent; (2) is legally authorized to provide a program of education beyond secondary education; (3) awards a bachelor's degree or provides at least a 2-year program acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree; (4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and (5) is accredited, or has its credits fully accepted, on transfer, by not less than three accredited institutions.

State education agency means the State board of education or other State officer or agency primarily responsible for public elementary or secondary schools.

LOANS TO STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (TITLE II)

Purpose: To provide Federal assistance in the establishment at institutions of higher education, of student loan funds for making low-interest loans to students to pursue their education at such institutions. Generally, the Federal Government will contribute 90 percent of the capital of these funds and the institutions 10 percent.

Appropriations authorized: $47,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959; $75 million for fiscal year 1960; $82,500,000 for fiscal 1961; $90 million for fiscal 1962; and for the next 4 fiscal years the sums necessary to enable students who have received a loan for any school year ending before July 1, 1962, to continue or complete their education.

Allotments to States: Sums appropriated for the first 4 fiscal years would be allotted among the States on the basis of the relative number of persons enrolled full time in institutions of higher education in each State. Sums appropriated for the next 3 years would be allotted as the Commissioner of Education finds necessary to carry out the purposes for which these appropriations are made. If the total Federal contributions requested by institutions in any State is less than the State's allotment for any year, the unused portion of the allotment may be reallotted among the other States on the basis of the original allotment formula.

Applications: Applications by institutions for Federal capital contributions are filed with the Commissioner of Education on or before dates set by him. If approvable applications from institutions of higher education in any State exceed that State's allotment for any year, the State's allotment is distributed among these institutions on the basis of the amounts of Federal contributions requested by each. No institution may receive more than $250,000 in Federal contributions in any 1 fiscal year.

Agreements with institutions: An agreement for the establishment of a student loan fund to which the Federal Government will contribute must (1) provide for deposit in the fund of a contribution by the institution of not less than one-ninth of the Federal contribution, and for deposit of all principal and interest collected on student loans; (2) provide that the loan fund may be used only for loans to students and for paying litigation expenses in connection with collections; (3) provide that in the selection of students for loans, special consideration shall be given to (a) students with a superior academic background who express a desire to teach in elementary or secondary schools, (b) students whose academic background indicates a superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language; (4) provide for making loans from the fund reasonably available (to the

extent of moneys in the fund) to all eligible students in the institution who need loans.

Terms of student loans: The following are the principal terms of any loan from a student loan fund established under the act:

Students eligible: To be eligible for a loan, a student must (a) be in need of the amount of the loan to pursue a course of study at the institution; (b) be capable of maintaining good standing in such course; and (c) have been accepted for enrollment as a full-time student, or, if already attending an institution, be in good standing and in full-time attendance as an undergraduate or graduate student.

Amount: No student may be loaned over $1,000 in any year or over $5,000 in the aggregate.

Interest: 3 percent per year on the unpaid balance beginning with the date on which repayment of the loan is to begin.

Repayment: Begins 1 year after a borrower ceases to pursue a full-time course of study at an institution of higher education, and ends 11 years thereafter, unless the repayment period is extended for good cause shown. The borrower may, however, accelerate his repayments.

Waiver of interest and postponement of payment: This will be done while the borrower is attending an institution of higher education and during any period, not to exceed 3 years, during which the borrower is a member of the Armed Forces.

Cancellation for service as teacher: Up to one-half of any loan (plus interest) is canceled for service as a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school in a State, at the rate of 10 percent of the amount of the loan, plus interest, for each complete academic year of such service.

Cancellation upon death or permanent disability: Upon death or permanent and total disability, the loan is canceled.

Nature of student contract: The loan must be evidenced by note or other writing, but no security or endorsement may be required unless the borrower is a minor not legally able to create a binding obligation, in which case either security or endorsement may be required.

Liquidation of loan funds: Between June 30 and Setpember 30, 1966 (or earlier as respects amounts in any student-loan fund not required in the foreseeable future) the balance in the fund (or portion not required, as the case may be), is distributed between the Federal Government and the institution on the basis of their relative contributions to the capital of the fund. However, additional payments are made to institutions to cover losses in principal or interest resulting from cancellation for service as a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school.

Federal loans to institutions: The act authorizes an appropriation of $25 million for Federal loans to institutions with whom agreements have been made for the establishment of student loan funds, to help them finance their share of the capital contributions to their funds. These loans are made only to institutions unable to secure funds from other sources upon reasonable terms, must be paid in not over 15 years, and bear interest at a rate adequate to cover the cost of the funds to the United States Treasury, the costs of the Commissioner of Education in administering this part of the program, and probable losses.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STRENGTHENING SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION (TITLE III)

Types of programs: This title authorizes three related programs:

A. A program of grants to State educational agencies for projects of local educational agencies for the acquisition of laboratory or other special equipment for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language teaching in public elementary or secondary schools or junior colleges, and for minor remodeling of laboratory or other space to be used for such equipment;

B. A program of loans to nonprofit, private elementary, and secondary schools for the same types of projects; and

C. A program of grants to State educational agencies for expansion or improvement of supervisory or related services in public elementary and secondary schools and junior colleges in science, mathematics, and modern foreign language instruction, and for administration of the program set forth in A, above.

Appropriations authorized: $70 million for each of the 4 fiscal years 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 is authorized to be appropriated for programs A and B. Twelve percent of the amounts appropriated for any such year are reserved for loans under program B and the remainder is available for program A.

Five million dollars annually for each of these 4 years is authorized to be appropriated for program C grants.

Program A—Grants to States for science, mathematics, and modern foreign language instruction equipment

Allotment: Up to 2 percent of the aggregate amount appropriated for programs A and B for any year is allotted among Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands according to their respective needs. The remainder (exclusive of the 12 percent reserved for loans under program B) is allotted to the 48 States and the District of Columbia on the basis of a statutory formula which takes into account school-age populations (5 to 17, inclusive) of these States and their incomes per school-age child; these allotments remain available for payment for projects until the end of the fiscal year following the year for which the allotment is made.

Matching: States or local school systems must match Federal funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

State plans: Any State desiring to receive payments under this program must submit to the Commissioner of Education, through its State educational agency, a State plan which, (1) sets forth a program under which Federal funds will be expended solely for projects approved by the State agency for acquisition of laboratory or other special equipment (including audiovisual materials and equipment and printed materials, but excluding textbooks) suitable for use in providing education in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages in public elementary or secondary schools or junior colleges, and for minor remodeling of laboratory or other space used for such equipment; (2) sets forth principles for determining the priority of such projects in the State; (3) provides an opportunity for a hearing before the State agency to any applicant for a project; (4) provides for State standards for laboratory or other special equipment acquired with these Federal funds; (5) sets forth a program under which funds paid to the State under program C will be expended solely for the permitted purposes (see below); and (6) provides for necessary fiscal procedures and reports.

Program B—Loans to nonprofit, private schools

Allotment: The 12 percent of each year's appropriation for programs A and B, which is reserved for program B, will be allotted among the States on the basis of the number of persons enrolled in private, nonprofit elementary and secondary schools in the States.

Loan conditions: Loans are made by the Commissioner to private, nonprofit elementary or secondary schools for the same purposes for which grants to States under program A can be used. The schools must make applications containing information deemed necessary by the Commissioner, the loan agreements will be subject to conditions necessary to protect the financial interest of the United States, and the loans will bear interest at a rate equal to one-fourth of 1 percent plus a percentage equal to the current average yield on all outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the preceding month, and be repayable in not more than 10 years.

Program C—Grants to States for State supervisory services

Allotment: Up to 2 percent of the amount appropriated for this program for any year is allotted among Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, according to their respective needs. The remainder is allotted to the 48 States and the District of Columbia on the basis of their school-age populations, but the allotment to any such State cannot be less than $20,000.

Matching: The State must match these Federal grants on a dollar-for-dollar basis for each fiscal year after the first fiscal year.

Use of Federal funds: These grants are available solely for (a) expansion or improvement of supervisory or related services in public elementary or secondary schools in the fields of science, mathematics, engineering, and foreign language, and (b) the administration of the State plan for this program and program A.

State plan: In order to qualify for these grants, the State must have submitted a State plan meeting the requirements for program A above.

NATIONAL-DEFENSE FELLOWSHIPS (TITLE IV)

Purpose: To increase the numbers of students in graduate programs, particularly students interested in teaching in institutions of higher education.

Number of fellowships authorized: 1,000 fellowships may be awarded during the fiscal year 1959 and 1,500 during each of the 3 succeeding years.

Terms of fellowships: Individuals receiving fellowships must be accepted for study in graduate programs of institutions of higher education, which programs are approved by the Commissioner of Education. To have a graduate program approved, the institution must apply to the Commissioner and he must find that the program is a new program or an existing program which has been expanded; that the program or the expansion will increase the facilities available for graduate training of college or university teachers and will promote a wider geographical distribution of such facilities, and that in accepting persons for graduate study in these programs preference will be given to persons interested in teaching in institutions of higher education.

Fellowship stipends: Each holder of a fellowship will receive $2,000 for the first year of graduate study, $2,200 for the second year, and $2,400 for the third year, plus $400 each year for each dependent.

Duration of fellowships: Fellowships are for periods of study, not in excess of 3 academic years, during which the holder maintains satisfactory proficiency in and devotes full time to study or research in the field in which the fellowship was awarded, in an institution of higher education, and does not engage in gainful employment (other than part-time employment by the institution in teaching, research, or similar activities, approved by the Commissioner of Education).

Cost-of-education payments to institutions: The institution of higher education which a fellowship holder attends will be paid that portion of the cost of the new graduate program, or of the expansion of the existing program, in which the fellow is pursuing his course of study, which is rea-

sonably attributable to him, but not more than $2,500 per year per fellow.

GUIDANCE, COUNSELING, AND TESTING; IDENTIFICATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF ABLE STUDENTS (TITLE V)

Types of programs: This title authorizes two related programs:

A. Grants to State educational agencies to assist them to establish and maintain programs of testing, and of guidance and counseling, in secondary schools;

B. Federal contracts with institutions of higher education to provide institutes which will provide training to improve the qualifications of counseling and guidance personnel in secondary schools.

Program A—Grants to States

Appropriations authorized: $15 million for fiscal 1959 and for each of the next 3 fiscal years.

Allotment: Up to 2 percent of the amount appropriated for any year is allotted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands according to their respective needs. The remainder is allotted to the 48 States and the District of Columbia on the basis of their school-age populations, with a $20,000 minimum.

Matching: The States must match these Federal funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis for each fiscal year after the first fiscal year.

State plans: To participate in this program a State, through its State educational agency, must submit to the Commissioner of Education a State plan which (1) sets forth a program of testing secondary school students to identify those with outstanding aptitudes and ability, and shows the means of testing it will use, (2) sets forth a program of guidance and counseling in its public secondary schools to advise students of courses of study best suited for them and to encourage outstanding students to complete high school, take the courses needed for admission to institutions of higher education, and enter such institutions, and (3) provides for necessary fiscal procedures and reports.

Testing in private schools: If a participating State is not authorized by its law to pay for the testing of students in private or other secondary schools in the State, the Commissioner of Education will arrange for the testing of these students in a manner comparable to the testing done by the State, and pay the Federal share of the costs out of the State's allotment.

Program B—Guidance and counseling institutes

Appropriations authorized: $6,250,000 for fiscal year 1959, and $7,250,000 for each of the next 3 fiscal years.

Contracts with institutions: The Commissioner of Education will contract with institutions of higher education for short-term or regular session institutes to provide training to improve the qualifications of persons engaged in counseling and guidance of students in secondary school, or of teachers preparing to engage in this work.

Stipends to trainees: Trainees at these institutes who are engaged or preparing to engage in public secondary school guidance and counseling will receive stipends of $75 a week during their training, plus $15 a week for each of their dependents.

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (TITLE VI)

Types of programs: This title authorizes two related programs:

A. Federal contracts with institutions of higher education for paying one-half of the costs of establishing and operating centers for teaching modern foreign languages (and related instruction necessary to a full understanding of the countries involved) as to which the Commissioner of Education finds that there is a national need for persons proficient in such languages, or that adequate instruction in the languages is not readily available in this country;

B. Federal contracts with institutions of higher education for short-term or regular institutes for advanced training for persons engaged in, or preparing for, teaching (or supervising or training teachers) of modern foreign languages in elementary or secondary schools.

Appropriations authorized: $8 million annually for fiscal 1959, and each of the next 3 years, for program A (and for Office of Education research and studies in support of this program); and $7,250,000 for each of these years for program B.

Stipends for trainees: Trainees attending program A centers may be paid stipends in amounts determined by the Commissioner but only upon assurance that the recipients will be available for teaching a modern foreign language in an institution of higher education or for other service of a public nature. Stipends at the rate of $75 a week, plus $15 for each dependent, will be paid trainees at program B institutes who are or will be engaged in teaching (or supervising or training teachers of) modern foreign languages at public elementary or secondary schools.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION IN MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF TELEVISION, RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND RELATED MEDIUMS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES (TITLE VII)

Research and experimentation: This title authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants to public or nonprofit agencies, organizations, and individuals, and contracts with public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals, for projects of research and experimentation on this subject. All such grants or contracts must be approved by the Advisory Committee on New Educational Media which this title sets up to perform this function and otherwise advise the Commissioner in his administration of the title.

Dissemination of information on new educational mediums: To disseminate such information to State and local education agencies and institutions of higher education, the title also authorizes the Commissioner of Education, directly or through grants or contracts, to study the need for increased use of these mediums, prepare and publish materials useful in encouraging and making better use of such mediums for educational purposes and provide technical assistance to State and local educational agencies and institutions of higher education in the use of such mediums.

Appropriations authorized: $3 million for fiscal year 1959, and $5 million for each of the next 3 years.

AREA VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (TITLE VIII)

General: This title amends the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to add a new title (title III) authorizing grants to States to assist them in training individuals for employment as highly skilled technicians in occupations requiring scientific knowledge in fields necessary for the national defense.

Appropriations authorized: $15 million for fiscal 1959 and for each of the next 3 fiscal years.

Allotment: Annual appropriations are allotted to the States (defined to mean the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and Guam) on the basis of the aggregate amounts apportioned to the States under the other Federal-State vocational education programs. Amounts of their allotments unused by any States will be reallotted (on the same basis) to the other States.

Matching: States must match Federal funds dollar for dollar. States may not use funds under this title to reduce the State or local funds being spent for other Federal-State vocational education programs, but such State or local funds in excess of amounts necessary for matching Federal grants under such other programs may be used to match funds under this title.

Use of Federal funds: Generally, Federal grants under this title may be used for the same types of services, supplies, and expenses for which other Federal grants for vocational education may be used, but the types of training which may be financed are limited by the definition of "area vocational education program" in the title and by the provision (already referred to) that other Federal funds must be used exclusively for the training of individuals designed to fit them for useful employment as highly skilled technicians in recognized occupations requiring scientific knowledge, as determined by the State board of vocational education for the State, in fields necessary for the national defense.

State plans: States wishing to participate in the new title must amend their vocational education plans (under other vocational education grant programs) to include a new part which (1) designates the State board as the sole administering agency, (2) provides minimum qualifications for teachers, teacher-trainers, supervisors, directors and others having responsibilities under the new part, (3) shows the plans, policies, and methods to be followed, and (4) provides necessary fiscal procedures and reports.

SCIENCE INFORMATION SERVICE (TITLE IX)

Science information service: This unit is established in the National Science Foundation. Through it, the Foundation will provide or arrange for indexing, abstracting, translating, and other services leading to a more effective dissemination of scientific information, and to undertake programs to develop new or improved methods for making scientific information available.

Science information council: This council, also in the National Science Foundation, will advise the head of the science information service.

IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL SERVICES OF STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (TITLE X, SEC. 1009)

Purpose: This title authorizes Federal grants to States to assist their State educational agencies to improve and strengthen their statistical services.

Federal grants authorized: Up to $50,000 annually for each State for fiscal 1959, and for each of the next 3 years.

Matching: States must match Federal funds dollar-for-dollar.

Use of Federal funds: May be used for the expenses of new programs, or of additions to or expansions of existing programs, of State educational agencies for statistical services, including (1) improving the collection, analysis, and reporting of statistical data supplied by local educational units, (2) the development of accounting and reporting manuals to serve as guides for local educational units, (3) the conduct of conferences and training for personnel of local educational units and of periodic reviews and evaluation of the program for records and reports, (4) improving methods for obtaining, from other State agencies within the State, educational data not collected by the State educational agency, or (5) expediting the processing and reporting of statistical data through installation and operation of mechanical equipment.

State plans: To participate, a State must submit to the Commissioner of Education a State plan which sets forth the programs to be carried out and the methods to be followed and provides for necessary fiscal procedures and reports.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Pursuant to a special order agreed to on August 23, 1958, the Clerk of the House, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, received a message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had passed the following bill of the House:

H. R. 13191. An act to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys' and girls especially interested in science.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ENROLLED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that on August 25, 1958, that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1803. An act for the relief of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart and Richard Reams;

H. R. 3193. An act for the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engebretsen, and Harvey Homlar;

H. R. 4059. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Scoppettuolo;

H. R. 7544. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by including therein the name of Roger P. Ames;

H. R. 8759. An act for the relief of W. G. Holloman and Mrs. W. G. Holloman;

H. R. 9020. An act to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11382. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the conversion or exchange, under certain conditions, of term insurance issued under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11456. An act to authorize the exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., by the United States, for other real property of equal value, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11749. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12212. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 12281. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, Calif., on lands adjacent to the park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13191. An act to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science;

H. R. 13192. An act making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13254. An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety;

H. R. 13666. An act to amend title 32 of the United States Code to permit the appointment of the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 13840. An act to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies;

H. R. 13489. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13856. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 546. Joint resolution designating the week of November 21–27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week;

H. J. Res. 658. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite the countries of the free world to participate in the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to 12, 1959;

H. J. Res. 675. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 704. Establishing that the first session of the 86th Congress convene at noon on Wednesday, January 7, 1959.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by Senate Concurrent Resolution 122, 85th Congress, he did on August 25, 1958, sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House as follows:

H. R. 1803. An act for the relief of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart and Richard Reams;

H. R. 3193. An act for the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engebretsen, and Harvey Homlar;

H. R. 4059. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Scoppettuolo;

H. R. 7544. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by including therein the name of Roger P. Ames;

H. R. 8759. An act for the relief of W. G. Holloman and Mrs. W. G. Holloman;

H. R. 9020. An act to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11382. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the conversion or exchange, under certain conditions, of term insurance issued under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11456. An act to authorize the exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., by the United States, for other real property of equal value, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11749. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12212. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 12281. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, Calif., on lands adjacent to the park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13191. An act to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially interested in science;

H. R. 13192. An act making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13254. An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety;

H. R. 13489. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13666. An act to amend title 32 of the United States Code to permit the appointment of the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 13840. An act to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies;

H. R. 13856. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 546. Joint resolution designating the week of November 21–27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week;

H. J. Res. 658. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite the countries of the free world to participate in the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to 12, 1959;

H. J. Res. 675. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 704. Joint resolution establishing that the 1st session of the 86th Congress convene at noon on Wednesday, January 7, 1959.

And enrolled bills of the Senate as follows:

S. 25. An act relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees;

S. 165. An act for the relief of Arthur LeRoy Brown;

S. 1438. An act to amend section 544 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the bonds of the United States marshals;

S. 1764. An act to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act;

S. 1864. An act to authorize an increase in the membership of the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office; to provide increased salaries for certain officers and employees of the Patent Office; and for other purposes;

S. 1903. An act to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental United States;

S. 1985. An act to authorize the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution, and all other work incidental thereto;

S. 2006. An act to relive the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy of certain responsibilities outside the Department of Defense;

S. 2020. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Social Security Act;

S. 2039. An act to clarify the requirements with respect to the performance of labor imposed as a condition for the holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents therefor;

S. 2114. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449), as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to acquire land for filed sites, to undertake construction and improvement of buildings and for other activities;

S. 2117. An act directing the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain buildings to the Crow Creek Sioux Indian Tribe;

S. 2146. An act for the relief of William F. Peltier;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Dr. Brant Bonner;

S. 2719. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and eradicate the predatory dogfish sharks to control the depredations of this species on the fisheries of the Pacific coast, and for other purposes;

S. 2836. An act for the relief of the town of Portsmouth, R. I.;

S. 3028. An act for the relief of Laszlo Cseri, Margarethe Hadjisky, Maria Miceli, and Francesco Riso;

S. 3142. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend the authority to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes and the act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644), and for other purposes;

S. 3295. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 in order to increase the authorization for the fisheries loan fund established under such act;

S. 3321. An act for the relief of George E. Ketchum;

S. 3335. An act to provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia;

S. 3379. An act to provide for adjustments in the annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system;

S. 3420. An act to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954;

S. 3503. An act for the relief of Marie Inette Konomos;

S. 3680. An act to provide for participation of the United States in the World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1961, and for other purposes;

S. 3683. An act to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas;

S. 3712. An act to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua;

S. 3728. An act to incorporate the Big Brothers of America;

S. 3741. An act to facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within national forests;

S. 3754. An act to provide for the exchange of lands between the United States and the Navajo Tribe, and for other purposes;

S. 3915. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yoshimoto;

S. 3942. An act for the relief of certain distressed aliens;

S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State;

S. 4032. An act for the relief of Mercede Svaldi.

S. 4039. An act to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research, and for other purposes;

S. 4085. An act to amend the act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), providing for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., and for other purposes;

S. 4088. An act to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyoming, and to authorize its execution;

S. 4096. An act to amend section 4201 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the annual rate of compensation of members of the Board of Parole;

S. 4113. An act for the relief of Harold Pangelinan; and

S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, reported that, on the following dates, that committee had presented to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On August 23, 1958:

H. R. 7720. An act for the relief of Viola Belger;

H. R. 8381. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9147. An act to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11009. An act to provide for the establishment of Grand Portage National Monument in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12207. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Alto Ross and children and for E. B. Ard and his daughter, Mrs. Joan Ard Nichols;

H. R. 12216. An act to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Cumberland River near Carthage, Tennessee, as the "Cordell Hull Dam and Reservoir" and to establish the United States Study Commission on the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe-San Antonio, Nueces, and San Jacinto River Basins, and intervening areas;

H. R. 12303. An act to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands;

H. R. 12670. An act to provide for additional payments to the Indians of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., whose lands have been acquired for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12883. An act to provide for certain improvements relating to the Capitol Power Plant and its distribution systems;

H. R. 13549. An act to increase benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system, to improve the actuarial status of the trust funds of such system, and otherwise improve such system; to amend the public assistance and maternal and child health and welfare provisions of the Social Security Act and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 653. Resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 659. Resolution for the relief of certain aliens.

On August 25, 1958:

H. R. 109. An act to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A., National Memorial, Inc.;

H. R. 469. An act to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1061. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law;

H. R. 1494. An act for the relief of the Southwest Research Institute;

H. R. 1684. An act for the relief of William Franklin Rollins;

H. R. 1695. An act for the relief of Harry N. Duff;

H. R. 3366. An act to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force, while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3368. An act to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challanges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants;

H. R. 3571. An act for the relief of Boris F. Navratil;

H. R. 4073. An act for the relief of Peter James O'Brien;

H. R. 4642. An act to establish a Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure;

H. R. 6282. An act for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture noteholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation;

H. R. 7710. An act to provide for the lumpsum payment of all accumulated and current accrued annual leave of deceased employees;

H. R. 7860. An act to amend section 1 of the act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 625), entitled "To provide that payments be made to certain members of the Pine Ridge Sioux Tribe of Indians as reimbursement for damages suffered as the result of the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range;

H. R. 8943. An act to amend titles 10, 14, and 32, United States Code, to codify recent military law, and to improve the code;

H. R. 9258. An act for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Perreira;

H. R. 9262. An act for the relief of the estate of A. A. Alexander;

H. R. 9370. An act to permit illustrations and films of United States and foreign obligations and securities under certain circumstances, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9817, An act relating to venue in tax refund suits by corporations.

H. R. 9950. An act for the relief of D. A. Whitaker and others;

H. R. 10473. An act for the relief of Hipolito C. DeBaca;

H. R. 10495. An act to amend that part of the act of June 9, 1896 (29 Stat. 313), relating to the establishment of postal stations and branch post offices, so as to permit them to be established within 10 miles of the boundary of the adjoining city;

H. R. 11668. An act to amend section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended;

H. R. 11889. An act to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition to be held at St. Paul, Minn., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12126. An act to provide further protection against the introduction and dissemination of livestock diseases, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12226. An act to amend the Virgin Corporation Act (63 Stat. 350), and for other purposes;

H. R. 12808. An act to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Acts of 1956 and 1958 by advancing the date for submission of the revised estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System and to extend the approval of such estimate for an additional year;

H. R. 12858. An act taking appropriations for civil functions administered by the Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13247. An act to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs; and for other purposes;

H. R. 13450. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13475. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at the Rochester Fish-Cultural Station, Indiana;

H. R. 13580. An act to increase the public debt limit;

H. R. 13678. An act to provide in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for a loan service of captioned films for the deaf;

H. R. 13861. An act to repeal certain provisions of law relating to messengers for the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives;

H. J. Res. 635. Resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 648. Resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

On August 26, 1958:

H. R. 1803. An act for the relief of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart and Richard Reams;

H. R. 3193. An act for the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engelbretsen, and Harvey Homlar;

H. R. 4059. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Carmen Scoppettuolo;

H. R. 7544. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by including therein the name of Roger P. Ames;

H. R. 8759. An act for the relief of W. G. Hollomon and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon;

H. R. 9020. An act to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9700. An act to consolidate into one act all of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11382. An act to amend title 38 of the United States Code to authorize the conversion or exchange, under certain conditions, of term insurance issued under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11456. An act to authorize the exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., by the United States, for other real property of equal value, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11749. An act to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 6 months, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12212. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 12281. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, Calif., on lands adjacent to the park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13191. An act to require the Commissioner of Education to encourage, foster, and assist in the establishment of clubs for boys and girls especially trained in science;

H. R. 13192. An act making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13254. An act to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Atc to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety;

H. R. 13489. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13666. An act to amend title 32 of the United States Code to permit the appointment of the Adjutant General of Puerto Rico as provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 13840. An act to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies;

H. R. 13856. An act making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 546. Resolution designating the week of November 21–27, 1958, as National Farm-City Week;

H. J. Res. 658. Resolution authorizing and requesting the President to invite the countries of the free world to participate in the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to 12, 1959;

H. J. Res. 675. Resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 704. Resolution establishing that the first session of the 86th Congress convene at noon on Wednesday, January 7, 1959.

SENATORS WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

OFFICE ADDRESS: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

Vice President, Richard Nixon

Aiken, George D., *Vt*——Carroll Arms
Allott, Gordon, *Colo*——Cleveland House
Anderson, Clinton P., *N. Mex.*——6 Wesley Circle
Barrett, Frank A., *Wyo*——The Woodner
Beall, J. Glenn, *Md*——
Bennett, Wallace F., *Utah*——
Bible, Alan, *Nev*——
Bricker, John W., *Ohio*——The Mayflower
Bridges, Styles, *N. H*——
Bush, Prescott, *Conn*——
Butler, John Marshall, *Md*——
Byrd, Harry Flood, *Va*——The Shoreham
Capehart, Homer E., *Ind*——The Westchester
Carlson, Frank, *Kans*——Sheraton-Park
Carroll, John A., *Colo*——
Case, Clifford P., *N. J*——
Case, Francis, *S. Dak*——4635 Mass. Ave.
Chavez, Dennis, *N. Mex*——3327 Cleveland Ave.
Church, Frank, *Idaho*——
Clark, Joseph S., *Pa*——
Cooper, John Sherman, *Ky*——
Cotton, Norris, *N. H*——
Curtis, Carl T., *Nebr*——
Dirksen, Everett M., *Ill*——
Douglas, Paul H., *Ill*——
Dworshak, Henry C., *Idaho*——
Eastland, James O., *Miss*——5101 Macomb St.
Ellender, Allen J., *La*——
Ervin, Samuel J., Jr., *N. C*——
Flanders, Ralph E., *Vt*——
Frear, J. Allen, Jr., *Del*——
Fulbright, J. William, *Ark*——
Goldwater, Barry M., *Ariz*——
Gore, Albert, *Tenn*——
Green, Theodore Francis, *R. I.*——University Club
Hayden, Carl, *Ariz*——
Hennings, Thomas C., Jr., *Mo.*——
Hickenlooper, Bourke B., *Iowa.*——5511 Cedar Parkway, Chevy Chase, Md.
Hill, Lister, *Ala*——
Hoblitzell, John D., Jr., *W. Va*——
Holland, Spessard L., *Fla*——Sheraton-Park
Hruska, Roman L., *Nebr*——
Humphrey, Hubert H., *Minn.*——
Ives, Irving M., *N. Y*——
Jackson, Henry M., *Wash*——
Javits, Jacob K., *N. Y*——
Jenner, William E., *Ind*——
Johnson, Lyndon B., *Tex*——
Johnston, Olin D., *S. C*——
Jordan, B Everett, *N. C*——
Kefauver, Estes, *Tenn*——4929 Hillbrook Lane
Kennedy, John F., *Mass*——
Kerr, Robert S., *Okla*——
Knowland, William F., *Calif.*——
Kuchel, Thomas H., *Calif*——
Langer, William, *N. Dak*——2101 Conn. Ave.
Lausche, Frank J., *Ohio*——
Long, Russell B., *La*——
McClellan, John L., *Ark*——
McNamara, Pat, *Mich*——
Magnuson, Warren G., *Wash.*——The Shoreham
Malone, George W., *Nev*——The Mayflower
Mansfield, Mike, *Mont*——
Martin, Edward, *Pa*——
Martin, Thos. E., *Iowa*——4545 Conn. Ave.
Monroney, A. S. Mike, *Okla.*——
Morse, Wayne, *Oreg*——5020 Lowell St.
Morton, Thruston B., *Ky*——
Mundt, Karl E., *S. Dak*——122 Schotts Court NE.
Murray, James E., *Mont*——The Shoreham
Neuberger, Richard L., *Oreg.*——
O'Mahoney, Joseph C., *Wyo.*——Sheraton-Park
Pastore, John O., *R. I*——
Payne, Frederick G., *Maine*——
Potter, Charles E., *Mich*——
Proxmire, William E., *Wis*——
Purtell, William A., *Conn*——
Revercomb, Chapman, *W. Va.*——
Robertson, A. Willis, *Va*——
Russell, Richard B., *Ga*——
Saltonstall, Leverett, *Mass*——2320 Tracy Pl.
Schoeppel, Andrew F., *Kans.*——
Smathers, George A., *Fla*——
Smith, H. Alexander, *N. J*——Sheraton-Park
Smith, Margaret Chase, (Mrs.), *Maine.*——
Sparkman, John J., *Ala*——4928 Indian Lane
Stennis, John, *Miss*——
Symington, Stuart, *Mo*——
Talmadge, Herman E., *Ga*——
Thurmond, Strom, *S. C*——
Thye, Edward J., *Minn*——
Watkins, Arthur V., *Utah*——
Wiley, Alexander, *Wis*——2122 Mass. Ave.
Williams, John J., *Del*——
Yarborough, Ralph W., *Tex*——
Young, Milton R., *N. Dak*——Quebec House So.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Secretary—Felton M. Johnston.
Chief Clerk—Emery L. Frazier.
Sergeant at Arms—Joseph C. Duke.
Secretary for the Majority—Robert G. Baker.
Secretary for the Minority—J. Mark Trice.
Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Messrs. Ellender (chairman), Johnston of South Carolina, Holland, Eastland, Humphrey, Symington, Talmadge, Proxmire, Aiken, Young, Thye, Hickenlooper, Mundt, Williams, and Schoeppel.

Committee on Appropriations

Messrs. Hayden (chairman), Russell, Chavez, Ellender, Hill, McClellan, Robertson, Magnuson, Holland, Stennis, Johnson of Texas, Pastore, Bridges, Saltonstall, Young, Knowland, Thye, Mundt, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Dworshak, Dirksen, Potter, and Ives.

Committee on Armed Services

Messrs. Russell (chairman), Byrd, Johnson of Texas, Kefauver, Stennis, Symington, Jackson, Ervin, Saltonstall, Bridges, Flanders, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Case of South Dakota, Bush, and Barrett.

Committee on Banking and Currency

Messrs. Fulbright (chairman), Robertson, Sparkman, Frear, Douglas, Monroney, Clark, Proxmire, Capehart, Bricker, Bennett, Bush, Beall, Payne, and Case of New Jersey.

Committee on the District of Columbia

Messrs. Bible (chairman), Morse, Frear, Clark, Proxmire, Beall, Morton, Javits, and Hoblitzell.

Committee on Finance

Messrs. Byrd (chairman), Kerr, Frear, Long, Smathers, Anderson, Douglas, Gore, Martin of Pennsylvania, Williams, Flanders, Malone, Carlson, Bennett, and Jenner.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Messrs. Green (chairman), Fulbright, Sparkman, Humphrey, Mansfield, Morse, Long, Kennedy, Wiley, Smith of New Jersey, Hickenlooper, Langer, Knowland, Aiken, and Capehart.

Committee on Government Operations

Messrs. McClellan (chairman), Jackson, Symington, Ervin, Humphrey, Thurmond, Lausche, Mundt, Mrs. Smith of Maine, Messrs. Martin of Iowa, Curtis, Revercomb, and Capehart.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Messrs. Murray (chairman), Anderson, Jackson, O'Mahoney, Bible, Neuberger, Carroll, Church, Malone, Watkins, Dworshak, Kuchel, Barrett, Goldwater, and Allott.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Messrs. Magnuson (chairman), Pastore, Monroney, Smathers, Bible, Thurmond, Lausche, Yarborough, Bricker, Schoeppel, Butler, Potter, Purtell, Payne, and Cotton.

Committee on the Judiciary

Messrs. Eastland (chairman), Kefauver, Johnston of South Carolina, Hennings, McClellan, O'Mahoney, Ervin, Carroll, Wiley, Langer, Jenner, Watkins, Dirksen, Butler, and Hruska.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Messrs. Hill (chairman), Murray, Kennedy, McNamara, Morse, Thurmond, Yarborough, Smith of New Jersey, Ives, Purtell, Goldwater, Allott, and Cooper.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Messrs. Johnston of South Carolina (chairman), Monroney, Neuberger, Church, Yarborough, Clark, Jordan, Carlson, Jenner, Langer, Martin of Iowa, Morton and Hoblitzell.

Committee on Public Works

Messrs. Chavez (chairman), Kerr, Gore, McNamara, Neuberger, Church, Jordan, Martin of Pennsylvania, Case of South Dakota, Kuchel, Cotton, Hruska, and Revercomb.

Committee on Rules and Administration

Messrs. Hennings (chairman), Hayden, Green, Mansfield, Talmadge, Curtis, Cooper, Javits, and Case of New Jersey.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Mr. Chief Justice Warren, of California, Hotel Sheraton-Park, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Justice Black, of Alabama, 619 S. Lee St., Alexandria, Va.
Mr. Justice Frankfurter, of Massachusetts, 3018 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Douglas, of Washington, 4852 Hutchins Place.
Mr. Justice Burton, of Ohio, the Dodge.
Mr. Justice Clark, of Texas, 2101 Connecticut Ave.
Mr. Justice Harlan, of New York, 1677 31st St.
Mr. Justice Brennan, of New Jersey, 3037 Dumbarton Ave.
Mr. Justice Whittaker, of Missouri, 5000 Van Ness St.

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Clerk—John T. Fey, 2931 Cathedral Ave.
Deputy Clerk—Edmund P. Cullinan, 4823 Reservoir Road.
Deputy Clerk—Richard J. Blanchard, 427 St. Lawrence Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt, 6004 Corbin Road.
Reporter—Walter Wyatt, 1702 Kalmia Rd.
Librarian—Helen Newman, 126 3d St. SE.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

JUSTICES ASSIGNED

TERRITORY EMBRACED

District of Columbia: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. District of Columbia.

First judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Frankfurter. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island.

Second judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Harlan. Connecticut, New York, Vermont.

Third judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Brennan. Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands.

Fourth judicial circuit: Mr. Chief Justice Warren. Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

Fifth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Black. Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas.

Sixth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Burton. Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee.

Seventh judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Clark. Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin.

Eighth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Whittaker. Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Ninth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Douglas. Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Guam, Hawaii.

Tenth judicial circuit: Mr. Justice Whittaker. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming.

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 104 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1958 *No. 152*

Appendix

National Federation of Independent Business Pleased With Congress and the Administration for Teamwork on Its Behalf

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for American small-business enterprise this has been a Congress of tremendous achievement.

Both of our great parties have pledged themselve to aid the small-business man in America. The 85th Congress saw the fulfillment of those pledges to a degree unmatched by any Congress in recent memory.

In an era of bigness, in a time of everrising costs and high-interest rates, this Congress acted to preserve our tradition of free competitive enterprise—to strengthen the small independent businesses that form the backbone of our economic system.

We provided substantial tax relief for those businesses. We established, for the first time, a method of providing equity capital for small business, through the creation of an Investment Division in the Small Business Administration. We made the SBA a permanent agency of the Government. We strengthened the hand of small business in bidding on Government contracts.

Mr. President, I have received a letter from Mr. George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business. Included with the letter is the text of a message that will be printed in the August 27 issue of Roll Call, the newspaper of Capitol Hill.

The message begins:

Thank you, Congress and administration, for your teamwork. You have made a great start in preserving free American independent enterprise.

The message relates the pledges of both parties in their platforms of 1956—and what has been done to fulfill those pledges.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that Mr. Burger's letter, and the message I have described, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and message were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, D. C., August 22, 1958.

Hon. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
Senate Majority Leader,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: I am enclosing herewith advance copy of reprint of an ad which will appear in Roll Call, issue of Wednesday, August 27, 1958, copy of which reprint will be made available to all Members of Congress on August 26. This reprint will go forward to all Members of Congress, attached to a letter signed by our president, Mr. C. Wilson Harder.

However, I wanted you to have advance copy of this reprint, which is attached to this letter.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE J. BURGER,
Vice President.

THANK YOU, CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION, FOR YOUR TEAMWORK—YOU HAVE MADE A GREAT START IN PRESERVING FREE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT ENTERPRISE

Never in National Federation of Independent Business history has any Congress recognized so fully, or acted in such a measure, as the 85th Congress on the problems of keeping small business healthy.

In behalf of the nationwide voting membership of this organization, we wish to thank you for a job started. To be sure, much remains to be accomplished. Yes, just as Rome was not built in a day, so do we realize the forces that have been destroying independent business in America for many years cannot be overcome in one session.

It is also gratifying to note this Congress has worked toward making good the pledges to small business contained in the platforms of both parties in 1952 and 1956. As part of this open letter to you, we are restating for the record what those promises were; what has been accomplished by you so far.

The promise: "We will provide tax relief for small business."

What you did: You enacted $260 million in small-business tax relief in which was included sound increased depreciation allowances to help small business expand. You also helped preserve the American tradition of the family-owned business by permitting installment payment of estate taxes. You increased rainy-day reserve allowances to help small business better weather reverses in the economy. You made investment in small business more attractive by affording greater protection against losses in such ventures.

The promise: "We will strengthen and expand Small Business Administration and its service to independents."

What you did: You made the Small Business Administration a permanent part of Government. The probes and inquiries by your Small Business Committees have helped SBA almost double the value of Government

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the second session of the Eighty-fifth Congress will be published not later than Friday, September 12, 1958. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

orders set aside for small business. You have made it possible for SBA to step up management counseling services and increase loan aids by 30 percent. Created new program for long term loans and capital stock in small business.

The promise: "We will reduce Government competition with small business."

What you did: Through searching inquiries by your committees the Defense Department has closed down 62 industrial-commercial type operations. Among other things, this has resulted in the following: Withdrawal of Navy from paint manufacturing; $1 million in Army tire retreading business has been turned over to tire dealers; Air Force abandoned plans to set up baking and ice cream plants at new academy; GSA has turned over many services to independent business; PX system has been stopped from installment selling.

The promise: "We will reduce Federal red-tape requirements on small business."

What you did: Again, through probes and investigations by your committees, the following has resulted: A 50 percent reduction in freight forms required for deliveries on contracts to Government agencies; simplification of forms small business must fill in to bid on these contracts; elimination of 1 million pointless employment questionnaires which businessmen were required to fill in.

The promise: "We will provide freer and fairer opportunities for small business through harder hitting antitrust enforcement."

What you did: Again, through the process of searching congressional inquiry largely through your small-business committees, you created the climate conducive for a 20-percent increase in antitrust cases by the Federal Trade Commission and Justice Department. Included are such items as the following: Severing the tight interlocking between General Motors and Du Pont. Criminal action against Safeway for destroying small competition. Breaking of a monopoly by Eastman to permit independent firms to process color films. Rules for fair advertising in the tire industry. Directive to Shell Oil to stop selling direct to consumers at low prices in competition with independent outlets. In addition, there have been a record number of actions to break up monopoly-breeding mergers that reduce competitive opportunities, as for example: Action to break up merger between Crown-Zellerbach and St. Helens Co. in the paper industry; industrywide approach in ice cream to solve the monopoly tendency problem created by many mergers that have given National Dairy, Foremost, et al., dominance in that industry; attempt to separate Procter & Gamble from Clorox; case against Automatic Canteens to force it to give up retail operations gained in merger with Rowe Co.; action that forced giant Transamerica to split off from Bank of America, and to split it off again from its insurance and other nonbanking operations.

The promise: "We will revise policies and practices in all departments and agencies, and we will help small business finance their work on Federal orders * * * to help independents sell more to government."

What you did: Again, through splendid, vigorous inquiry by your committees the following has resulted: Elimination of some of the pitfalls in Government contract requirements. Revision of pricing requirements which had previously put a substantial amount of Government business beyond the reach of independents. Change of rules to permit small business to secure progress payments on Government contracts eliminating the necessity for small business to seek loans for this purpose. This was done by exempting small business from rules which denied such payments to their giant competitors.

And, above all, you renewed the faith of small business in the American principle of the democratic processes.

As you know, the National Federation of Independent Business is not a pressure group. Rather, the Nation's independent businessmen believe that the interests of small business are best advanced by furnishing you with a continuous, monthly survey of the opinions of the Nation's small businessmen on their problems. This continuous survey work, we believe, is done for you on a fair, honest basis, through the mandate ballots which you receive. Actions the past 2 years in Washington reaffirm our belief in this principle. And while we all know that a vast array of tasks lie ahead, we also think all who believe in independent, free enterprise will long recognize that the 85th Congress, with the cooperation of the administrative arm of government, started the ball rolling on the long road back to a safe and sane American economy. And for this, we thank you.

National Federation of Independent Business, Washington, D. C.; Burlingame, Calif.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; New York, N. Y.

C. W. HARDER, *President.*

Statement by Hon. William E. Jenner, of Indiana, in Connection With the Senate Vote on Raising the Debt Ceiling

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. JENNER
OF INDIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me in connection with the Senate vote in raising the debt ceiling.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JENNER

I am deeply concerned about maintaining the full faith and credit of the United States. Because I am so deeply concerned about the credit of the United States, I am unable to accept the bill to raise the permanent debt ceiling another $8 billion.

The Secretary of the Treasury is doing everything possible to meet our fiscal needs. He needs help. I submitted to the Finance Committee an amendment to give him all the borrowing authority he asked for, but on a temporary basis only.

I am strongly opposed to any increase by Congress in the permanent debt ceiling.

Either the statutory debt limit is a barrier to unlimited spending, or it isn't. Today we have a rubber debt ceiling, made to look as if it was a firm barrier, but actually responding to every lightest pressure for more funds. That is fooling our people. If Congress does not intend the debt ceiling to be a barrier to excessive spending, it should abolish the ceiling, and admit Government spending is unconfined.

Nothing is sillier than to have what looks like a guardrail when we know the guardrail will not hold.

Yes, I know that Congress has voted all the appropriations under which executive spending is carried on. I know Congress voted for the carryover appropriations which give the executive some $70 billion above the current budget. But the debt ceiling should be a barrier against congressional appropriations as well as against extravagant Government agencies.

If Congress passes one law to impose a limit on the public debt, and a dozen other laws to send the appropriations far above that limit, Congress should meet the problem by reconsidering its excessive appropriations.

My proposal for a temporary increase would have given the Secretary of the Treasury the money he must have to carry him over the coming 6 or 8 months, and then it would have put the entire problem back where it belongs—in the lap of Congress.

There are plenty of places where our budget can be cut. They must be found. They never will be found, if we have this rubber debt ceiling which stretches upward another 5 or 10 billions every time Congress appropriates more than we can afford, because the executive branch wants to spend more.

Congress has never seriously set itself, since 1933, to the task given it under the Constitution—to control government spending in the interest of the people of the Nation who work to earn the money.

Arbitrary governments permit public officials to decide how much they want to spend, but free governments give to representatives of the people the decision on how much of their earnings is to be spent by the government. That right—to have the people's own representatives make the decisions on the government's use of our resources—is crucial for the preservation of our liberties.

Congress has never seriously set itself to the task of controlling the executive agencies which have been doing as they liked for 25 years.

Some one must speak out. The situation is already more serious than most people realize.

The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that the deficit for next year will be about $12 billion.

But in the Senate Finance Committee hearings, the Senator from Nevada questioned whether the Treasury's estimates of spending included enough allowance for all the promises currently being made for foreign aid to one area and another. He warned that by the year's end the spending figure might be much higher than the present estimates.

The Senator from Illinois questioned whether the Treasury's estimates of receipts had not been higher, in the preceding year, than actual collections. He asked whether collections for 1959 might not again be lower than the Treasury estimates. The Secretary agreed that Treasury estimates had been running above actual collections.

The Senator from New Mexico questioned whether it would not be increasingly difficult to sell Government bonds with new deficits of $2.8 billion and $12 billion.

In addition, the inflation generated by the new deficits may well lead to price increases which will be an additional force sending expenditures higher than the current estimates.

The deficit of $12 billion for the current year is thus based on estimates of spending which may well be too low, estimated collections that may well be too high, an uncalculated allowance for inflationary price increases, and possible increases in the cost of marketing bonds.

I am not forecasting a higher deficit for fiscal 1959 than the $12 billion estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it is my duty to warn that these estimates are tentative, and the gap between revenue and expenditures certainly might be greater than the figures we have now. It is the duty of Congress to face now the possibility that the deficit in June 1959 may be substantially higher, if they do nothing. When Congress raises the permanent debt ceiling and does nothing about spending, it is telling the

spenders to go ahead, and telling investors to put their money in hedges against inflation.

If Congress refuses to raise the debt ceiling, at Treasury request, it will be telling the public that Congress is prepared to find ways to cut Government spending, until every dollar of waste and extravagance is squeezed out of the budget of the United States.

Outstanding Record of Leading Legal Opponent of Chicago Water Diversion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALEXANDER WILEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, during the hearings on the Chicago water diversion bill, H. R. 2, before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors, part of an address on "The Diversion of Columbia River Waters," by Prof. Charles E. Martin, of the University of Washington, was placed in the hearing record by the Attorney General of Wisconsin, Mr. Honeck. The quotation from Professor Martin's address before the American Society of International Law at its April 1957 session—proceedings, page 9—states, among other things, that "if there was diversion of the waters of Lake Michigan at Chicago, there was no question that that forms a precedent and supports Columbia River diversion upstream in British Columbia"—hearing transcript, page 528.

In order to record the outstanding career of Professor Martin, I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the life history of the distinguished professor as reported in Who's Who in America—volume 30 for 1958–59.

There being no objection, the history was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Martin, Charles Emanuel, political science; born Corsicana, Tex., September 11, 1891; son Emanuel Cobb and Roxie Annie (Moon); mother; graduated high school, Santa Ana, Calif., 1910; bachelor of arts, University of California, 1914; master of arts, 1915; doctor of philosophy, Columbia University, 1918; doctor of laws, University of Southern California, 1942; married Jewell Boone, June 13, 1921. Fellow in international law, Columbia, 1916–17; Carnegie endowment fellow in international law, 1919; lecturer on politics and international law, University of California, 1919–20; head of political science department, University of California at Los Angeles, 1920–25. Professor international and political science 1925. Head of department political science, University of Washington, 1925–51. Also dean of faculty social science 1926–29. Now director of Institute of International Affairs visiting or exchange professor of several universities. United States and foreign research study Japan, southeast Asia and India 1954–55. Has served as labor and industrial arbitrator. Has been special lecturer at several conferences, Congresses, special schools, Government bureaus, and meetings. Advises governmental organizations, delegate to numerous international conferences of associations and private organizations. Has participated in numerous governmental and civic organizations. Served in CAC, United States Army, 1918–19. Decorated by French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1948. Member of many scientific and professional associations and organizations. Methodist. Clubs: Mason, Rainier, Monday, China, vice president (Faculty, Seattle), Cosmos, Washington. Also several books in field 1921–36. Also many articles and pamphlets. Editor several volumes. Contributor on world affairs with Encyclopedia Americana. Home: 3323 49th Avenue NE., Seattle, Wash.

Communism Is Still With Us—Part III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, all during this year, there has been much discussion about the Supreme Court and its attitude toward various Communist control acts passed by the Congress.

Mr. George Todt, columnist for the San Fernando Valley Times, has published a series of articles on the Smith Act and the decisions of the Supreme Court and has made some valuable suggestions regarding a new approach in our dealing with the criminal Communist conspiracy operating in our midst.

The articles of December 24 and 26 by the Valley Times editorialist follow:

[From the San Fernando Valley Times of December 24, 1957]

MASTERS WHOM COMMUNISTS SERVE

"The theory of communism may be summed up in one sentence: Abolish all private property."—Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the Communist manifesto.

The so-called Communist Party of the United States is not a bona fide political party like the Republican and Democratic Parties.

It is simply an extension of the Kremlin's fifth column operating as a Trojan horse within America's walls.

Its members are pledged to act as spies, provocateurs, and saboteurs before and after the outbreak of hostilities between our country and the U. S. S. R.

It is impossible for any person who has taken the Communist oath to also take the loyalty oath to the United States.

Nobody can serve two masters.

We will do well to remember this in the event of any future hot war between the United States and Russia.

What are we proving by allowing these cunning agents of the Kremlin to remain among us undisturbed even as they plot disaster against us?

Why should we present the Reds with such a bonanza if they elect to commence world war III in the future?

Hasn't the time come, at last, to outlaw the traitorous Communist Party here in the United States?

Shouldn't all Communists have their American citizenship revoked?

Shouldn't they be declared citizens of Russia—to whom they have taken an oath of allegiance?

Shouldn't we ask Russia to take back her enemy aliens?

Our legislators could accomplish this rightful action by perfectly legal means once it was decided to do so.

A study of the quisling Communist oath reveals that it is in direct opposition to certain plain provisions of the Nationality Act of 1940, later incorporated with the same language into the McCarran-Walter Act.

Citizenship of all Communists could properly be revoked on the grounds that they had taken an oath of allegiance to a foreign state—Russia.

These people are not, by any stretch of the imagination, a bona fide political party like the Republican or Democratic Parties.

Who ever heard of Republicans or Democrats taking an oath of allegiance to the Soviet Union, the land of victorious socialism?

Why not order the FBI to round up the comrades—most of whom are on file—and then give them a denaturalization trial by a jury of their own peers?

Let them tell the jury that they are either (1) not guilty—and take their chances with a perjury count later—or (2) guilty, as charged.

In the latter case, then their citizenship could be revoked at once.

Isn't this the best way to treat our domestic Communist conspiracy?

[From the San Fernando Valley Times of December 26, 1957]

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS SLIP UP

"God bears with the wicked, but not forever."—Cervantes, Don Quixote.

In previous articles I have suggested a possible new approach in our dealing with the criminal Communist conspiracy operating in our midst.

The suggestion is based on a legal technicality which the Communists, for all their great legalistic wisdom regarding such matters, inadvertently may have slipped up on.

Their Communist oath, as set forth in their own Handbook on Organization by the notorious old Red authority, J. Peters, requires each new member of the party to subscribe to these terms:

"I pledge allegiance to the Soviet Union, the land of victorious socialism. I pledge myself to defend the Leninist line of the party, the only line which insures the triumph of Soviet power in the United States."

Now this subscription to the Communist oath is a requirement for entrance into the CPA in the first place. Every Red takes it, no matter what his position in the organization may be. It is something of a bottleneck, as we shall see.

This oath was published back in the thirties and little did the Reds dream of a strange coincidence which would take place in 1940, some years later. At that time many young men from this country were going to Canada and England to join the RCAF and the RAF. Some people here didn't like it.

So the Nationality Act of 1940 subsequently came into being. It provided loss of American nationality for anybody who, among other things, did what might be construed as "taking an oath or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state."

Frankly, this wasn't designed originally to catch American Communists, who had teamed up with the Russian Government. It was actually meant to catch up with those who teamed up with the Canadian and British Air Forces, or the French Foreign Legion, for example. I have heard that some people actually had their citizenship revoked on such grounds.

Think how much worse it is for an American citizen to enter the service of our sworn enemies, the Communists. They have said they will "push us to our graves." When did the British or the French say anything like that?

However, it has all turned out to be a fortuitous circumstance—because the language evolved in the Nationality Act of 1940 (now in the McCarran-Walter Act) certainly

spells it out for the Communist Party in the United States today.

This language can apply to them very well, indeed—and it should.

If the Government applied this interpretation in the case of the Reds, it would gain great popular support in favor of the measure.

Several years ago I carried this theme to the television audience on my extemporaneous tel-editorial show, called "In My Opinion." The response was terrific and indicated overwhelming approval of the plan—by something like a 100-to-1 ratio, as I recall.

Such organizations as the California Veterans of Foreign Wars, California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Hollywood Post 43 of the American Legion, and many others like them, embodied the plan in their own resolutions and sent them along to legislators in Washington.

The resolutions were invariably met with silence.

Yet some of the best legal minds in southern California agreed that the plan was both meritorious and apparently quite legal in scope.

Perhaps it may have been that our men in Washington assumed that the Smith Act was entirely sufficient—and efficient enough—to handle the Reds without additional help from other quarters.

However, what with the Smith Act being hamstrung and rendered largely ineffective in its application to Communists in our country today—isn't it appropriate now to look into possible new avenues of approach to the problem?

Can we afford to overlook any good bets at this time?

Would it be anything except richly deserved "poetic justice" to withdraw the valuable American citizenship they had scorned from all those who have sworn a mighty oath of allegiance to the Soviet Union?

How about it?

Work of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

SPEECH

OF

HON. THOMAS E. MORGAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, customarily at the end of each session of Congress the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs submits for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a stewardship report on the committee's work. The purpose is to make available a digest of the principal measures which have come before the committee. Last year the report was submitted by the chairman, Hon. THOMAS S. GORDON. The ill health that is forcing Congressman GORDON to relinquish his congressional seat this fall has also compelled him during the past months to forgo his work as chairman. This is a matter of deep regret to all of us who have served with him. We shall miss the kind and gentle qualities that have been among his characteristics. In addition to our chairman, the committee is also losing the services of five other members. JOHN VORYS is ending 20 years of service that has been marked by devotion and distinction. He has always presented his views with vigor and clarity. Personally I shall miss him. Our colleagues, the gentlemen from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] are seeking another office. The experience they gained on the committee should serve them well in their new offices. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE] is bringing to a close a long and distinguished service in the House. The gentleman from New York [Mr. RADWAN] has decided to withdraw from public office to recover his health. To each of them I express my appreciation for their cooperation in my task as acting chairman and add my good wishes for their personal happiness.

The 85th Congress has been one of the busiest for the committee and its subcommittees. The full committee had a total of 158 meetings. More significant were the increased activities of the 8 subcommittees which held 123 meetings. I am aware that the Committee on Foreign Affairs is sometimes accused of secrecy in its work. Any fairminded person will recognize, I am sure, that the committee must receive much material of a highly classified nature if its judgments and decisions are to be based upon facts. At the same time, Chairman GORDON and I have constantly pressed upon the executive branch the importance of declassifying as much of this material as possible in order that the public could have as much information as is consistent with national security. The result of this pressure is reflected in the increased number of pages of printed hearings produced by the committee in this Congress. Final figures show that 7,013 pages of printed hearings have come from our committee the last 2 years. Almost half of these, 3,318 pages to be exact, cover the mutual security program hearings held in 1957 and in 1958. A perusal of the 1958 hearings will show that security deletions are relatively few and that there is a considerable body of information on the extent, the strength, and the weakness of our foreign-aid program. The committee believes that this approach has resulted in a much better understanding of the program, not only in the Congress but throughout the country.

Almost 200 bills and joint resolutions have been referred to the committee of which nearly half were duplicates. The committee considered 60 of these measures. Of 33 bills and joint resolutions reported out by the committee, 28 have been enacted into law. In addition, 14 resolutions on various subjects received congressional approval.

The crisis in the Middle East that led to the landing of our troops in Lebanon was of grave concern, not only to the committee but to the entire membership of the House. To keep the House as fully informed as possible, arrangements were made with the Department of State to provide daily briefings. These meetings were open only to Members of the House. It was understood by those attending that the information they received would be treated as classified information. After a ranking officer of the Department gave a résumé of the latest developments, Members of the House interrogated the witness. At several meetings, more than 40 Members of the House appeared. So far as I can gather Members of the House welcomed the opportunity to get a firsthand account of a very critical and fast-moving situation. From the point of view of the Department, it was possible to gather quickly congressional reaction to these serious events. In retrospect I think this has been a very worthwhile project which I hope will be repeated if the occasion again warrants it.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 11, 1957, page A7458, Chairman GORDON gave the House a digest of the measures handled by the committee during the 1st session of the 85th Congress. At this point I would like to insert a digest of the measures handled during the second session.

MEASURES ENACTED INTO LAW

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1958

This act extended the Mutual Security Act of 1954 for another year. The executive branch had requested an authorization of $3,297,900,000. The committee recommended $2,958,900,000, an amount which the House authorized. The authorization enacted into law was for $3,031,400,000, a sum $72,500,000 above the House authorization and $72,500,000 below the Senate figure.

The committee initiated significant changes in the title headings of the act in order to place military assistance in a separate chapter and defense support under the economic chapter. These changes were intended to make clear that defense support, although necessary for military needs, was, nevertheless, economic assistance. Special assistance and the contingency fund were put into a new chapter because each could include both military and economic assistance. The House accepted the committee's changes. The Senate also accepted the change with one modification. Special assistance was removed from the same chapter as the contingency fund and put into the chapter headed "Economic Assistance." This change conforms to the executive branch definition that special assistance is regarded as economic assistance necessary to achieve political, economic, or other objectives in countries where no assistance is provided in support of significant military forces, or in situations where assistance cannot be appropriately rendered as technical assistance or from the Development Loan Fund. The contingency fund, unlike special assistance, may be used for both military and nonmilitary assistance; approved June 30, 1958, Public 85-477.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK

This bill authorizes an appropriation of $5,296,302 to the $35,432,350 already paid to the Danish shipowners for the 40 Danish ships that were requisitioned by the United States in 1941.

The additional payment is necessitated by the fact that the procedures followed when the ships were first requisitioned established a legal situation under which the owners of the vessels could not receive full compensation in the terms of the original understanding between the Danish Ambassador and the Department of State; approved June 6, 1958, Public Law 85-450.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

The bill amends the act of May 26, 1949, as amended, by increasing the number of Assistant Secretaries of State from 10 to 11. It also increases the number of such Assistant Secretaries in the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956.

The additional Assistant Secretary will permit the establishment of a Bureau of African Affairs headed by an Assistant Secretary. This new post is intended to enable the De-

partment of State to give adequate recognition to the growing importance of our relations with Africa.

The salary authorized in the Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 for an Assistant Secretary is $20,000. A request for the position is included in the Department's fiscal year 1959 appropriation request; approved July 18, 1958, Public Law 85–524.

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1949 (CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CLAIMS)

This bill amends the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, by providing for the payment of claims by American citizens against Czechoslovakia, based upon the nationalization or other taking of American-owned property in Czechoslovakia on or after January 1, 1945. Authority to administer the claims provided for is given to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Payment in full would be made on all claims of $1,000 or less. Those in excess of $1,000 would receive payment of $1,000 on account, with the balance to be prorated equally among all award holders; approved August 8, 1958, Public Law 85–604.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN RETIRED PERSONNEL OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT AND WEAR DECORATIONS, PRESENTS, AND OTHER THINGS TENDERED THEM BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The bill authorizes certain retired personnel of the United States Government to accept and wear such decorations, orders, medals, emblems, presents, and other things as have been tendered them by certain foreign countries which are being held for such individuals by the Department of State; approved August 27, 1958, Private Law 85–704.

FOREIGN SERVICE ANNUITIES

The bill provides a 10-percent increase in annuities to retired Foreign Service personnel and to their widows. In the case of retired officers the increase is limited to a maximum of $500 per annum and, in the case of widows, to $250 per annum. This would confer on those individuals who come under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system the same increase as was given retired civil-service annuitants under Public Law 85–465 approved June 25, 1958. The entire cost of all the annuity increases will be paid from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund; approved September 2, 1958, Public Law 85–832.

PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD SCIENCE-PAN PACIFIC EXPOSITION

This bill provides for participation of the United States in the World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1961. The bill further authorizes the President to cooperate with the Washington State World Fair Commission and to determine the extent to which the United States shall be a participant and exhibitor at the exposition. Although the bill authorizes an appropriation of not to exceed $125,000, it is anticipated that United States participation in the exposition will require additional authorizations and appropriations.

The bill requires that the President report to the Congress during its first regular session after the enactment of this legislation with respect to the most effective manner of representation of the United States and the amount of appropriations which will be necessary to accomplish such representation; approved September 2, 1958, Public Law 85–880.

HIGHWAY COMPACT BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND MANITOBA, CANADA

The bill authorizes the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the construction of a highway through the northwest angle of Minnesota. This area is separated from the rest of the State by the Lake of the Woods and the construction of this highway will provide access to the area through Manitoba. No expenditure of Federal funds is anticipated; however, it is possible that Federal highway funds may be used within the State of Minnesota for this purpose; approved September 2, 1958, Public Law 85–887.

CORREGIDOR BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The bill amends the act of August 5, 1953, creating the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission by making clear that the Commission is not limited to a life span of 4 years; rather that the individual commissioners, of whom there are 9, are appointed for 4-year terms. The bill also amends existing law by deleting the authorization for $100,000 and substitutes the sum of $200,000. The increased authorization, against which the Commission intends to request an appropriation of $46,000 for next year, will be sufficient for the Commission to continue its operations for another 2 years; approved July 25, 1958, Public Law 85–556.

RELIEF OF MARY F. C. LEUTE

The bill is for the relief of the widow of an American, Joseph Henry Leute, who was serving in the consular service at the time of his death abroad in 1909. There was no law under which his widow could receive any benefits. The bill provides that Mr. Leute shall be deemed to have been a participant under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, thereby making his widow eligible for consideration for benefits. This bill in itself will not give her any money, but will make it possible for the Secretary of State to consider her financial situation in order to determine whether she is in actual need and without other adequate means of support. If the Secretary so determines, he may then extend to her a maximum of $100 per month payable from the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund; approved September 2, 1958, Private Law 85–784.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS

This resolution authorizes an increase in United States contributions to the International Council of Scientific Unions and its associated unions from $9,000 to $35,000 annually. The funds made available under this authorization are to pay the dues assessed against the United States as a result of its membership. Appropriations under this authorization are included each year in the appropriation for the Department of State; approved August 14, 1958, Public Law 85–627.

INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION TO HOLD THE 12TH SESSION OF ITS ASSEMBLY IN THE UNITED STATES

The resolution authorizes an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the United States to extend an invitation to the International Civil Aviation Organization to hold the 12th session of its assembly in the United States in 1959. The appropriation made pursuant to this authorization will be used to defray costs over and above those which are ordinarily incurred in holding a session at the Organization's headquarters and which are shared on a pro rata basis by all the member nations; approved June 4, 1958, Public Law 85–448.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SECOND ANNUAL UNITED STATES WORLD TRADE FAIR

This resolution authorizes the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Second Annual United States World Trade Fair to be held in New York City from May 7 to 17, 1958; approved March 28, 1958, Public Law 85–360.

FOURTH INTERNATIONAL AUTOMATION CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION

The resolution authorizes the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Fourth International Automation Congress and Exposition to be held in New York City from June 9 to 13, 1958; approved April 11, 1958, Public Law 85–374.

PARTICIPATION IN THE CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

This resolution authorizes and requests the President to invite by proclamation, or in such other manner as he may deem proper, the countries of the free world to participate in the California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition to be held in Los Angeles, Calif., from April 1 to 12, 159; approved September 2, 1958, Public Law 85–924.

CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ACROSS INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The following are authorizations for the construction, maintenance, and operation of bridges over the rivers and the places specified, to supply facilities needed for the flow of international transportation. No expenditure of funds by the United States is involved:

Bridge across the Rainy River at International Falls, Minn.; approved July 28, 1958, Public Law 85–566.

Bridge between Lubec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada; approved July 28, 1958, Public Law 85–563.

Bridge across the Rio Grande, at or near Rio Grande City, Tex.; approved August 28, 1958, Public Law 85–841.

CONCURRENT AND HOUSE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANS FOR THE PEACEFUL EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE, HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 332

The resolution requests the President to enter into international agreements concerning the joint exploration of outer space, the advancement of scientific development relating thereto, and declares the support of the Congress for the prohibition of the use of outer space for military purposes.

Passed House June 2, 1958, under suspension of the rules; passed Senate July 23, 1958, by voice vote.

EXPRESSING INDIGNATION AT THE EXECUTION OF CERTAIN LEADERS OF THE REVOLT IN HUNGARY, HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 343

This resolution expresses the sense of Congress that the President express through the organs of the United Nations and through all other appropriate channels, the deep sense of indignation of the United States at the act of barbarism and perfidy of the Government of the Soviet Union and its instrument for the suppression of the independence of Hungary, the Hungarian Communist regime, and expresses the sense of the Congress that the President express the sympathy of the people of the United States for the people of Hungary on the occasion of this new expression of their ordeal of political oppression and terror.

Passed House June 19, 1958, unanimous-consent proceedings; passed Senate June 24, 1958, by voice vote.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS FORCE, SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 109

The resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that consideration should immediately be given by the General Assembly of the United Nations to the development, within its permanent structure, of such organization and procedures as will enable the United Nations promptly to employ suitable United Nations forces for such purposes as observation and patrol in situations that threaten international peace and security.

Passed Senate July 23, 1958; passed House, amended, August 21, 1958, under suspension of the rules, by vote of 299 yeas to 20 nays; Senate concurred in House amendments, August 22, 1958.

EXTENDING GREETINGS TO THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE OF THE WEST INDIES, SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77

This resolution conveys the greetings of Congress to the Federal Legislature of the West Indies on the occasion of the inauguration of the first Federal Legislature and reaffirms the friendship of the United States for the people of the West Indies.

Passed Senate April 16, 1958; passed House April 17, 1958, unanimous-consent proceedings.

PAN AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION, HOUSE RESOLUTION 528

The resolution designates April 14, 1958, for the celebration of Pan American Day and extends most cordial greetings of the House of Representatives to the representative bodies of each of the other American Republics on this occasion.

Passed House April 15, 1958, unanimous-consent proceedings, without reference to committee.

EXTENDING CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT, HOUSE RESOLUTION 546

This resolution extends to the people of Israel the congratulations and good wishes of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel and the best wishes of the House of Representatives for continued progress and success.

Passed House, April 23, 1958, unanimous consent proceedings, without reference to committee.

MEASURES PASSED BY HOUSE BUT NOT FINALLY ACTED UPON IN SENATE

DENIAL OF PASSPORTS, H. R. 13760

The bill is to protect the security of the United States by authorizing the Secretary of State to deny passports to persons who are members of the Communist Party or affiliates of the Communist Party and to persons who, since 1948, have knowingly engaged in activities intended to further the international Communist movement, provided that it is shown that their activities or presence abroad would be harmful to the United States under the congressional findings of fact contained in section 5 of the bill, which section finds that the international Communist movement is dedicated to the ultimate domination of the United States; that it is a clear, present, and continuing danger to the United States; and that, in view of its use of passports as a means to promote the conspiracy, the issuance of passports to supporters of the international Communist movement should be denied.

Passed House, amended, August 23, 1958, unanimous consent proceedings, by voice vote.

PAN AMERICAN GAMES TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO, ILL., H. R. 13343

The bill authorizes an appropriation of $500,000 for the purpose of promoting and insuring the success of the Pan American Games to be held at Chicago, Ill., August 27 through September 7, 1959.

Passed House August 22, 1958, under suspension of the rules, by vote of 244 yeas to 64 nays.

MEASURES REPORTED BUT NOT FAVORABLY ACTED UPON IN HOUSE

EVALUATION AND WAIVER OF WARTIME LOANS TO CERTAIN AMERICAN CITIZENS, H. R. 10568

The bill authorizes the Secretary of State to evaluate in dollars certain financial assistance loans expressed in foreign currencies arising as a result of World War II. When World War II started in the Far East the Department of State used a fund made available to it for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service to assist Americans who found themselves in a difficult financial position. Through the availability of this special fund repatriation expenses of some Americans were advanced. In setting up this fund, Congress had made clear that advances from it were to be treated as loans for which the recipient would sign a non-interest-bearing promissory note. There are approximately 20,000 promissory notes outstanding in 2,000 different accounts for loans made in foreign currency. The bill would authorize the Department of State to convert these fiat currencies into realistic dollar values, and if the Department cannot collect the converted amounts it will turn the account over to the General Accounting Office to attempt collection. Should it be determined that a debt is uncollectible, the Secretary of State, at the discretion of the Comptroller General, can waive collection of all or part of the money owed the Government.

Reported to House, July 17, 1958.

GRANTING THE CONSENT OF CONGRESS TO A GREAT LAKES BASIN COMPACT, S. 1416

The purpose of the bill is to grant the consent of Congress, with certain limiting qualifications, to the creation of a Great Lakes Commission by the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The Commission's powers include the gathering and publication of information; making recommendations with respect to the orderly and balanced development, use, and conservation of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin; considering the means of improving fisheries and navigation; recommending legislation to the States; and cooperating with the United States Government and other public bodies. The only cost to the Federal Government would be that of the salary of the Federal representative to the Commission, which shall not exceed $15,000 per annum.

Reported to House, August 13, 1958.

True Then—True Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the Valley Times, published in the San Fernando Valley on November 15, 1956, appeared an article by George Todt which called attention to the political power of Walter Reuther and to his objectives.

Few paid any attention, though the danger inherent in Reuther, with his socialistic, if not communistic, philosophy and his purpose to become a dictator, has many times—and as early as 1937—been referred to by me through statements made from the well of the House or inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Approximately 175 Members of the House, some twenty-odd Senators, have, according to reports filed with the Clerk of the House, received political contributions from Reuther's organization, the UAW–CIO, running, on occasion, into thirty-odd thousand dollars.

Many times that sum have been spent by the CIO in other ways to influence the election and the votes of Members of Congress.

Because of Reuther's success in dictating legislation and the immunity granted him and some goons, and because union employees are today, to an even greater extent than in 1956, at Reuther's mercy, because welfare funds have been stolen, employers hijacked and forced to pay tribute to certain union leaders, it is today more important than ever before that the warning given almost 2 years ago be repeated.

Hence Todt's article is again reprinted and it is hoped that individuals who have been so complacent they have not even gone to the polls, much less informed themselves of what is happening, will take a glance at this old warning.

Reuther now has absolute control of the Democratic Party in Michigan. He is driving for control of the Federal Government.

The fact that he, since 1941, has been the acknowledged leader and director of goon squads' activities which have time and again violated the laws of the States and of the Nation should be now recognized by those whose welfare is so directly involved.

The McClellan committee has done a remarkably fine job on Hoffa, who is an acknowledged extortionist and racketeer. But, strange as it may seem, Reuther and the CIO, which is backing a member of that committee for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party, has apparently to date gone scot-free of a similar searching exposure of his lawlessness. The article to which reference has been made appears as follows:

IT'S REUTHER VERSUS GOP

(By George Todt)

"To stumble twice against the same stone is a proverbial disgrace."—Cicero.

Since the election landslide of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, it has become fashionable in certain circles to downgrade and seemingly write off the extensive political activities of Walter Reuther in behalf of the 1956 Democratic ticket. This mistake is presently being made by both learned writers and Republican leaders who never quite seemed to understand the nature of the menace posed by Mr. Reuther to the GOP in the first place. Their sense of arithmetic—as well as proportion and balance—may be somewhat lacking in this particular instance. Let's look beneath the surface for ourselves.

Those who now attempt to downplay Mr. Reuther's efforts today simply don't know what they are talking about. The Democratic Party can thank him more than any other man for its terrific defensive play of holding the line in Congress—actually bolstering its position there.

With Adlai Stevenson and ESTES KEFAUVER now bowing out of the picture, Mr. Reuther looms more and more as the coming strong man in the Democratic Party's future. For he is mainly responsible for the complete frustration of Ike's dearest political wish—a Republican Congress which would carry out the President's legislative program in the next session of that august body.

How did he accomplish it? Simply by organizing the 15 million men and women in the newly formed AFL–CIO combine as they had never been organized before for political action on a national scale. Although fully 40 percent of this organized labor group happen to be members of the Republican Party, Mr. Reuther forced them, in effect, to become some part of the overall Democratic effort—either directly or indirectly. Those who were of his politcal faith were put to work with a vengeance. Most of those who were opposed to the Detroit firebrand remained discretely passive and aloof from

political activity—at least in any outstanding and forthright manner. In other words, they laid low for fear of antagonizing Mr. Reuther's AFL–CIO Committee on Political Education—called COPE.

The end result of this was that Mr. Reuther permitted himself to call arbitrarily upon the immense AFL–CIO assets at his command—all provided by the union workers themselves through enforced contributions in the past—to play a political game of his own personal choosing and design. And he threw the entire massive weight of his newly created political machine at the feet of the Democrat leaders. By its use they were able to salvage the control of Congress from otherwise certain defeat.

The GOP had none of the positive benefit from the legions of sympathetic union workers which might have accrued to it had the latter felt free in their own minds—from a practical standpoint of their working relationship with their unions and COPE—to organize their side for the GOP the same way as those who favored the Democrats were encouraged to do so by their political satraps in COPE.

In the past, the Republican political machine had merely taken on the Democratic political machine. But this time, the odds were different. For in addition to the regular Bourbon organization, the GOP was also fighting for its life against a secondary political machine—not inside the Democratic party but adjacent to it—and that machine was the very potent COPE. So potent, in fact, that it packed a much bigger wallop than the regular Democratic line organization. It quickly conceded the presidential election, and concentrated on Congress instead—and it won handily, or at least caused the Democrats to win, by a respectable margin.

As I wrote many times before the election—and it is even more true today now that the final results are in—those who fail properly to evaluate the scope of the future political power of Mr. Reuther and COPE simply have proved themselves incapable of understanding the bold and plain handwriting on the wall. It is there for anybody to see who cares to take a look for himself. If the GOP chiefs are wise, they will interpret these factors more carefully for themselves henceforth. For they can ill afford to stand any more political pyrrhic victories of the kind that Mr. Reuther has just caused to be inflicted on them with reference to Congress—where he made his outstanding major effort this time. So what of the future? What will happen in 1960? Who can tell?

Of one thing we may be fairly certain, however. The dynamic Mr. Reuther has come a long way indeed along the high road of his ruthless ambitions for personal power in the United States of America. Far from losing this time, he actually won much of his limited objectives. It appears that he is going to be on the political scene increasingly in the years ahead. He is a political factor that the Republican party should ignore no longer—if it wishes to survive.

John de Kalb

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES P. S. DEVEREUX
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DEVEREUX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to have the enclosed speech by Governor McKeldin, of Maryland, marking the anniversary of the death of Gen. Baron John de Kalb, inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The address follows:

REMARKS OF GOV. THEODORE R. MCKELDIN, AUGUST 19, 1958, OLD SENATE CHAMBER, STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

John de Kalb is a name that Americans must always remember with a mixture of pride and pain—pride, because it is evidence of how the patriot cause drew the sympathy of ardent and generous spirits all over the world; pain because our freedom cost his life.

He came to our aid as a member of the group led by the young Lafayette in 1777. We are accustomed to think of them all as being what most of them, including their leader, actually were, that is, high-spirited young men, brave, and so idealistic that they were willing to risk their lives for liberty anywhere in the world. We think of them as dashing, brilliant, glamorous, the men to lead a forlorn hope, the men to deliver an irresistible charge, but hardly as patient organizers, prudent counselors, dogged fighters of a defensive action in the face of certain defeat.

But De Kalb was not of that type. He was already 56 years old when he was commissioned a major general in Washington's army, and he had had long experience in the French service. Fifteen years earlier he had been sent to examine this country for the French king and he had traveled through it from end to end. He knew its geography and its strategic possibilities certainly better than Lafayette, and probably better than half the American officers of equal rank.

In the bitter days at Valley Forge, Washington found him a steady, dependable man, wise in counsel, prompt in action, and loyal in every fiber. No wonder he developed an inclination always to put De Kalk at the critical point. Others might be better at the dashing attack, the brilliant foray, but when it came to guarding the weak point, to holding the line at any cost, De Kalb was the man.

Thus, in 1780, when the main British strength was suddenly diverted from Washington's front and hurled upon the south, penning Lincoln with the main southern army in Charleston, Washington realized that he faced a very grave crisis, and the man he sent to deal with it was De Kalb. It was no mistake. With his Maryland and Delaware troops as the hard core of his army, he assembled a force and led it south with admirable rapidity. But fate was against him. While he was still marching through North Carolina Clinton stove in the defenses of Charleston, and Lincoln surrendered, leaving De Kalb with the only American army in the South.

It was the intervention of Congress that took the command from him and gave it to the flashy, but incompetent Gates, who promptly led the last southern army to disastrous defeat at Camden. The one gleam of light in that gloomy day was the conduct of the Maryland and Delaware division under De Kalb. With the rest of the army routed, and bearing the whole brunt of the assault, they held until Gates could escape with the shattered remnants of his force.

But the cost was frightful. Out of some 5,000 men between 800 and 900 were killed and more than a thousand made prisoners. Much of this loss fell upon the Maryland and Delaware troops in three furious countercharges they made against the British. Worst of all, the general himself fell with no less than 11 wounds, and 3 days later he died.

It is a bitter story, but in Maryland we have at least the consolation of knowing that whoever else may have been at fault our men did not fail at Camden; and if they came out with honor it was because they were led by a man in whom they had confidence because he was wise as well as brave. De Kalb gave his life to the United States; but to Maryland and Delaware he gave honor by teaching their men how to achieve it. Therefore our debt to him is greater than that of the country at large, and it is appropriate for us to acknowledge it by erecting this memorial.

It is especially appropriate at this moment, when the small, poor Nation for which he died has become the rich and powerful leader of half the world. Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that we are immune to the temptations that beset all whom fortune favors. We are no better than other men when it comes to resisting the approach of complacence and vainglory. At this moment we are in danger of forgetting how very much we owe to the courage and generosity of aliens like this stranger from Alsace, who gave his blood to the ideal of liberty, and to Maryland and Delaware the gift of deathless pride in their own manhood.

The land of his birth, lying between France and Germany, has been for centuries the battleground of contending ambitions and the testing place of rival ideals. De Kalb was only one of many who have come to us from that storm center, bringing with them contributions of inestimable value to American life. They still come, not from Alsace only, but from many other strife-torn regions, and they still bring us values beyond computation. Is it necessary for me to remind you of Einstein and Fermi and Szilard and Teller, who armed us as no nation had ever been armed before, but who also gave us hope of mastering the forces of nature for peaceful purposes, as they have never been mastered before?

If we forget them we should be unworthy of our inheritance. Yet we do, in some measure, forget them when we listen today, as Congress too often listened during the Revolution, to small-souled natives whose spite and jealousy tries constantly to stir up prejudice against the alien, regardless of his character.

Let this monument to Baron John de Kalb, major general of the United States Army, dead on the field of honor, stand as a lasting warning against all such pettiness of spirit. For valor knows no frontier, no clan, no caste, no race. When brave men stand together, facing death for liberty, whether they come from Maryland, from Delaware, or from Alsace matters not at all. They are all one brotherhood, the aristocracy of the human race, and before them the proudest of men who has not shed his blood for freedom must uncover and bow his head.

John de Kalb came out of Alsace, which is nothing; but he went into Valhalla, which is everything. It is the shining faith of America never to count whence a man comes, but always whither he goes. When he goes into the company of those who died that we might be free, he is raised into a nobility beyond the power of any king to create; and he is decorated, not with ribbons and golden stars, but with four immortal diadems—a nation's love, pride, memory, and tears.

Review of 2d Session of 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MELVIN PRICE
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit herewith my review of the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

Not in many years has any Congress had to deal with such momentous issues as those which faced the session just adjourned. We met last January in the acute consciousness of two Soviet sputniks; by the time we completed our work, a crisis had erupted in the Middle East, American forces had been landed in Lebanon, and American diplomacy and leadership were undergoing new tests.

The 2d session of the 85th Congress—the final session unless the President should summon us to Washington again—necessarily did a great deal of pioneering work. It created a new space agency under civilian control; it revamped and reorganized the defense structure to meet the severe requirements of the nuclear age.

At the same time, Congress had to handle the problems created by the recession, which threw millions out of work, closed down steel mills and put the automobile assembly lines on short workweeks, slashed Government revenues and turned the budget topsy-turvy.

The session had to deal, and deal firmly, with shortsighted proposals to cut back and eventually destroy many sound and well-established programs for the health, education, and well-being of our people. We had to wrestle with differences of viewpoint over farm legislation, labor legislation, the role of the Government in peacetime use of nuclear energy. We had all the normal housekeeping chores—the economic and useful appropriation of funds for the ordinary operations of the Government.

My own areas of concentrated interest were in the fields of national defense and nuclear energy. As most people know, the work of Congress is largely done through committees, which through long experience and the accumulation of testimony and expert guidance seek to become familiar with all the details necessary for sound and constructive legislation.

I served, as in many years past, on the House Committee on Armed Services and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, and these two groups handled diverse subjects, including reorganization of the Department of Defense, the work of the Atomic Energy Commission, the cooperation of the United States in the atoms-for-peace program, and the promising new European six-nation nuclear unity known as Euratom.

Nothing surpassed in personal pleasure the fact that for the first time Congress was persuaded to authorize and appropriate for specific flood-control projects that in the future should help relieve the people of St. Clair and Madison Counties from flash floods of the type that did so much damage in June of 1957.

These projects were not budgeted in the appropriations for the Army engineers recommended by President Eisenhower. But I sponsored a resoluiton that was approved by the House Public Works Committee, and this was paralleled by a somewhat more extensive Senate authorization, and the money was voted for the vital preliminary surveys to be made by the Corps of Engineers.

I had the pleasure of appearing also before the Committee on Appropriations, to explain that the June 1957 floods which killed or injured so many of our people and did much property damage were the second major floods since 1946 due to flash runoff of rainwater. The Appropriations Committee is properly careful in approving expenditures that may be attacked as unbudgeted, but it granted funds for the surveys of these projects we need, and Congress sustained the committee.

There will be, therefore, an engineering survey of the streams in Madison and St. Clair Counties, and this is the first essential step toward the sensible solution of our problems in this field.

Both because of the interests of this congressional district and because of my own interest, I sponsored, of course, legislation in various fields. I introduced a food-stamp bill, to deal with the problems of agricultural surpluses by making food available to families that need it at a price they can pay, and such a plan was approved by the House Committee on Agriculture. It was not passed by Congress but committee approval is the first step to future passage.

I was sponsor of a bill to protect the interest of workers in welfare and pension plans established for their benefit, and such a bill was passed after a long, hard fight. I was House sponsor, working with Senator HUMPHREY of Minnesota in the other Chamber, of a bill to protect the Rural Electrification Administration from what many of us believe is the determined hostility of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. The committee hearings and approval by the committee had the effect of serving notice that Congress does not intend to let the REA be destroyed or crippled by increases in interest rates or by secret administrative assault.

Two observations seem to me necessary after 6 years during which President Eisenhower has been Chief Executive and the last 4 years in which Democrats have controlled Congress while the executive department has been controlled by Republicans.

We may fairly claim in Congress that in these 4 years politics has ended for us at the water's edge. We have recognized that the President, under the Constitution, has both responsibility and authority for foreign policy and is Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. We of the majority party in Congress have never decided an issue as Democrats rather than as Americans; we have given the President the support he deserves to fulfill his constitutional duties.

This is how things should be. But it is not the way things have always been, as can be remembered from political war cries in campaigns not long in the past. Very recently Republican campaign orators pretended that there would be a "political cold war" if Democrats should control Congress. I hope we shall hear no more of that nonsense this year.

The other thing—and the President and his colleagues in the Treasury Department have had 6 years to learn about it—is that talking loud and long about "Government economy" does not produce balanced budgets.

We had a solemn pledge back during the 1952 campaign that the new miracle workers would cut down on spending until pretty soon we would be down to a $60-billion budget. Well, they partly did not mean it and partly did not understand what they were saying, and, partly, they forgot about the way our population is expanding, the way our economy has grown, the way new crises may arise for a nation bearing such responsibility as ours. The Eisenhower administration has just finished a red-ink year with a $3-billion deficit. It is in a year when another $12-billion deficit is expected, and we in Congress have had to answer its pleas to raise the ceiling and the national debt.

During 1957 we Democrats tried to cut President Eisenhower's budget, and we did cut it, for a time, although he himself deserted it under the criticism of the organized lobbies of professional drum beaters who pretend that they are speaking for American businessmen. But then the sputniks went up and the Middle East erupted and the recession hit. The administration that claimed credit for "peace and prosperity" cannot say it "was not their fault" when things began to go sour. "Economy in Government" is not really a slogan to be used loosely in election campaigns.

The major legislation passed by the 2d session of the 85th Congress in the field of foreign policy and defense adds up to an impressive total.

We passed the new statute covering the organization of the Department of Defense, giving broad new power to the Secretary of Defense subject only to the overriding authority of the President himself. In this Congress responded to the urgent request of the Chief Executive for a modern and flexible defense organization, with great emphasis on the security of the Nation in a time when scientific breakthroughs have almost totally transformed the problems. We established what we believe are necessary avenues of approach from the traditional armed services, but we opened the doors to something that meets today's needs.

We created the civilian-controlled space agency, to coordinate and guide our approaches in a realm that only a few years ago would have seemed fantastic but now is recognized as the reality with which we must live.

We approved a law broadening our exchange of nuclear information with friendly powers and, within strict limits, our exchange of certain critical materials with friendly nations that have already made substantial progress of their own toward the nuclear age.

We approved extension of the reciprocal trade law, maintaining the program of expanding foreign trade that was initiated nearly a quarter of a century ago by Cordell Hull, who was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first Secretary of State. I regret that certain safeguards were not approved to prevent individual industries and groups of citizens from bearing the burden that sometimes arises because of this sound na-

tional policy, but some advances were made in this direction.

Here, surely, is a record of cooperation between the Republican executive department and the Democratic Congress that makes nonsense of any talk of political cold war.

The picture is different, unfortunately, when we review actions on the major domestic issue—the recession.

Congress was able to pass a bill that extended, on an emergency basis, unemployment insurance payments for hundreds of thousands of jobless workers whose benefits under State law had expired while they still had not been called back to work. But this emergency law was a poor substitute for what should have been done—and here we face the clear fact that there is a difference in philosophy between the predominant forces in the administration and the majority of Democrats in Congress.

The Eisenhower administration had a chance to support a Democratic bill that would have provided jobless insurance to more than 4 million unemployed workers, who needed help because they were thrown out of work through no fault of their own and whose purchasing power was needed by the sagging economy. But the administration turned down that plan and finally accepted a very limited program—better than nothing but that is all to be said for it.

It was the same pattern on job-creating public works and on tax reduction.

The White House opposed public works by claiming it would take too long to get new programs started, that the recession would be over before plans were transformed into actual construction. And month after month it opposed tax relief, even for low-income and middle-income families, by saying it wanted to wait a little while and see what happened.

And all this time we heard optimistic statements by such administration spokesmen as Secretary of Commerce Weeks that things were looking better that the recession was bottoming out.

The President vetoed our first farm bill and our first rivers and harbors bill. He opposed a program of major Government loans for local facilities such as sewage disposal systems even though plans for these projects were already drawn and actual construction could have begun quickly. He opposed the program of Government aid to depressed areas—areas of heavy and chronic recession—that I sponsored in the House and the Congress actually passed. His opposition, because of the veto power, was enough to make action very difficult in a Congress narrowly divided between the two parties.

His opposition to tax revision was enough to make action impossible, because after he had insisted on waiting for months, he was able to block action by talking about the new deficits being piled up.

My viewpoint is that reasonable reduction of taxes on low-income and middle-income families was more likely to spread purchasing power and actually increase Government revenue rather than cut it. A reasonable reduction would have helped prevent the recession from feeding on itself. I introduced bills on these subjects.

Congress passed resolutions to speed up actual work on public works already authorized and appropriated for. It also passed a bill specifically stepping up highway construction this year and next under the defense highway program, and this means an increase in actual jobs for fully justified projects that the country needs.

But I do not think that the administration made an effective attack on the recession. Things may have bottomed out, as Secretary Weeks claimed, but the people who still do not have jubs are not likely to see the difference.

Just last month the nonpartisan experts of the Department of Labor came to Congress to ask huge supplemental appropriations to help carry the burden of expected unemployment compensation—not now but next winter and perhaps next spring. They indicated to the House committee that so far as they could tell unemployment would be just as heavy next January and February—perhaps at the level of more than 5 million, with about 60 percent eligible for jobless insurance benefits—as it was last January or February.

If these estimates are accurate, then a major job of the new Congress that meets in January 1959, will be to get the country off the bottom and started back to full economic activity with actual jobs for the skilled workers hunting for jobs.

A mark of distinction for the 85th Congess, I think, will be the fact that in defiance of predictions and in the face of great obstacles we passed the Alaska statehood bill.

Both parties for some time have made presidential platform pledges of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. But on Alaska, at least, President Eisenhower was hesitant; he repeatedly suggested that problems of defense were very complex. We could have dropped his formal proposals on statehood without doing any damage, and pointed to his own lukewarm attitude as revealed in press conferences as an excuse.

We chose to push the Alaska statehood bill through, and as one of the sponsors of bills on the subject and a longtime enthusiast for the program, I was happy that a Democrat, Representative LEO O'BRIEN, of New York, had the responsibility of getting the bill through the House. He did—although at times he thought that the lobby pressures against it would lead once more to failure.

It is a fine thing, a thrilling thing, to realize that a new State is born. I am looking forward to the time when Congress will redeem the pledge to the Territory of Hawaii, too. Hawaii has its claim to a place of full partnership in the Union.

This session of Congress also passed needed legislation in the interest of our service veterans and their families and survivors.

One law consolidates into a single act the bulk of existing legislation on service-connected disability or death and on pension, hospitalization, and medical care. The rates of compensation for service-connected disability were raised. A new system was authorized clarifying the rights of widows even if they did not qualify under the technicalities of previous law. A general housing act was passed which incorporated most of the safeguards and housing benefits for veterans that were originally passed separately but vetoed by President Eisenhower earlier during the 85th Congress—in 1957.

One of the actions by Congress of which I am especially happy grew out of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The administration has had a tendency to use the Atomic Energy Commission as an agency to attack low-cost public power, and I think there is an important place for both public power and private power. That is why in 1955 we blocked the administration attempt to use the AEC as a "power broker" to cripple the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The AEC under former Chairman Lewis Strauss always opposed efforts by Congress to have the Commission develop reactors that would give us experience with peacetime production of electric power. But the Committee recommended this year, and Congress approved, certain projects that will lead in this direction. I think the people have the right to expect that their investment of billions in tax money in nuclear energy should be used for their benefit in ordinary life, and that a balance shall be maintained between public and private-enterprise activity in this field. The Congress approved the Joint Committee's recommendation for participation in the Euratom program, implementing the "atoms for peace" program.

Congress this year made decisions that rejected an unwise administration effort to cripple Government health and education programs in the pretense of turning them back to the States.

The idea of turning something back to the States is superficially a pleasant-sounding slogan, but the administration does not ask itself whether the services it wants to cut were ever actually performed by the States in the first place.

The President wanted us to cut Federal aid to school districts that are substantially enlarged, and handed greater burdens, by an influx of people on Federal payrolls or people called to certain communities because of Federal activities, such as construction projects or defense posts. Congress refused to do this and in fact took a forward step in the other direction by making part of the program permanent.

Congress also refused to begin the process of cutting down on Federal assistance in the public health field by slashing appropriations for hospitals under the Hill-Burton Act. Many hundreds of communities without adequate hospital and clinic facilities now have such services because of wise Federal encouragement and aid, and Congress chose to vote more money, rather than less, to carry this program forward.

The President wanted us to reverse ourselves, just after authorizing a program of Federal aid for local sewage disposal and water-pollution plants, and start cutting out that activity. Again

Congress refused to follow his lead. Stream pollution is a national problem and a serious health menace for all our people, and the Federal Government must give guidance and aid to localities.

An effort to enact a housing bill—bigger than the one the President wanted but fully justified by the need, failed, and Congress passed a second farm bill and a second rivers and harbors bill that are not ideal but are within the scope allowed by the earlier vetoes.

We were not able to do anything in the field of minimum wages, particularly in the matter of enlarging the number of workers to include millions left unprotected by the present law. But Congress did pass amendments to the social security law, raising the benefits to those already drawing payments under this tremendous system and maintaining a sound tax structure to finance the program. In both cases, the pattern was the same: The administration showed a hostile or limited attitude, and Congress could do no more than this negativism allowed. We do not have the numerical strength to pass broader legislation by the necessary two-thirds vote over a veto.

The session of Congress just closed was the second session; the beginning of the 85th Congress goes back to January of 1957. The record of the 2 years together is one that allows some sense of achievement in retrospect.

During the period I sponsored a bill, which became law, to provide for Federal inspection of poultry and poultry products in interstate commerce. This is a protection of all our people from the danger of diseased or otherwise unfit poultry sold for food purposes.

I shared the sponsorship of other measures that became law in the provision of scholarships for students in the scientific field; the provision of liability legislislation governing nuclear accidents; the protection of employee health and welfare funds.

As the sponsor of basic legislation which resulted, on Memorial Day, 1958, in the interment at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Unknown Servicemen of World War II and the Korean conflict, I also sponsored the bill that provided that the bodies of these honored dead should lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol before their burial in their final resting place in Arlington National Cemetery.

As chairman of the House Democratic Conference, which includes all Members of the majority party, I offered the resolution to elect the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, as Speaker of the House and, at various times, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, as Speaker pro tempore during the occasional absences of Mr. RAYBURN.

A groundwork has been laid for future action through bills I sponsored for the secure national control of missile disposal, to create a food-stamp plan, to grant Federal assistance to depressed areas, to expand the national program to cleanse our rivers of pollution, and to make sound revisions of our tax laws so as to reduce the burden on low-income and middle-income families.

When the 85th Congress passed legislation providing that the Federal Government accept responsibility for financing 90 percent of a nationwide network of 41,000 miles of multilaned interstate highways, the State of Illinois immediately stepped up its plans to construct 1,600 miles of the system within the State. The 1958 Federal Aid Highway Act provided for an acceleration of the Interstate System and Illinois, like most States, responded to the attitude of Congress to push for an early completion of the Interstate System. I have been informed by the Illinois Division of Highways that funds expended, contracts under way, and work programed in Illinois using 90 percent Federal participation at March 31, 1958, represents a total of $253 million.

The 85th Congress approved several measures designed to assist small business—one, the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958, and another the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. In addition there was some measure of tax relief for small business in the excise revisions approved by the Congress. The stencil-cutting machine industry in Belleville was particularly assisted here, as provisions of the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958 exempts such equipment, used in marking freight shipments, from Federal excise tax. I introduced legislation asking this exemption and devoted considerable time in seeking inclusion in the act of this relief to a small business operation providing employment in our area.

The Small Business Investment Act has as its primary purpose making equity capital and long-term credit more rapidly available for small business concerns. I am sincerely hopeful that interested groups in St. Clair and Madison Counties will examine the provisions of this act and work toward organizing a small-business development credit corporation to service our area.

The Small Business Tax Revision Act constitutes a step to deal with a few of the more important tax problems of small business. It is designed to increase the volume of outside funds which will be made available for the financing of small business; to increase the volume of internal funds which will be made available for small business; and the third goal of the act is to prevent the breakup of small businesses once they are established.

This Congress passed a bill raising the salaries of post office and civil service workers by 10 percent, and making the increases retroactive to last January 1. This was, fundamentally, a matter of simple justice.

It has been my view that the Federal Government should not be a bad employer, paying its hard-working employees less than would be paid in comparable work in private employment. The President has repeatedly opposed pay-increase bills, and last year he vetoed one by pocket veto after Congress had adjourned and could not take action to override his disapproval. This meant that Government workers were denied increases to which they were entitled by higher living costs and by comparative pay standards in other fields. The action of Congress this year restored the balance by making the increases retroactive.

Congress was unable to complete action on a bill to liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act and require certain minimum standards of labor unions and this was due almost entirely to partisan activity by the administration and particularly Secretary of Labor Mitchell. There is some danger that enemies of labor will try to put through a punitive bill next year, along the lines Mitchell demands, and this will have to be fought.

Few people realize the amount of work the average Member of Congress puts in on committee assignments—and the longer a person serves in the Congress the greater are his committee duties and the responsibilities placed upon him.

I serve on the two committees most vital to our national security, the House Armed Services Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I serve on two regular subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee and am frequently designated as chairman of special subcommittees. I am vice chairman of one of my regular subcommittees.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, made up of 9 Members of the House and 9 Members of the Senate, I also serve on 2 subcommittees and I hold the position as chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Development, in which capacity in the past 2 years I have presided over hearings on scientific and engineering manpower shortages in the United States and hearings designed to create greater enthusiasm in America's basic research programs.

As a result of committee work I successfully sponsored legislation in the past session to insure the participation of universities in the United States in our research reactor program of the Atomic Energy Commission. Without the amendments to the Indemnification Acts, which I sponsored, practically every State-supported university in the Nation would have found it impossible to operate a research reactor.

To give an idea of the time-consuming requirements of committee work, I might point out that I attended an average of 2 committee meetings a day for every day Congress was in session and frequently I was compelled to attend as many as 4 committee meetings in 1 day. At the same time it was necessary to keep abreast of activities on the floor of the House and in this connection my attendance record was again 100 percent. I did not miss a single rollcall.

Much of the effort of a Member of Congress does not show up in official records but most rewarding to any Congressman is the constructive work done through committee assignments. I feel this way as the result of the United States modification of its position on landholding practices in Okinawa, a problem I have been interested in since 1955, when I served as chairman of a special congressional committee to study our land acquisition policies in the Ryukyu Islands.

The issue has been the source of endless friction, but now the old methods are to be abandoned and negotiations have begun on a plan acceptable to the Okinawans. More sympathy and tact will be shown to the people whose homeland we occupy as a military bastion to preserve peace in the Far East.

High School Students' Tour of Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESTER HOLTZMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter I received from Mr. A. Joseph Geist, chairman of the Committee on American Principles of the Queens County Bar Association, dated August 13; together with an essay written by a young high school student, Miss Rita Kissen; and a report by Charles K. Finch, a past president of the Queens County Bar Association, on a trip to Washington by 18 Queens County high school students, sponsored by the association.

The letter, essay, and report follow:

QUEENS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION,
Jamaica, N. Y., August 13, 1958.

Hon. LESTER HOLTZMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: A program was sponsored by the committee on American principles of the Queens County Bar Association, which I believe commands sufficient public interest to be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. If you agree with me, I trust that you will do whatever is appropriate to accomplish this purpose, and in behalf of the Queens County Bar Association and the committee on American principles, I will greatly appreciate it.

The committee had a number of conferences with Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, associate superintendent in charge of high schools, and Bernard Donovan, divisional administrative assistant of the board of education. The purpose of these discussions was to devise a program which would appeal to principals and to students of the high schools by which this committee could carry out the purposes of its creation, to wit: the dissemination of knowledge and information "concerning our form of government and American traditions and the American way of life." It was the endeavor of the committee at the suggestion of the educators to eliminate an essay writing contest as the primary object of the program. It was however, planned to devise an essay contest which would be indicental to the main program but the writing of which would require the students to do some research work in American history and American government. Accordingly, Dr. Pertsch agreed that a tour to Washington, sponsored and financed by our association, would be gratifying to the principals and students, and so our committee suggested that in connection with such a tour, each student taking the tour should submit an essay at a later date on any subject which would relate to any incident in American history symbolizing our American traditions and way of life.

It was decided that only 9 high schools of the many functioning in the county of Queens should be selected and that the principals of these schools should be called upon to select 2 worthy students of their respective schools to tour Washington at the expense of the association. The cost of the trip for 18 students would have been far in excess of the appropriation authorized by the board of managers, namely, $500.

Discussions were had with Mr. Justice William D. Groat of our supreme court, who suggested that he would call for help upon certain lawyers who were admitted to the United States Supreme Court upon his sponsorship and motion. He believed that there were many such lawyers practicing in Queens and generally in the city of New York. He knew they were ready to participate in any enterprise that would help further the education of our teen-agers and high-school students. Accordingly, he suggested that his group should raise at least $500 toward the expense of this trip. In this Judge Groat, after much effort, succeeded. The overall cost of the project was $1,027. Our association contributed the difference. The tour was set for May 14, 15, and 16, 1958.

In behalf of the association, Charles K. Finch and his lovely wife, Terry Finch, acted as chaperones of this student group. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arnesen, members of the faculty of Far Rockaway High School. Everything was planned for them—from beginning until the end of the trip.

A travel agency was employed by the committee. The agency made arrangements to meet the group on the steps of the General Court House. There the students and their parents met and our president, George Kent Weldon, Judge William B. Groat, and the chairman addressed them briefly. The chaperones were also at hand. At the scheduled time, a Carey bus took all aboard and conveyed them to the Greyhound depot in Manhattan. The group arrived in Washington and that evening they were escorted to several places of interest and the next day the tour called for rides and visits to several nationally known places such as the White House, the Pan American Building, the FBI headquarters, the Capitol, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Washington Monument, the National Archives Building, and other places of equal national and historical interest. All returned to New York as scheduled late Friday afternoon.

Most of the students have already submitted reports bearing upon some incident in American history and symbolical of American traditions. Several of these reports are extremely interesting and illustrate the kind and character of student body that the taxpayers of the city of New York are educating. It may be said that the money of the taxpayers devoted to our educational system has been well spent, and that our student body today which will take over in the next generation or two will be well qualified to do so, and that they will keep and maintain our democratic principles in their pristine condition. We can look for many improvements from them to the well being of the society of tomorrow. We may entrust our future in the hands of our young Americans. It is worth every effort that we can make as an association of lawyers to sponsor any community enterprise that would tend to develop the character, understanding, education, and idealism of our youth.

We leave to the social workers the solution of the juvenile-delinquency problem, which, I believe all of us will agree, affects such a tiny percentage of our youth that it has not in any way vitally or materially affected the sinew and fabric of the youth of this generation. Our schools, our parents, and our citizens should be proud of the superior quality of the youth that we have raised in this present generation, and so I believe that the activities of our association, through this committee, are fully justified and will be compensated by incalculably strengthening the body of our citizenry of tomorrow.

It is contemplated that in each year following a similar number of high-school students will be selected consisting of all those who have not participated in previous tours.

The names of the students and of the high school at which they respectively attend are as follows:

Rita Kissen and Henry Schaffer, Far Rockaway High School; Joan DeFilippis and Anthony Aliano, Flushing High School; Robert Heathwood and Vincent Zizzo, Thomas A. Edison Vocational High School; Anna Marino and Richard Hultgren, Queens Vocational High School; Juan Cuadrado and Eva Herman, Long Island City High School; Marilyn Pralle and E. Jay Fischer, the Woodhull Private Day School; Gerald Fields and Joshua Roth, Jamaica High School; Danny Jacoby and Ellen Tremper, Forest Hills High School; Anna McGlynn and Edda Erroll, the Mary Louis Academy.

The interesting feature of this was the report submitted by Charles K. Finch, which I herewith attach.

To illustrate the invaluable nature of this program, I send you also attached herewith the essay of Rita Kissen of Far Rockaway High School, which has been selected by a majority of the judges as the first-prize winner.

With warm regards, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

A. JOSEPH GEIST,
Chairman, Committee on American Principles.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

A. LINCOLN, ESQ.,
United States of America.

DEAR MR. LINCOLN: Perhaps I'd better introduce myself before I begin this letter to you. My name is Rita Kissen, and I attend Far Rockaway High School. I first met you—really met you—while traveling through Washington, D. C., as a guest of the Queens County Bar Association. They are lawyers, just like you were, Mr. Lincoln, and although they may bear little physical resemblance to you, they, too, treasure the ideal of equal justice under law. These gentlemen of the bar association chose 18 students from Queens high schools to go to Washington, and I was fortunate enough to be one of these students.

I enjoyed the entire trip, Mr. Lincoln. I saw the Capitol and the White House, and so many other important and significant buildings. But I experienced my greatest thrill of pride when I entered the shrine dedicated to your memory—the Lincoln Memorial. There you were, sitting and watching the many visitors as they snapped pictures or jotted notes or just looked up in awe. You seemed so life-like sitting there that I would not have been surprised had you stood up and smiled.

Suddenly, however, I realized that you weren't there at all. In fact, you weren't even near the Lincoln Memorial. You were in the Senate, helping the Congressmen to do the best for our country and the world. You were in the Pan American Building, adding to the spirit of brotherhood and good will that one felt so strongly there. You were in the Supreme Court of the United States, adding your dignity to the judgments and helping to make them just. Yes, Mr. Lincoln, you were everywhere where people needed you. Ninety-five years have passed since you told us that "this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom"—and yet the words you said then are still fresh today. You are still very much a part of America, Mr. Lincoln, and I know you always will be.

So, even though I knew it wasn't really you sitting in the Lincoln Memorial, I took pictures and jotted notes like everyone else. Eventually, our group left the Lincoln Memorial, and we continued on our tour. Something of you, however, stayed with us.

When we visited the Capitol, for example, and saw the men who make the laws that govern us, you were there. You watched the discussion in the Senate and nodded approvingly. "Of the people, by the people, for the people," you whispered. And I, hearing your whisper, could only add "Amen."

You followed us to the National Archives, where the original documents which inspired you repose now in sealed cases. And you noted the deep impression that these documents made upon us. For we realized, despite our youth, what they represented in work, in lives, and in ideals.

Dear Mr. Lincoln, you were with us all the time, and you are still alive in our minds and hearts, as in the minds and hearts of all Americans. Since you have long been a personal hero of mine, you have been my companion for many years. But you really came alive for me during those moments I spent with you in the Lincoln Memorial.

I don't suppose you receive many letters from high school students telling you that you are their personal friend. But I know that these students, though they may not write you letters, are as inspired as I by the story of your life.

For, as long as we have men like you, Mr. Lincoln—men who work and fight and understand—as long as we have men who strive for a government "dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," you will be a personal friend to mankind.

With deepest love,

RITA KISSEN.

REPORT OF CHARLES K. FINCH UPON THE FIRST QUEENS COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION SPONSORED TREK TO WASHINGTON BY 18 QUEENS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, SELECTED BY ITS AMERICAN PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

On Wednesday, May 7, 1958, the Long Island Star-Journal reported that 18 "lucky" and "gifted" Queens high-school students would visit Washington on an expense-paid junket as the guests of the American principles committee of the Queens County Bar Association, headed by A. Joseph Geist, chairman.

On Wednesday, May 14, 1958, 18 lucky and gifted Queens high-school students did just that. First, they and most of their parents met their chaperons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arnesen, of Hicksville, who are both high-school teachers, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Finch, of Astoria, on the front steps of the Queens County courthouse. Mr. Arnesen is a history teacher at Far Rockaway High School. Mr. Finch is a past president of the Queens County Bar Association, and his wife, Terry, also a lawyer, practices law with her husband at Long Island City. She also is known to the Queens County Bar Association in that she arranges and coaches the choreography each year for the Queens County Bar Association annual Christmas party and show. They then met Mr. Geist and members of his committee, and were presented to president George K. Weldon and vice president Joseph Perrini (now president). Mr. Weldon introduced Acting Supreme Court Justice Hon. William B. Groat, who had aided the trip's arrangements and finance. The Queens County Bar Association had donated $500, and the balance of approximately $700 was underwritten by association members who also belong to Judge Groat's United States Supreme Court admissions group. Judge Groat, Mr. Weldon and Hon. Vito Lanza, of the board of education, and a member of our American principles committee, made appropriate, short farewell talks to the students and the gathered assemblage. Many group pictures were taken. Luggage was then packed aboard a Carey bus, and the pathfinding trek was on its way.

The Carey bus connected with a Greyhound bus at 50th Street terminal, in Manhattan, which was used exclusively by the 22 Queens pathfinders on a very merry and comfortable ride to Washington. En route a short routine stop for refreshments and other needs was made at Clementes', New Castle, Del. By this time, the group, comprising mixed sexes, racial backgrounds, and religious faiths, was one large, happy family. A high degree of intelligence, respect for authority, and appreciation of a golden opportunity was already decidedly noticeable on the part of the teenagers. An unusual desire to mix and fraternize, and a keen sense of clean humor was immediately recognized. By the time the Capital City was reached, after a 4 hours' pleasant journey, first and nicknames already were in order. At about 6:30 p. m. exitus was made at Hotel Burlington, 1120 Vermont Avenue NW., at Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C. Immediately upon arrival, as planned, Mr. Finch alerted Mr. Andrew Viglietta, of the Newhouse papers of our arrival.

Rooms were quickly assigned by Mr. Arnesen, who, as an old hand at chaperoning, wisely and firmly saw to it that no two male or female students from one school shared the same room. After time out for washing and some change of attire the first family supper was enjoyed by all. It was quickly discernible that as to all our meals, at the hotel, we were to have no choice as to the selection of foods. The well-trained young guests were so well mannered that although they readily recognized the unfortunate and embarrassing situation, they made no comment. However, knowledge is gained from experience, and it was and is to be understood by all that we were only pathfinders. Although there were no serious hitches, next year's group, it is hoped, will profit by our findings, which will be fully reported elsewhere and only partially referred to herein. It is believed that meals should not be paid for in advance, and that an "eat when and where convenient" system should be inaugurated. It is sometimes embarrassing to offer only pancakes for breakfast to those who perhaps loath the same, and also rather difficult and stupid to return, on tour, sizable distances to the hotel base, for food that could have been obtained, just as cheaply, and perhaps more delectably, at the locus exhibitionis. Still, let it be known, in special compliment to the student guests, there was not one word of complaint or constructive suggestion.

After supper, souvenir Confederate Army hats were purchased by most of the male treksters, and a long trip, by foot, was taken en masse to the Washington Monument. There, as millions before us, we gazed in awesome admiration at that brilliantly lighted symbol of American unity. We returned to our hotel, after an ice cream treat by the Finches at a nearby drugstore, and all retired by midnight.

Early next day, and before breakfast, two groups started out for religious services, commemorating Ascension Thursday. One, headed by Mrs. Arnesen, visited the National Presbyterian Church, where President and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower are members; the other, led by Mr. Finch, attended mass at St. Matthew's Pro-Cathedral, where holy communion was received by several of the students and their leader and where tourist Anthony Affano, of Flushing High School, and Mrs. Finch were accidentally yet signally honored by being asked and then designated to act as ushers in taking up the offering collection. This latter account is not meant in any regard as a hint to the explanation of Mr. Finch's supply of pin money. Incidentally, after climbing stairs and steps all day, Mr. Finch had added reason to remember and account for the title "Ascension Day."

Then, the entire anxious and curious group boarded a Gray Line bus for the first of three arranged tours, after breakfasting and swapping stories of their first night Hotel Burlington sleeping (or lack of it) experiences. A funloving, gay, but serious-minded collection of modern youth, averaging 17 years of age, quietly and respectfully entered the portals of the famous White House, and eagerly drank in, fed upon, and diligently digested the historic scenic victuals contained therein. "Ahs" and "ohs" of mixed surprise and admiration were reverentially exclaimed. Normal and natural expressions, such as "Wouldn't I love to live here" were gulped by youngsters who may or may not have momentarily remembered that they, too, have the same American rights and opportunities of White House residence as George Washington or Dwight Eisenhower.

Then followed interesting visitations to the Pan American Building, maintained by the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where our paper currency, stamps, bonds, passports, and commissions for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marines are printed; and the United States Capitol, including the rotunda and the Senate and House Chambers.

As we left our bus, preparatory to the Capitol visitation, good-natured photo hawkers sold us a group picture which has resulted in a very fitting memento of the Queens County Bar Association's real and successful attempt to portray the principals of our American Principles Committee trek to Washington.

The 10-minute stops, at the Senate and House, which were both in session, were of such interest to the student body that a longer return visit was requested. Accordingly, Mr. Finch immediately set out for Senator IVES' office, where passes for the Senate were obtained from the Senator's secretary, who expressed Mr. IVES' regrets for his inability to meet with our group. This happened to be a big day in the life of both Senator IVES and the city of Washington. This was the day Mr. IVES announced his retirement from senatorial and further political life, while Washington rolled out the red carpet for Vice President RICHARD NIXON, who returned safely by plane to the Capital City from his historic and insulting tour of South America. The scheduled bus then returned us to our hotel where lunch was quickly enjoyed. Since there was nothing preplanned for the remainder of the afternoon, Mr. Finch used his discretionary powers and hired another bus which took us back to the Capitol and to a further lengthy visit at the Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Finch stopped at the office of Congressman JAMES DELANEY, where it was regretfully discovered that all of the Queens legislators had planed to New York for a long weekend. Mr. DELANEY's clerk donated 22 Scripto pencils marked "United States House of Representatives" and copies of a beautiful souvenir booklet entitled, "The Capitol—In Story and Pictures." These, when distributed to the young sightseers, were graciously and appreciatively received. Next stop was the Smithsonian Institute, which houses many of the early inventions, in addition to the Wright brothers' first plane, Lindbergh's plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis*.

After supper the second scheduled bus trip was taken. This included the shopping and financial sections of downtown Washington, and passed the White House, Corcoran Gallery of Art, American Red Cross Building, Daughters of the American Revolution Memorial Continental Hall, the Pan American Union Building, Federal Reserve Building, and Academy of Arts and Sciences. We stopped for a visit at the Lincoln Memorial and once again gazed in awesome admiration and reverence at that brilliantly lighted symbol of freedom from slavery; and undoubtedly prayed individually that such freedom, from a foreign-imposed slavery, might be granted to us by Him who gave even the Great Emancipator his right of free birth. Crossing over the Potomac River, via the Memorial Bridge, we toured by the Pentagon Building and drove through Washington National Airport. Continuing over the Highway Bridge, we got an excellent view of the illuminated Washington skyline on our way to the Jefferson Memorial. We then drove around the Tidal Basin, the route of the famous cherry blossoms, by the Washington Monument and through the Federal triangle to the Archives Building, where we saw the original Declaration of Independ-

ence and the Bill of Rights. Proceeding around Congressional Library and through the grounds of the United States Capitol, we got an excellent view of the floodlighted fountains and the brilliantly illuminated dome. Returning to our point of origin, we saw many other places of new and historic interest.

Back to the hotel at 11 o'clock, Mr. Finch surprised the group with a birthday party for one of the lovely female students, Miss Marilyn Pralle, of Woodhull Private Day School, celebrating her 18th birthday. He had made prior unannounced arrangements for the private and exclusive use of the hotel cocktail lounge, a birthday cake with candles, ice cream, and appropriate soft drinks. This, undoubtedly, was the first historic Washington cocktail party sans cocktails. The appreciative youngsters added toasts, toasted marshmallows, song, and wit. Several gifts were presented, and then to bed.

Friday came and our last bus tour. By this time our young, bright, and witty guests had learned so much about Washington from the various sing-song bus announcers and their repetitious corny attempts at elocution and humor, that they now knew more about the old Ford Theater and Lincoln's assassination than John Wilkes Booth, with the result that more than a few times they aided the bus announcer in unison. This time we toured through famous old Alexandria, Va., seeing such historically interesting places as Christ Church (where George Washington was once a vestryman); Masonic Lodge (where he was the first Worshipful Master); Ledbetter's Old Apothecary Shoppe; Gadsby's Tavern; Carlyle House; Old Presbyterian Meeting House; and the first public school of Virginia. Our tour continued along Mount Vernon Memorial Highway with visits to historic Woodlawn Plantation and to Mount Vernon, where we slowly toured the mansion itself and its beautiful grounds, and the Washington Tomb. On our return to Washington, we drove slowly through the National Airport, again circled around the Jefferson Memorial and the Tidal Basin and the famous Japanese cherry blossom trees. Back to Hotel Burlington, where we quickly grabbed our packed luggage and the box lunches, which had been decided upon in order to catch the 1:30 Greyhound bus for the return to Nueva York and domum. As usual, despite the historic attraction of Washington, Manhattan's skyline was better for the eyes than Murine or Irene. Soon a tired, but thankfully lucky, group of genuine young Americans said goodby to one another, sincerely thanked their competent and fine dispositioned teacher-chaperones, Bob and Terry Finch, and they went their merry way.

It is our considered judgment and genuine hope that Joe Geist and his American Principles Committee have laid the cornerstone of a great character building, that, like our presently planned new bar building, will not only serve our bar association and the public, but our public and private relations.

Finis.

CHARLES K. FINCH.

James R. Naughton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of Newsweek magazine devoted a special report to the solid job turned in by the busy investigators working for congressional committees.

Special mention was made of James R. Naughton, counsel for the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. In the words of the Newsweek story:

A case in point is James R. Naughton, 33, a red-haired bespectacled former Army private first class and Drake University law graduate (1952), who heads the six-man staff of the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee. Even well-informed Washingtonians have never heard of this mild-mannered bachelor who regularly works from 8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. and reads the record of the Teapot Dome investigation as a hobby. Yet, within months, he forced the recovery of $1.5 million which the Agriculture Department had overpaid in disposal of surplus cheese; pushed the Justice Department into starting antitrust suits against drug manufacturers who sold the Government $53 million worth of polio vaccine—refunds may total more than $5 million; opened an investigation into sales abroad of $1.3 billion in farm surpluses; the probe may last 2 years, but Naughton, in his cautious manner, says: "If we were certain there was no possibility of windfall profits we wouldn't be looking into it."

Research and Development—Report of Committee on Government Operations—Comment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Operations, I desire to remark on the controversial staff work behind the 32d Report of the Committee on Government Operations entitled "Research and Development." This House Report, No. 2552, was printed August 12, 1958.

This staff-dominated report is typified by the subcommittee remarks taking up only 53 pages, while the staff study occupies the following 165 pages. Moreover, most of the problems with which the subcommittee was concerned had been recognized and met by the administration many months previously in the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958. This provided for slicing of red tape and sharpening centralized authority.

Thus, the subcommittee report largely came as an after-action survey for political, rather than constructive, purposes.

The staff study summary, however, requires comment which the minority members of the committee did not have time to prepare before its publication.

Frankly, the study is both unscholarly and unobjective.

Perhaps by pointing out its most glaring deficiencies, which indeed reflect upon the professional work of the staff, I can, in some degree, caution future staffs against such approaches. And if my remarks appear to hit the partisan level by references to the two political parties, my hand has been forced by the political tactics of the staff.

The staff report could have performed a valuable service by stressing the most serious danger confronting our entire defense effort. This is the inflationary trend encouraged by vast spending programs—of which the last Democrat-controlled Congress is replete with examples—producing constant pressures for price and wage increases. Together, these factors threaten to place research and development beyond reach. Time and again the staff mentions the rising cost of defense, but at no time is it willing to analyze this basic cause.

Surely, professional consciences must have been disturbed when criticisms conformed to party interests alone and avoided the heart of the problem.

As a result, much of the report remained on a superficial level, avoiding the real and propagandizing the apparent.

The report is replete with charts which reflect adjusted rather than actual obligations of funds to research and development. These adjusted obligations are derived from a research and development index which subtracts from the actual obligation in proportion to the declining value of the research and development dollar for that year. According to certain studies, it would take about $1.61 in 1958 to purchase the same amount of research and development that $1 could have bought in the 1947–49 base period.

After adjusting figures according to this index, the staff report declares that Department of Defense obligations towards research and development have expanded since fiscal year 1955, "but never reached the peak level of fiscal year 1952."

The report continues—page 82:

When the Korean hostilities were suspended, President Eisenhower instituted an economy drive which affected fiscal year 1954 and fiscal year 1955 Government activities. Expenditures of research and development funds were curtailed along with funds for all other activities. This resulted, of course, in a curtailment of direct research and development program.

Typical of the entire staff report is this inference that the administration followed a retrenchment policy after Korea which it never has abandoned. These inferences afford a good example of how statistics can be manipulated to paint a partial, incomplete, and unfair picture.

This picture is distorted in at least three respects:

First. As the staff report later admits on page 91—

Even the lines between research, development, and procurement cannot be drawn precisely, particularly in areas of rapidly advancing technology.

The Department of Defense has recognized the fact that the full cost of modernizing the military forces cannot be considered as research and development. The Department of Defense has also recognized the fact the effort supported by the research and development appropriations does not give a full measure of the effort devoted to the research, development, test, and evaluation programs, because support such as the procurement of

items for engineering and service test are usually financed from other appropriations.

Actually, the indirect activities supporting research and development have more than offset the decline in the defense dollar. In some cases, the total amounts for supporting activities exceed the amounts appropriated for direct research and development. It is regrettable that the staff report failed to stress that indirect support through procurement, personnel, administration, and production funds have more than provided for the dollar decline.

Second. There are many other unmeasurable variables which influence the picture. The management of the research and development program, for example, has vastly improved since the 1947 period, and hence there is a savings through increased efficiency. These saved management dollars, then, further expand the boundaries of the research program.

Third. The committee staff constantly makes comparisons with 1952 as "the peak year" of research and development obligations. Yet it fails to examine the content of that year. Even a school child knows that the Korean war was then being fought.

This so-called peak resulted, consequently, from efforts to satisfy research and development needs for the Korean battlefield. Meanwhile, long-range research was starved. Had the staff report separated the 1952 battlefield research expenditures from the 1952 long-range expenditures, for example in relation to ICBM's, a shocking picture of myopic vision on the part of the Truman administration would have evolved.

The following table shows how the Democrat administration retarded and the Republican administration advanced the IRBM and ICBM missile program:

United States missile programs, Department of Defense, fiscal year 1946 through fiscal year 1958

[Funds programed in millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total missiles	Surface-to-surface missiles	Long-range surface-to-surface missiles	IRBM and ICBM
1946 and prior	79	19	9	1.95
1947	58	20	6	
1948	81	36	11	.27
1949	98	45	18	.1
1950	134	65	22	
1951	784	186	113	.5
1952	1,201	247	143	.8
1953	1,203	443	270	3
1954	1,067	350	238	14
1955	1,501	590	376	161
1956	2,683	959	679	515
1957	4,284	2,000	1,743	1,380

NOTES

1. Above estimates include research and development, production facility expansion and tooling, procurement and production for test, evaluation, and service use, construction or conversion of ships identified with the guided-missiles programs, and construction costs for the ballistic-missile programs and certain research and development facilities. They do not include military personnel costs and the full cost of operation and maintenance of guided-missile installations.

2. IRBM and ICBM expenditures for fiscal years 1953 to 1956, inclusive, and fiscal year 1957 were $258,000,000 and $982,000,000, respectively.

What is more, the appropriation figures for fiscal years 1954 and 1955 do not give the true picture of what was spent in the Department of Defense in those years and, hence, give rise to criticisms of certain cutbacks after the Korean war. In the Army, for example, pre-1954 appropriations from the Korean emergency were still available for procurement use well in 1956. Likewise, there were unspent Air Force funds which lasted into the following years.

The staff report purports to tell the full story of missile research and development efforts. Apparently, it did not consider the 1945–50 missile blindness of the Truman administration to be a part of this story. For it would have taken a nonpartisan staff to consider all the facts.

After the first sputnik, Dr. von Braun was quite clear in assigning responsibility for our lagging space program:

The main reason is that the United States had no ballistic-missile program worth mentioning between 1945 and 1951. These 6 years during which the Russians obviously laid the groundwork for their large rocket program are irretrievably lost * * *. Thus, our present dilemma is not due to the fact that we are not working hard enough now, but that we did not work hard enough during the first 6 to 10 years after the war.

Up to the present, more than 99 percent of the funds spent on development of these missiles has come from a Republican administration. Plainly, this is a Republican accomplishment, and no graphs can distort the fact.

In the graphs the committee staff devised, the research and development index, based on the declining value of the defense dollar since 1953, was utilized constantly.

But again the staff has picked a convenient cutoff date in order to show a half picture.

The drastic decline in purchasing power occurred before 1953, as the figures below make evident:

Purchasing power of the consumer dollar in United States cities 1933 to June 1958

[1933=$1]

Date	Purchasing power	Date	Purchasing power	Date	Purchasing power	Date	Purchasing power
1933	$1.000	1941	$0.879	1949	$0.543	1957	$0.460
1934	.967	1942	.793	1950	.538	1958[1]	-------
1935	.942	1943	.747	1951	.498	-------	-------
1936	.933	1944	.735	1952	.487	-------	.452
1937	.901	1945	.719	1953	.483	-------	-------
1938	.917	1946	.693	1954	.482	-------	-------
1939	.931	1947	.579	1955	.483	-------	-------
1940	.923	1948	.538	1956	.476	-------	-------

[1] January.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1958.

During the Eisenhower years, for example, the consumer dollar lost only $0.036 of its purchasing power, as compared with a $0.232 loss during the Truman years from 1945 to 1952. This feat of retarding the dollar decline stands as a major accomplishment of the Republican administration, especially from the research and development point of view.

Had the rate of decline characteristic of the Truman administration continued, literally, we would have priced ourselves out of survival.

In discussing cases where the amounts appropriated by Congress have been more than the Executive requested, the report reads—page 83:

The increase of $100 million in the fiscal year 1957 Air Force appropriation is the only one made by Congress for fiscal years 1953 and 1958, inclusive. Why this increase was granted, we do not know except that we were told it was the result entirely of inquiries and decisions of the Appropriations Committee.

This is to say the one time that Congress felt it wise to appropriate more money than President Eisenhower requested, it did so without clear purpose or concrete programing. There is not much credit in that.

In analyzing where Congress had cut the requests of the President, the staff report says, on page 87:

The amounts requested by the President were appropriated. Major exceptions occurred in fiscal years 1954 and 1955 when the Congress reduced the amounts requested by the President for the three services (Army, Navy, and Air Force).

This implied criticism of the Republican 83d Congress skirts the true issue. As already noted, large research and development sums had been devoted to immediate Korean war needs. With the peace, many such projects were no longer significant. The budget should have been and was reduced in this respect.

Most significant, however, is that the IRBM and ICBM development budget was increased. This dispels all staff charges of retrenchment in vital areas.

The staff report is quite unwilling to apply the same yardstick of criticism to Republicans and Democrats alike. In 1947, Mr. Truman impounded $75 million which a Republican Congress had appropriated, thus terminating the all-important Atlas project. When the program again was commenced in 1950, Mr. Truman a second time disrupted progress by impounding $735 million of Air Force funds. Had it not been for Mr. Truman's actions, it is possible the Atlas could have been operational in 1953 or 1954.

The committee staff turned a blind eye to the spring of 1957. On page 87 of the report, references are made to exhibit 1, which proposed that, on the whole, Congress had appropriated all the research and development funds the President had requested. This was indeed a daring assertion.

I will not repeat the entire story of the May 1957 Democrat slash in vital research and development which jeopardized our entire missile program. Of the several accounts of this given on the floor of the House, Representative SHEEHAN'S is the latest, and can be found on page 16083 of the RECORD, August 19, 1958.

Briefly, the Democrat-controlled Congress slashed $2.5 billion from the Defense Department budget for fiscal 1958.

In a radio and TV broadcast, President Eisenhower notified the Nation that this was a foolhardy gamble. In the House the Canfield amendment sought to restore $313 million to what the Appropriations Committee was willing to provide for our security. Seventy-eight percent of the Republicans voted for the amendment; 95 percent of the Democrats voted against it.

When sputnik streaked across the sky the following autumn, Democrat spon-

sors of the cuts saw their folly and feared the wrath of their constituents. In January 1958 when President Eisenhower asked for additional funds to repair the delay, Democrats had to comply. Consequently, the adequacy of appropriations was restored before the fiscal year was out, and for this reason the year and statistics do not reflect the initial and harmful cuts.

By preparing graphs which use cutoffs and unique figures, painting rather than reflecting the facts, the staff has forfeited the chance of presenting a constructive report. Certainly, much could have been learned by both parties from a close examination of the congressional attitudes on the eve of sputnik.

The staff report justifiably portrays an admiration for the World War II Office of Scientific Research and Development. OSRD essentially was a civilian agency in competition with the military research programs. In that wartime setting this worked well.

But there is a danger in such admiration for the past of trying to copy something not applicable to the space and supersonic age. OSRD did not face the complexity of problems or research programs which confront us today.

We can admire OSRD simplicity and comparative ease at decision making. But we must not blindly try to reproduce its type of organization in a different setting and circumstance. The study of OSRD successes, on the other hand, does illustrate the need to cut bureaucracy and speed up decisionmaking time.

This is exactly the purpose of the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958. What is more, the act molds the defense efforts into a centralized structure, integrating the military and civilian in a manner superior to that of OSRD.

As the staff report points out, many defects sprang from the National Security Act of 1947.

By 1953, for example, the Joint Research and Development Board had mushroomed into an unwieldly organization with more than 100 active committees, panels, and working groups.

President Eisenhower acted to stop this confusion. In February 1953 Secretary of Defense Wilson appointed a committee on "Organization of the Department of Defense" headed by Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. The work of the committee constituted the most thorough investigation of research and development in our history. Unfortunately, this study received no praise in the staff report.

As a result of this investigation by the Rockefeller group, a single coordinating official under the title of Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development was established in place of the maze of committees and an inefficient board. This remedial action cut red tape and decision-making time.

The demands of immediacy versus the demands for long-range needs always create tensions.

The staff report could have performed a valuable service by analyzing how Pentagon officials faced these dilemmas during the years 1953–58. True enough, the 1953 reorganization had instituted sound organizational lines quite in contrast to those evident from 1947 to 1953. But with each year, the complexity of the research and development problem increased. It became evident that between the offices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Development and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Applied Engineering delay and duplication were growing.

The administration was aware of what was happening.

At the same time, it realized that the United States had fallen behind Russia in its emphasis on missile development from 1945 to 1953. In its determination to make up this lag, the administration created the Office of a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Guided Missiles. This assistant could focus attention on the ballastic-missile problems and see that program was not downgraded as in the 1940's.

Although quite aware of the necessity to expedite specific projects such as this, the administration recognized, at the same time, the danger of a splintering of effort. Hence, on March 18, 1957, another major Pentagon accomplishment occurred when the Offices of the Assistant Secretary for Engineering and the Assistant Secretary for Research and Development were combined into the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Engineering.

Then came the sputnik crisis with its great temptation to bow to Democrat missile hysteria.

Unfortunately, many Democrats used the opportunity to demand needless reorganization and overorganization. Following suit would have resulted in ill-conceived crash programs which, in the long run, would have spread the contagion of delay and duplication.

The administration, however, was determinated to meet the situation without panic or hysteria, and despite wild Democratic demands for rushed reorganization. For great progress had been made in the missile field since the blackout during the Truman administration, and that progress had withstood the May 1957 Democratic attempts to retard it.

Now, the same Democrats who had favored retrenchment in missiles a few months earlier cried out that the President lacked a sense of urgency.

Discarding the panicmongers, the administration met the Soviet challenge with deliberate and wise measures. The authority of Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Guided Missiles was increased and he was redesignated Director of Guided Missiles. To accelerate the space program, the Advanced Research Projects Agency was created February 7, 1958.

With the missile and space programs in full swing, the administration then took a new look at the entire defense structure to insure that the new agencies would not produce decentralized effort.

Out of this scrutiny came the reorganization bill for the Department of Defense.

In the bill, all research, engineering, missile, and space projects in the Department of Defense would be under the Director of Research and Engineering. Decision time would be cut. Results would be expedited.

But Democrat reaction affords a study in contrasts. In the early sputnik days, Democrat Congressmen demanded missile czars and more missile czars.

When the President acted decisively to streamline and centralize the Pentagon structure, these same Democrats acted evasively. Those who recently had cried out against "splintering-off of Pentagon effort" now flipflopped and crusaded against centralizing Pentagon effort. They did their utmost to dilute the President's bill.

Obviously, the Eisenhower administration had been sensitive to reorganizational needs. Again and again it had acted to maintain a balance between the most immediate needs and overall efficiency.

The Truman administration, on the other hand, had failed to meet the change of times. It let the Pentagon stagnate.

Since the Eisenhower administration, however, Democrat military policy can be summed up: To oppose whatever position President Eisenhower takes. Like a high-school debate they would gladly switch positions every month if necessary.

I am not maintaining that Republicans have been free of mistakes. For the complexity of the research and development field compounds each year of the space and supersonic age. As Napoleon once said of the art of generalship, "All generals make mistakes. In war," he added, "the best general is he who makes the fewest mistakes."

The mark of leadership, on the other hand, is to be sensitive to all mistakes, to learn from them, and to act resolutely.

Plainly, the staff report with the vantage point of hindsight could have served a great cause by assuming an objective, nonpartisan position toward both successes and failures during Republican and Democrat administrations alike.

It is extremely regrettable that so-called professionals gave birth to a partisan report which aborts the truth and courts one party. This is not the way toward better defense.

The Federal Credit Union Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on August 23, 1958, I introduced H. R. 13871 to supersede my bill H. R. 12877.

I hope that as a result of the introduction of the latter bill sufficient thought and attention will be given to the subject so that when we convene the next Congress we will be in a position to present a bill that will not only meet the approval of the credit unions of the country, both State and National, but

will bring about an improvement of the Federal Credit Union Act.

Credit unions have long filled an important and necessary function in the financial life of our country. Not only do they promote thrift but they also make available small loans to persons, mostly wage earners, who otherwise can get no credit.

While they perform, in a limited way, a banking function, we must bear in mind that they are not intended to take the place of banks nor are they intended to render a complete banking service.

After I introduced my first bill on the subject, I had many conferences with State and national representatives of credit unions. I believe I brought to bear upon the rewriting of my bill in its present form, the best thinking on the subject. Needless to say, I do not believe that my bill is the last word on the subject.

I do hope that when the new Congress convenes in January we will have an opportunity to have hearings on bills of this kind and then try to perfect the existing statute.

Progress of REA Under Eisenhower Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK T. BOW
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Senator from Minnesota, Mr. HUMPHREY, has included in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution sent him by the president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association that is obviously intended to discredit the good intentions of this administration toward the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, has addressed a reply to the president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in which he expresses pride in the outstanding progress made by the REA-financed systems under this administration and promises his continued support of policies and actions that will keep this system strong.

Under permission previously granted, I include the Secretary's letter as part of my remarks.

The letter follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington.

Mr. JOHN M. GEORGE,
President, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Lewistown, Ohio.

DEAR MR. GEORGE: I have your letter of July 31 in which you quoted a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association during its recent meeting. The resolution protested to the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the REA Administrator, the use of their offices to pressure the rural electric systems into agreeing to, or advocating, changes in the existing method of financing the rural electrification program.

We are not trying to pressure any REA borrower into any course of action.

We consider it a part of our responsibility to pass along to REA borrowers any information that should be helpful to them in accomplishing the purposes of the act. We are going to continue to do this.

The REA-financed systems have made outstanding progress during the term of this administration. All of their loan requirements have been met effectively and with record promptness. We are proud of these fine rural systems and are going to continue to support policies and take actions which will enable them to become strong, locally owned and controlled service organizations.

Sincerely yours,

E. T. BENSON,
Secretary.

Record of Committee on Public Works in the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks, I include a summary of public-works legislation reported by the Committee on Public Works during the 85th Congress.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The committee had 748 bills for consideration during the 1st and 2d sessions of the 85th Congress dealing with such subjects as navigation improvements, flood control, water pollution, beach erosion, highways, public buildings, land conveyances, and water supplies.

Eighty-four bills were reported by the committee, 76 of which have been enacted into law. In addition, the committee adopted 76 river and harbor resolutions and 45 flood-control resolutions. These resolutions authorized survey studies by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, that will ultimately result in project reports submitted to Congress if the projects are found worthy and are approved by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and the Chief of Engineers.

The committee also approved 13 watershed protection and flood-prevention projects transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Bureau of the Budget pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Public Law 566, 83d Congress, as amended by Public Law 1018, 84th Congress—the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act.

The committee gave particular study and attention to the needs of every section of the country in reporting the omnibus river-and-harbor and flood-control bill—Public Law 85–500—and in acting upon survey resolutions pertaining to civil-works projects, especially with respect to flood-control remedial works necessary as a result of the last three major flood disasters—the hurricanes and floods of 1955, which left such a widespread path of destruction through the New England and Middle Atlantic States, the unprecedented rainfall and floods in California and adjacent States during the Christmas holidays of 1955 and the spring of 1958, and the floods throughout the southwest United States during May and early June of 1957. In this last instance, the committee appointed a special subcommittee which made an exhaustive, on-the-ground inspection, the results of which are contained in a report made by the subcommittee on June 29, 1957—Committee Document No. 85–4, the Southwest Flood of 1957.

The committee also designated a special subcommittee to inspect and report on severely flooded areas in central California in the spring of 1958. These same areas have been flooded at least 3 times in 8 years—in 1950, 1955, and in 1958, with cumulative damages of nearly $250 million. The subcommittee report is published as Committee Document No. 85–17, the California Flood of 1958.

The committee made an inspection of the progress of work on the Illinois road test on October 18 and 19, 1957. From October 23 to November 2 hearings were held in California on the highway program and various public-works projects. Beginning November 9 and containing through November 19 the committee engaged in a substantial schedule of inspections and formal hearings on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, and Kauai. A report on these hearings is included in Committee Document No. 85–9.

OMNIBUS RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1958

Three omnibus river and harbor and flood control bills were considered during the 84th and 85th Congress. These bills represented efforts by the executive and legislative branches to reach agreement on certain matters of fundamental policy. The original bill was H. R. 12080, which was approved in the 84th Congress and vetoed by the President on August 10, 1956. A second version of the bill, S. 497, was approved by the 85th Congress and vetoed by the President on April 15, 1958. The third bill, S. 3910, was signed by the President on July 3, 1958, and became Public Law 85–500. It represents the first omnibus bill enacted into law since 1954.

Public Law 85–100 is divided into three titles. Title I covers navigation, including beach erosion. Title II covers flood control and other related water uses. Title III liberalizes existing law with respect to the construction of water conservation storage in reservoirs under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The number of authorizations for actual construction total 139 individual projects or project modifications in 44 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Increased monetary authorizations for 12 comprehensive river basin plans are also included. The total estimated Federal cost of work authorized is $1,556,230,500, of which $1,356,203,500 is for the Corps of Engineers and $200 million is for the Missouri River Basin work by the Department of the Interior. Also included in the act are authorizations for 61 survey studies in 27 States and Hawaii.

CODIFICATION OF FEDERAL HIGHWAY LAWS

Included in the major legislation enacted into law which originated in this committee is title 23 of the United States Code which is a revision and codification of the Federal highway laws enacted from the date of the original law in 1916. The first Federal-Aid Road Act was approved on July 11, 1916. Since that date, Congress has enacted about 40 separate laws on the subject, excluding appropriation acts. Many new provisions were inserted in the various enactments. These laws contained provisions which are now obsolete and which amended, supplemented, or repealed, expressly or by implication, earlier provisions of law. As a result, the necessity of dealing with these many enactments made the administration of the Federal-aid highway program difficult. The new law includes in a one-package enactment a clear, concise, up-to-date version of all the existing Federal highway laws, including the 1958 Federal-Aid Highway Act, in an orderly and logical arrangement.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1958

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958—Public Law 85-381—authorized funds for construction on the Interstate System, the regular Federal-aid highway systems, and public domain roads totaling $3,260,000,000. The act made available supplemental funds of $800 million for the Interstate System, $2,225,000,000 for the primary and secondary systems and urban extensions, and $235 million for public-domain roads. Included in the funds for the regular Federal-aid system is a supplemental amount of $400 million for fiscal year 1959 for the purpose of stimulating employment and the general economy.

The 1958 act authorizes the Government to reimburse the States for the value of materials stockpiled in the vicinity of Federal-aid highway construction. It adds a provision to the 1956 act concerning utility reimbursement requiring the States to submit evidence that the cost of utility facility relocation has been paid from State funds before Federal reimbursement can be made. The act amends the 1956 act by adding a requirement that States shall hold hearings, or afford the opportunity of hearings, to enable persons in rural areas to express objections they may have to the proposed location of the Interstate System through or contiguous to their property.

The 1958 act permits the Federal Government to extend an additional one-half of one percent aid on the interstate program to States which control outdoor advertising, in a limited manner, along the interstate highway right-of-way in compliance with Federal regulations. It formally approves the cost estimates for completing the Interstate Highway System—submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce in January 1958; House Document 300—as the basis for making apportionments for fiscal year 1960. A bill enacted into law at the second session—H. R. 12808—following enactment of the 1958 Highway Act, extends approval of the estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System in each State for an additional fiscal year—1961—and advances the date for submission of a revised estimate of cost for completing the Interstate System from January 12, 1962, to January 12, 1961.

The 1958 act suspends the pay-as-you-go provision—Byrd amendment—of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 for the fiscal years 1959 and 1960. Since highway trust fund revenues for these years are estimated to be insufficient to support anticipated expenditures authorized by the new law, money will be appropriated to the trust fund from the general fund of the Treasury as repayable advances.

FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AMENDMENT

Favorable action was taken by the committee on H. R. 13420 to amend section 6 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act dealing with grants for treatment-plant construction. The bill would authorize: First, grants for projects in the amount of 30 percent of the estimated reasonable cost thereof or $500,000, whichever is the smaller; second, municipalities to join together to build joint treatment facilities with the amount of grant allocable to each community as if it were a separate project; third, reallocation of grant funds from States not using funds because of lack of projects to States having projects approved for which grants have not been made because of lack of funds; fourth, $100 million to be appropriated for purposes of construction grants for any fiscal year; and fifth, an aggregate $1 billion to be appropriated for such purposes. At the close of the Congress, H. R. 13420 was pending in the Rules Committee.

OTHER MAJOR LEGISLATION

Other important major legislation handled by the committee in this Congress includes an authorization to increase the borrowing authority of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, an authorization of $10 million to complete the Inter-American Highway, a law to extend from 5 to 7 years the period in advance of construction when rights-of-way may be secured for the Interstate System, a directive to the Secretary of Commerce to provide Congress next January with recommendations as to how the States might be reimbursed for toll and free roads already built on the Interstate System, an authorization for the construction of a hydroelectric power project on the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, N. Y., an authorization of $4 million to complete the Rama Road in Nicaragua, laws to authorize a National Cultural Center and a National Air Museum in the District of Columbia, a bill to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of financing new power facilities, and a bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway.

Bills and resolutions enacted into law

Public Law No.	Bill No.	Date approved	Title
3	H. R. 20	Jan. 25, 1957	Extend time for report of President's Advisory Commission on Presidential Office Space.
23	H. R. 6092	Apr. 23, 1957	Merrimack River flood-control compact.
85	S. 1430	July 10, 1957	Increasing limit of cost fixed for construction and equipment of additional Senate Office Bldg.
93	S. 1428	....do....	Furnishings for additional Senate Office Bldg.
95	S. 1429	....do....	Remodeling of existing Senate Office Bldg.
108	H. R. 5728	July 17, 1957	Increase borrowing authority of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, clarify general powers, and authorize deferment of interest payments on borrowings.
106	S. 1054	....do....	Extend times for commencing and completing toll bridge across Rainy River at Baudette, Minn.
113	S. 1361	July 26, 1957	Reenact authorization for highway bridge across Pigeon River below High Falls, Minn.
130	S. 2217 (H. R. 8171)	Aug. 14, 1957	Convey lands at McNary lock and dam project, Oregon and Washington, to port of Walla Walla, Wash.
138	H. R. 3077	....do....	Designate lake created by Jim Woodruff Dam, Apalachicola River, Ga., as Lake Seminole.
143	S. 1941	....do....	Authorize payment by Bureau of Public Roads of transportation and subsistence costs to temporary employees on direct Federal highway projects.
146	H. R. 3096	....do....	Authorize utilization of storage space in Lake Texoma for water supply for city of Sherman, Tex.
148	H. R. 988	Aug. 16, 1957	Extend period for amortization of indebtedness on toll bridge across Missouri River near Rulo, Nebr.
159	H. R. 8643	Aug. 21, 1957	Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River, N. Y., for power and other purposes.
169	S. 620 (H. R. 8264)	Aug. 28, 1957	Transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md., of a bridge loaned by Bureau of Public Roads.
178	S. 1823	....do....	Convey Bunker Hill Island in Lake Cumberland near Burnside, Ky., to Commonwealth of Kentucky.
221	H. R. 6963	Aug. 30, 1957	Authorize additional bridge across Bear Creek at Lovel Point, Md., and collection of tolls.
230	H. R. 2580	....do....	Increase storage capacity of Whitney Dam and Reservoir, Tex.
242	S. 2603	Aug. 31, 1957	Amend act of June 3, 1896, re construction of piers on Gowanus Creek in Brooklyn, N. Y.
248	S. 268	....do....	Return certain mineral interests in lands acquired for Arkabutla, Sardis, Enid, and Grenada Reservoirs, Miss.
294	S. 1320 (H. R. 6535)	Sept. 4, 1957	Authorize expenditure of Federal funds to reconstruct lock and dam No. 3 on Little Kanawha River, W. Va.
327	H. R. 3770	Feb. 15, 1958	Rename Strawn Dam and Reservoir, Kans., as the John Redmond Dam and Reservoir.
329	H. R. 6960	....do....	Designate Tuscaloosa lock and dam, Black Warrior River, Ala., as William Bacon Oliver lock and dam.
[1] 341	H. R. 8576	Sept. 7, 1957	Convey lands within Old Hickory lock and dam project, Cumberland River, Tenn., to Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes.

[1] Private law.

Bills and resolutions enacted into law—Continued

Public Law No.	Bill No.	Date approved	Title
363	H. R. 9653	Mar. 28, 1958	Rename Fort Gaines lock and dam, Chattahoochee River, Ga., as Walter F. George lock and dam.
----	H. Con. Res. 285 (S. Con. Res. 68).	Mar. 19, 1958	Acceleration of civil-construction programs.
381	H. R. 9821	Apr. 16, 1958	Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958.
429	S. 728	May 29, 1958	Authorize acquisition of additional property for new Senate Office Building or addition to U. S. Capitol Grounds.
452	H. R. 7870	June 6, 1958	Increase authorization for completion of Inter-American Highway.
480	H. R. 4260	July 2, 1958	Authorize Chief of Engineers to publish information pamphlets, maps, brochures, and other material.
484	H. R. 2548	do	Compensate owners of wells for losses sustained due to lowering of water level as a result of construction of New Cumberland Dam project, Ohio.
490	H. R. 12613	do	Designate lock and dam to be constructed on Calumet River, Ill., as the "Thomas J. O'Brien lock and dam."
494	H. R. 4683	do	Authorize adjustment of rentals under leases for commercial recreational facilities at Lake Greeson Reservoir, Narrows Dam, Ark.
496	H. R. 12052	do	Designate dam and reservoir at Stewarts Ferry, Tenn., as J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir.
500	S. 3910 (H. R. 12955)	July 3, 1958	River and harbor and flood control omnibus bill, 1958.
502	H. R. 5033	do	Extend times for commencing and completing bridge across Mississippi River at Friar Point, Miss., and Helena, Ark.
504	H. J. Res. 382	do	Granting consent of Congress to amendment of agreement between States of Vermont and New York relating to creation of Lake Champlain Bridge Commission.
512	H. R. 11861	July 11, 1958	Authorize construction of new approaches and reconstruction, repair, or improvement of existing approaches to toll bridge across Mississippi River at Chester, Ill.
518	H. R. 11936	do	Extend time for collection of tolls to amortize cost of bridge across Missouri River at Brownville, Nebr.
522	H. J. Res. 633	July 15, 1958	Designate lake formed by Ferrells Bridge Dam across Cypress Creek, Tex., as Lake O' the Pines.
526	S. 2964 (H. R. 9024)	July 18, 1958	Granting consent of Congress to flood-control compact between the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts.
[1] 531	S. 3053	Aug. 8, 1958	Convey certain real property at Demopolis lock and dam project, Alabama, to heirs of the former owner.
535	S. 2109	July 18, 1958	Amend act extending authorized taking area for public building construction to exclude therefrom the area within E and F Sts. and 19th St. and Virginia Ave. NW., in the District of Columbia.
542	S. 2108	do	Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize Administrator of General Services to name, rename, or otherwise designate certain buildings.
562	S. 1785	July 28, 1958	Designate reservoir above Heart-Butte Dam, Grant County, N. Dak., as Lake Tschida.
591	S. 495	Aug. 6, 1958	Authorize acquisition of remaining property in square 725, District of Columbia, for extension of site of additional Senate Office Building or for addition to U. S. Capitol Grounds.
592	H. R. 855	do	Designate dam at Eagle Gorge Reservoir, Green River, Wash., as the "Howard A. Hanson Dam."
597	H. R. 10426	do	Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 to increase period in which construction must commence on rights-of-way.
598	H. R. 11905	do	Authorize funds to finance 1961 meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses.
607	H. R. 7808	Aug. 8, 1958	Provide for adjustment of tolls on bridge across Mississippi River near Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
629	S. 3392 (H. R. 11248)	Aug. 14, 1958	Establish time for commencement and completion of reconstruction, enlargement, and extension of bridge across Mississippi River, at Rock Island, Ill.
636	S. 3177 (H. R. 10207)	do	Modify Crisfield Harbor, Md., project in the interest of navigation.
640	S. 2158	do	Amend Truman-Hobbs Act of June 21, 1940, relating to procedure for altering certain bridges over navigable waters.
643	S. 3883	do	Survey of Coosawhatchie and Broad Rivers, S. C., upstream to vicinity of Dawson Landing.
646	H. R. 13209	do	Reconvey certain lands acquired for Albeni Falls Reservoir project, Idaho, to former owners.
653	S. 3987 (H. R. 12916)	do	Granting consent of Congress to Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway development compact.
665	S. 2793 (H. R. 9173)	do	Provide for conveyance of a pumping station at Algiers, La., to Jefferson-Plaquemines Drainage District, La.
707	H. R. 3778	Aug. 21, 1958	Amend Capper Cramton Act of May 29, 1930, with respect to stream valley parks in Maryland.
734	H. R. 6701	Aug. 23, 1958	Granting consent of Congress to Tennessee River Basin water-pollution control compact.
757	H. R. 4142	Aug. 25, 1958	Amend act creating City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill.
767	H. R. 12776	Aug. 27, 1958	Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 23 of the United States Code, entitled "Highways."
774	S. 3572	do	Authorize land exchanges for purposes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Montgomery County, Md.
802	H. R. 11097	Aug. 28, 1958	Extend to harbors of Hampton Roads, Va., and Baltimore, Md., the application of the act of June 29, 1888, relating to the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits in the harbor of New York.
820	H. R. 8652	do	Rescind authorization for Waldo Lake tunnel and regulating works, Willamette River, Oreg.
822	H. R. 8160	do	Survey of the Tensaw River, Ala.
832	H. R. 13342	do	Survey of Parish Line Canal, La.
837	H. R. 13500	do	Provide for disposal of federally owned property of the Hanson, Company, and Houma Canals, La.
842	S. 3776	do	Extend time for collection of tolls to amortize cost of bridge across Missouri River at Miami, Mo.
843	H. R. 12216	do	Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on the Cumberland River near Carthage, Tenn., as the "Cordell Hull Dam and Reservoir," and establish study commission on certain river basins in Texas and intervening areas.
845	H. J. Res. 654	do	Requiring Secretary of Commerce to submit reimbursement recommendations for certain highways on the Interstate System.
850	S. 4021	do	Establish study commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, St. Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins, and intervening areas.
873	H. R. 11456	Sept. 2, 1958	Authorize exchange of certain real property heretofore conveyed to the city of El Paso, Tex., by the United States.
874	S. 3335	do	Provide for a national cultural center in the District of Columbia.
883	S. 3712	do	Authorize appropriations for continuing construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua.
895	H. R. 12883	do	Provide for improvements to Capitol Power Plant and its distribution systems.
899	H. R. 12808	do	Amend Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958 to extend for an additional year approval of the estimate of cost of completing the Interstate System.
935	S. 1985	Sept. 6, 1958	Authorize construction of National Air Museum building for the Smithsonian Institution.

[1] Private law.

STATUS OF OTHER BILLS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

H. R. 2, providing for diversion of water from Lake Michigan, passed the House May 22, 1957, and was reported in the Senate August 20, 1958.

H. R. 4266 and S. 1869, to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act to provide for the sale of bonds to finance new power facilities, were reported from Committee on August 13, 1957, and August 1, 1958, respectively, and at the close of Congress S. 1869 was pending in the Rules Committee.

H. R. 13420, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, was reported from Committee on July 17, 1958, and at the close of Congress was pending in the Rules Committee.

S. 2261, to repeal the Lease-Purchase Act of 1954 and authorize construction of Federal buildings by direct appropriation, was reported from committee on July 29, 1957, and at the close of Congress was pending in the Rules Committee. Since the bill was reported the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954—lease-purchase—has expired.

S. 3653, providing for the acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for training school and other facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was reported from committee on August 14, 1958, and was pending on the Union Calendar at the close of Congress.

S. 3975, providing for construction of an annex building for use of the Government Printing Office, was reported from committee on July 2, 1958, and was pending on the Union Calendar at the close of Congress.

S. 497, the first omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill approved by the 85th Congress, was vetoed on April 15, 1958.

COMMITTEE WORKLOAD

The committee had an unusually heavy workload in the current Congress. It was necessary to conduct special studies and investigations of river and harbor, flood control, hurricane and beach erosion matters when the omnibus rivers and harbors bill was vetoed for the second time on April 15, 1958. The committee conducted hearings and investigations in preparation for 3 omnibus bills in a 4-year period. These were in addition to other hearings, investigations, and studies in connection with other programs handled by the committee.

In all of these accomplishments I have had the active cooperation and valuable aid of all committee members. I pay special tribute to Representatives GEORGE H. FALLON, CLIFFORD DAVIS, JOHN A. BLATNIK and ROBERT E. JONES, Jr., who served as chairman of the subcommittees. I want to give credit, as well, to our efficient and hard-working staff.

Congressman Porter's Summary of the Work of the 85th Congress as It Relates to the Fourth District of Oregon

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress has compiled a record of positive achievements. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I shall discuss that record with particular reference to the Fourth Congressional District of Oregon.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Major achievements include: approval of Alaska statehood; extension of reciprocal trade and foreign aid; reorganization of the Department of Defense; passage of the student-loan program; lowering FHA downpayments; extending the National Wool Act; increasing the Small Business Administration's loan ceiling to $350,000; approval of a new public-works start in Oregon, one of several long overdue; and enactment of the Emergency Housing Act of 1958.

This list is not complete, and I will refer to other accomplishments later in this report. You, Mr. Speaker, say this Congress has been the hardest working one you have known with the possible exception of the first 100 days of the first Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

I am familiar with those accomplishments and the new era they made possible. I believe the work of this 85th Congress, a quarter century later, has initiated similar sweeping changes. The changes include legislation requiring the full disclosure and accounting of all funds invested by management groups or unions in pension and welfare funds, and the bill which modernized and expanded the services of the Small Business Administration to provide positive help for small-business men of my district and elsewhere.

CURBING THE RECESSION

Moving swiftly to meet a national economic slump this spring, Congress enacted and the President signed Public Law 85-364, the Emergency Housing Act of 1958. This legislation was approved before April 1. It lowered FHA downpayments, provided a special Federal National Mortgage Association billion-dollar fund to buy mortgages up to $13,500 on new homes, and it revived the GI loan program.

Before Congress acted, housing starts were down to 990,000. The lumber market was sick. Home starts now have risen to 1,100,000. This legislation is credited with bringing relief to the industry and with providing 600,000 jobs.

This is why plywood prices are rising in the Pacific Northwest today. Tight money, not Japanese softwood plywood imports, had been wrecking the softwood plywood industry.

Congress also has moved to help chronically depressed labor-surplus areas. The Area Redevelopment Act of 1958 authorizes Federal grants and loans of $279.5 million yearly. I supported this legislation.

There are four labor-surplus areas in the Fourth District—Albany, Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Eugene. They are not now eligible, according to Housing and Home Finance Agency spokesmen, because they do not have 6 percent or more unemployed for 18 of the past 24 months. However, the administrator of this program has discretionary authority. If an area suffers 15 percent unemployment in a 6-month period, it can receive help under this act. Likewise, an area may qualify with 9 percent unemployment for 15 of 18 months or with 12 percent unemployment for 12 months. I consider this act a needed safeguard and a protection to the people of the Fourth District.

WIDE, WIDE UNIVERSE

This Congress looked skyward one day and saw a new unsupervised field. The Sputnik-Explorer-Vanguard impact made necessary the creation of a House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. This committee and its Senate counterpart have a big task ahead. Congress also established a National Aeronautics and Space Administration under civil control for unified air-traffic control.

There is plenty of work yet to be done.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Like the wife of Ulysses who unraveled her weaving to keep from completing her work, Congress did a little unraveling in the closing hours of the session. Despite efforts by many of us to pass the Senate's Kennedy-Ives bill which would curb some labor racketeering, the bill was defeated. It lost 190 to 198.

I am particularly concerned because many people were misinformed about the legislation. The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958, as it was called formally, was legislation in the public interest. With its defeat I fear existing poor practices in a very few unions may provoke harsh and unnecessary legislation at a later date.

HOUSING LEGISLATION

The 85th Congress made progress in 1957 with its lowering of FHA downpayments and by increasing the money available for the Federal National Mortgage Association. The Emergency Housing Act of 1958 was a splendid assist, but on August 18, 1958, the House rejected the Housing Act of 1958 by six votes.

The legislation which I supported actively would have extended and amended laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing and the stimulation of urban redevelopment activity. It provided a $400 million 1-year program for slum clearance and urban renewal and further liberalized FHA downpayment loans. It would have provided low-rent housing for the elderly.

The economy of Oregon's Fourth District is geared to timber and timber products. Oregon has started to regain its economic health, but we needed the Housing Act of 1958.

CAMP WHITE, OREG.

Waste of any kind is disturbing. The nonuse of facilities at the Camp White domiciliary in Jackson County is a problem for many southern Oregon residents. They feel existing facilities should be utilized and that a 100-bed general medical and surgical hospital could serve 60,000 veterans in the area. At my request, Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman OLIN E. TEAGUE included this problem as part of the hearings he held this summer in Washington to determine the extent of veterans care.

The House committee first faces the problem of requiring the Veterans' Administration to use 5,000 hospital beds now empty before it can push for the Camp White Hospital. Right now there are many similar problems. Chairman Teague is determined to come up with a positive plan for veterans care. He told me that testimony submitted by Oregon congressional members and Mr. A. Eugene Orr, of Medford, was extremely beneficial to the committee.

REALISTIC APPROACH NEEDED IN SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress approved amending social-security legislation which boosted benefits 7 percent, effective January 1, 1958; increased taxable earnings to $4,800 and made the increases financially sound. There were revisions in the public assistance areas.

The Ways and Means Committee hearing in June on the Social Security Act brought Gov. Robert D. Holmes and Oregon Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Cecilia P. Galey to Washington to outline our State's economic needs. Also testifying was Dr. Wesley G. Nicholson, chairman of the Oregon Council on Aging. Congress passed legislation calling for a White House Conference on Aging to be held in January of 1961.

I introduced legislation during the 85th Congress to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program. My bill, H. R. 11464, would have extended coverage of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. My bill, H. R. 10700, proposed removal of the limitation on the amount of outside income.

Hospital care for the older citizen is yet to come. I have sponsored legislation identical to the Forand bill. I will continue to support it.

A NEW STATE WAITING

Seward's folly became the 49th State of the Union this year. I supported this legislation and urged similar status be accorded Hawaii. The Hawaiian statehood bill has been reported favorably from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I believe that Hawaii will become the 50th State early in the 86th Congress.

PROGRESS THROUGH COOPERATION

Cost share programs of the Federal Government and the local area benefit residents of the Fourth District. Airports are improved and made safer under the Federal aid to airports program; sanitation problems are solved with the Water Pollution Control Act; and slums can become modern, habitable business and residential areas under the urban renewal program.

On June 30, 1958, there were 543 federally assisted urban renewal projects underway in 328 communities in the United States. In the Fourth Congres-

sional District an urban renewal planning advance of $65,975 and a capital grant reservation of $642,817 for Springfield have been approved, as have a $44,880 planning advance and a $211,260 capital grant reservation for Florence. Eugene's application is pending.

Five communities and one metropolitan area in the district have urban planning assistance programs. An $11,500 grant was approved for the Eugene-Springfield area. Grants for urban planning assistance to other communities in the district have been approved as follows:

Albany, $9,000; Coquille, $1,200; Grants Pass, $2,000; Sutherlin, $6,400; Sweet Home, $2,000. Applications for urban-planning assistance for Medford and North Bend are pending.

PENDING

The work still before Congress is vital. I speak now of the need to correct civil-rights inequities, the need to authorize approved public-works projects and to expand the civil-defense program, the need to provide funds for access roads and to work revisions in allowable cut procedures and the need to end wage discrimination in hiring and to make possible nonpolitical military academy appointments.

And I hope it will be possible to enact amending legislation next year which will enable the Douglas County Historical Society to maintain the Lillie Lela Moore pioneer home at its present site.

OREGON GROWTH POTENTIAL

My district depends heavily on its vast timber resources and on its beautiful, valuable rivers waiting to be harnessed and controlled. Its potential is immense. Such growth will mean more stable and higher incomes for Fourth District families. The growth hinges on better utilization and management of timber. More than 50 percent of the district is federally owned.

The Oregon potential includes its bright future as a maritime State. Development of rivers and harbors are important boosts to the Fourth District. I am proud to have helped found the Oregon Coastal Ports Federation.

And the 85th Congress has boosted Fourth District ports. The port of Siuslaw received its first Federal money in 40 years and legislation authorizing $1,693,000 more for improvements was enacted. In August, following weeks of conference negotiations, Congress approved one new public works start in Oregon at Gold Beach Harbor in Curry County.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR THE FOURTH DISTRICT

The nature of my district makes vital the programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. Rivers and harbors development, bank protection, jetties, navigation, flood control, irrigation, power, stream clearance—each is a valuable aid to economy. During the 85th Congress some $50 million has been authorized and allocated to the Fourth Congressional District.

This sum is for preconstruction planning, surveys, examinations, and actual construction.

The tough no-new-starts policy of the administration was unfortunate for Linn County. There $60 million must be spent to build Green Peter Dam. It is a multiple-purpose flood control and power project. It is needed to encourage industry and to help farmers end soil erosion and crop waste.

LEGISLATION

The 85th Congress has enacted into law many proposals I was happy to introduce or cosponsor. These include measures to repeal the 3-percent transportation tax; increase Federal highways and access-road funds; initiate an education-loan program; authorize a Rogue River land exchange to preserve natural beauty; sponsor Korean orphan adoptions; establish a battleship *Arizona* memorial; assure preservation of Waldo Lake for recreation; authorize Port of Siuslaw improvements; increase salaries of postal and classified Federal employees; and increase civil-service annuities.

PRESERVING NATURAL BEAUTY

The fourth district offers residents and visitors unsurpassed natural beauty. This Congress approved legislation I introduced which preserves the scenic treasures of Waldo Lake and the wooded banks of the lower Rogue River. My bill, H. R. 8652, now Public Law 85-820, protects the outstanding recreation benefits of Waldo Lake. And H. R. 13101, now Public Law 85-833 makes possible land exchanges along the lower Rogue. This prevents timber cutting along the riverbanks, preserving the natural beauty for all.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

As a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I am particularly proud Congress passed legislation increasing the salaries of postal and classified Federal employees—as a Member of Congress I am also proud that the armed service pay increase was passed.

I did oppose increasing the charges on first-class mail. It was nearly paying its way while second- and third-class mail were not paying their fair share.

As a committee member, I was chairman of several subcommittees. Among legislation my subcommittees examined was H. R. 10496, a bill to revise laws related to dispatch of mails from post offices. It passed the House but died in the Senate. My subcommittee examined H. R. 7710 allowing lump-sum payments of annual accrued leave of deceased employees. This legislation has gone to the White House. And my subcommittee examined H. R. 7910, which concerned law revisions relative to the handling of short-paid and undeliverable mail. It became Public Law 85-371.

My bill (H. R. 6371) to provide fair mileage allowances for rural mail carriers became Public Law 85-399.

DOUBTS ABOUT POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Opposing policy is not easy. Neither is it easy to speak out against errors in behavior. But I shall continue to oppose the coddling of dictators, the political exploitation of service band members, vague and illegal cost-accounting procedures by the Postmaster General, unfair road-use taxes for log-truck owners, the exemption of natural-gas producers from Federal regulations, any return of political tests for ICA foreign-aid program employees, the continuation of nuclear testing.

I have seen the nuclear testing grounds at Eniewetok—as 1 of 2 Congressmen designated official observers for this series by the Atomic Energy Commission.

I have worked to learn what happened to Gerry Murphy, the Eugene youth who disappeared in the Dominican Republic. My investigation at the request of his parents has taken me to other Latin American countries where I found the people friendly toward individual Americans but not toward United States foreign policy.

I believe my efforts in both fields have been successful. United States foreign policy toward dictators has changed. We are now courteous but cool. Our friends in Latin America now may look toward us more as friends than benevolent exploiters. And it seems that the world may be heading toward the golden day of peaceful nuclear energy uses rather than the red nightmare of nuclear holocaust.

CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT

Elected representatives serve the people they represent. We do this by helping them keep well informed about our work for them and about the important functions of Government. For these reasons I have made it part of my work to report monthly to my constituents by newsletter. The report is available to anyone who wants it. I have a report for weekly newspapers and I notify newspapers, radio stations, and television stations of events which concern the Fourth District. At the end of each session I prepare a report such as this.

Constituent mail is answered as rapidly as possible. The end of the session rush may delay some answers, but letters from the district mean a great deal. They receive every possible consideration. I have received a good number of comments from people in the district who say they appreciate this service and add that their letter got action more promptly than ever before.

I make it a point to keep in touch personally with the district when Congress is not in session. I plan to report to constituents on the work of Congress and my part in it this fall as I again visit throughout the district.

Hon. Karl M. LeCompte

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, even though our party affiliation has placed us on opposite sides of the aisle in the House of Representatives, I would like to join my

colleagues in wishing the Honorable KARL M. LECOMPTE, of Iowa, much happiness and success upon his retirement.

Congressman LECOMPTE will be long remembered for his fine service as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, House Administration Committee, Joint Committee on Printing, and Joint Committee of the Library. His keen ability and his knowledge of Government fitted him admirably to serve on the above-named committees.

KARL LECOMPTE served in the Senate of the State of Iowa from 1917 to 1921 and came to Washington as a member of the 76th Congress. His outstanding record of accomplishments will always be a guiding light to future Representatives of Iowa's Fourth District.

Bill To Streamline Procurement Proposed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article from the August 18 issue of Aviation Week relative to the bill (S. 4294) I have filed to improve defense procurement.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

BILL TO STREAMLINE PROCUREMENT PROPOSED—LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN EFFORT TO CUT REDTAPE, SPEED DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION OF WEAPON SYSTEMS

(By Katherine Johnsen)

WASHINGTON.—Sweeping procurement legislation to remove redtape and speed the development and production of military weapons was introduced last week by Senator LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Republican, of Massachusetts, former chairman of Senate Armed Services Committee.

The measure evolved from hearings before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee last January during which aircraft manufacturers and top military officers protested the labyrinthine procedures now in force.

It also reflects the views presented by Dr. Sterling J. Livingston, professor at the Harvard School of Business Administration and president of Harbridge House, which has specialized in defense management studies. Commenting on the bill, Saltonstall said:

"We cannot on the one hand criticize the Defense Department for delays and inefficiency, when at the same time, we impose inordinate administrative burdens through some of our statutes and neglect their modernization."

KEY PROVISIONS

Key legislative provisions are:

"Competitive negotiation would be encouraged. It would be elevated to the legal status of contract by formal advertising. At present, any negotiated contract—competitive or otherwise—requires lengthy justification by the contracting officer as to why it was not let by formal advertising. "Suitable quality" would be given legal weight—as well as cost—in the letting of a negotiated contract.

Performance specifications would be authorized, replacing elaborate detailed specifications now required. SALTONSTALL pointed to "flagrant administrative logjams such as 18-page specifications which were prepared to describe a pingpong ball." The Saltonstall measure reads that "specifications shall describe property to be procured in terms of functional performance characteristics unless the head of the agency determines that the property will be procured more efficiently by other means."

Fixed-price or incentive-type contracts would be the rule—unless another type contract is specifically authorized by the agency head.

Exemption from renegotiation would be extended to competitive negotiation contracts in which three or more suppliers participated and to incentive and fixed-price contracts, as well as contracts let through formal advertising.

"Under the incentive contract, if a contractor effects savings, the bulk of those savings are returned to the Government and a small percentage retained by the contractor." SALTONSTALL noted, "Thus, economy and efficiency are encouraged; but the Renegotiation Board recaptures these added profits, thereby nullifying the incentives to save for the Government. Renegotiation sometimes takes 5 years at great administrative costs to the Government."

Decentralization of military supervision of research and development contracts is encouraged. Research and development contracts could provide for the advisory engineering services of personnel of the military department letting the contract. The contractor would reimburse the department for the cost of the personnel services. This provision is designed to meet widespread contractor protests against large number of clearances required at the Pentagon or Wright Air Development Center, sometimes by officers or committees unfamiliar with the project details, or lacking in decisionmaking authority.

Weapon-system procurement concept is expanded to all major military operational systems. The assignment of design, development, and production of an entire weapon system to a single prime contractor, SALTONSTALL declared, has resulted in speed, efficiency, and lack of duplication. The military department letting the prime contract would designate a system manager to exercise supervision and control over, and be responsible for, the procurement of the entire weapon system.

SALTONSTALL emphasized that the future security of the United States may depend almost entirely on our ability to produce military hardware in new technological fields at least as fast as the Russians could do so.

He protested the requirements for contractors to submit every minute engineering detail to scores of offices and committees, while overhead costs mount and essential defense jobs are delayed. Under his proposal, SALTONSTALL pointed out that adequate authority would be delegated with responsibility. * * * With the removal of many unnecessary, time-consuming, and expensive technical and administrative requirements, he would release the great energy of American industry and consolidate authority with responsibility.

SALTONSTALL urged a complete investigation of defense procurement between now and next January, preparatory to the consideration of new legislation promptly after the new Congress convenes. In addition to his post on the Armed Services Committee, SALTONSTALL also is a high-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee and the Small Business Committee and the Senate Republican policy committee. He has been a leading administration spokesman on a large number of defense matters.

SMALL BUSINESS ROLE

Each prime contract under the bill would provide for full and free competition for subcontracts with preferential treatment to increase the participation of small-business concerns.

Small businesses and the Senate Small Business Committee have opposed weapon-system procurement.

SALTONSTALL called for a new and realistic approach to the problem of small firms in obtaining defense business. He commented:

"As weapon systems become more complex, small business has less opportunity to participate in prime contracts. If major prime contractors are required to use Government procurement procedures with respect to small-business contracting, the ultimate share of Defense Department procurement dollars which end up in the hands of small business will increase rather than decrease."

The underlying policy of the Saltonstall legislation—decentralization of authority and responsibility both in the military and in industry—has been advocated in congressional testimony by United States Air Force Assistant Secretary for Research and Development Richard Horner, Navy Assistant Secretary for Air Garrison Norton, and Army Director of Research and Development William H. Martin.

Dr. Paul Foote, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, however, has insisted on the necessity of close higher control.

Commenting that the military services reflect the view of their contractors, Foote told the House Government Operations Committee:

"Contractors make the point—and they are very emphatic about it—that, 'You give us the responsibility for doing this, and you need not worry, because we will take care of it.' * * * It is absolutely essential that we bring all these competing agencies together and discuss their relative merits. That is what they are objecting to. They do not like it."

Hon. Eugene J. McCarthy

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in the House in expressing my good wishes to the Honorable EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, of Minnesota, upon his retirement from the United States Congress.

Congressman MCCARTHY has served for 10 years as a Member of Congress and he will be greatly missed not only by the residents of the Fourth District of Minnesota but also by all his colleagues in the House. As a member of the important Ways and Means Committee he demonstrated his ability in the field of tax legislation. He was well qualified for membership on this committee by virtue of his former work as professor of social science and economics and education.

Even though he is retiring from the House of Representatives, EUGENE J. MCCARTHY is not retiring from the field of public service. He has chosen to run for the Senate and I am sure I express the sentiment of other Members of the House in wishing for him every success in all his future endeavors.

Appointment of Ralph S. Fowler as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement regarding the appointment of Ralph S. Fowler as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Interior and as Assistant Director of the Department of Interior's Office of Oil and Gas:

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT, OF CALIFORNIA

Recently, Hon. Fred A. Seaton, the Secretary of the Interior, announced the appointment of Ralph S. Fowler as Special Assistant to the Secretary for oil import matters and as Assistant Director of the Department's Office of Oil and Gas.

The naming of a person to fill this important post is of considerable interest to me. When it is realized that adequate and readily available supplies of petroleum are absolutely essential for our national security and that oil on a global scale is the world's biggest business, being the largest single commodity entering international trade, and when one further takes cognizance of the fact that competitive free enterprise at home in this vital industry is inextricably linked with the pattern of business operations abroad, it appears clear that those whose duties require them to formulate and execute governmental policy in this field should be imbued with complete objectivity and possess an aura of dispassionate impersonality.

In 1957, oil and gas filled 69 percent of our total energy needs, or more than double that supplied from all other sources combined, and our domestic production was valued at almost $10 billion. It is a well-established fact that petroleum-producing activities are rooted in local areas and communities to a greater extent than any other major industry, except agriculture. It can in truth be stated that the petroleum industry is an exceedingly important segment of the Nation's economy. The influence of this industry upon the general economy and more particularly upon the very many small-business people cannot be overestimated.

The small-business segment of the petroleum industry embraces not only small producers and refiners, but also small distributors, such as wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers. There are about 250,000 gasoline filling or service stations in this country, which is but one branch of the industry. The economic welfare of all small business is of special concern to me.

Therefore, it appears to be a legitimate inquiry as to the background of this new appointee. Prior to Mr. Ralph S. Fowler entering Government service on August 7, 1956, as director of the voluntary agreement relating to foreign petroleum supply during the Suez crisis, he was a petroleum consultant in Rome, Italy, and New York City. What is of particular significance is that from September 1946 until the end of 1954, he was employed by the Aramco Overseas Co., which is a subsidiary of the huge Arabian American Oil Co.

Whatever I may say in this connection must not be misinterpreted in any sense nor as implying any reflection on the integrity, motives, performance of duties, or public spirit of this official. The criteria for being selected for any office should include not only ability, but also public confidence in the integrity and fairness of the appointee. While I fully recognize the necessity for maintaining avenues by which the Government may secure advice necessary for its officials to discharge their respective administrative responsibilities, realism demands recognition of the fact that subjective judgment values are inseparable from a person's basic beliefs regarding the objectives and limits of governmental action. The danger is that inevitably personal biases and prejudices might be shown. There is always present in the Federal Government, because of its size and complexity, this problem of undue influence exercised, often unconsciously, by groups or individuals within the various departments or agencies. Once the illusion of cold neutrality of thinking is rejected, the possible dangers to be avoided in utilization of men with economic allegiances outside the Government will be better understood.

Here we have a man who admittedly is an expert in his field and who for over 8 years was connected with Aramco, a subsidiary of the Arabian American Oil Co., which has a 40-year concession in Saudi Arabia, granting it a monopoly position over the second largest oil reserve in the world. Under the circumstances it seems that a look into this vast monopoly with which Mr. Fowler was connected would be highly in order and timely.

The Wall Street Journal of June 28, 1956, reported that Aramco ranks as 1 of the 2 or 3 largest United States investments overseas. It is wholly owned by four of the major American companies, namely, Standard Oil Company of California, the Texas Co., Socony-Mobil Oil Co., and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, all of whom are defendants in the world oil cartel case. The rapid development by Aramco of the oil resources of Saudi Arabia can be traced to the ingenuity and persistence on the part of the four participating American companies. The rapid growth of Aramco's production can be gaged by the fact that in 1950 it produced 547,000 barrels per day, and according to the figures in the Journal of Commerce of August 13, 1958, this production is now reaching almost 1 million barrels daily.

The Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held that the agreements and arrangements between the four owning companies and Aramco may amount to a violation of United States antitrust laws. Its report (S. Rept. 1747, 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 36) states:

"The agreement among four American corporations to divide the total production of Saudi Arabian oil, to exclude all others from access to this oil, and to purchase this oil at identical prices, may unreasonably restrain the foreign commerce of the United States in violation of the Sherman Act. * * *"

It is also worthy of note that Aramco has complete control of the Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Co. which is known as "Tapline." This important pipeline, 1,067 miles long, was completed in December 1950, and delivers oil at the terminal at Sidon on the shores of the eastern Mediterranean from Dhahran, which is located on the Persian Gulf. Moody's Industrial Manual reflects that this pipeline last year delivered an average of 348,000 barrels of petroleum daily.

When it is realized that the four coowners of Aramco, Standard Oil Company of California, The Texas Co., Socony-Mobil Oil Co., and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, last year had a gross operating income of over $14,800,000,000, its influence cannot help but become manifest. For many years now, it has been plain to everyone that the oil industry wields great political and economic power on a worldwide scale. Indeed, the power exercised by a few international corporations exceeds that of any other economic power in world history.

The vast scope of the petroleum industry and the huge interests of the big American oil companies in foreign lands are of extreme importance to the American people in general and to American small business in particular.

The international oil companies being motivated to obtain maximum profits have every incentive to import as much cheaply produced petroleum as possible. Middle East oil is low cost oil and very cheap to produce for many obvious reasons. With ownership of the oil fields being in the sovereign, drilling requirements, royalty and lease arrangements are quite simple. The question of correlative rights, so important in regulating oil production in the United States, has no meaning in the Middle East where there is but 1 landowner and 1 producer. Another very important and well-known factor is that labor, in relation to unit-production costs, are very much lower than is the case here. Thus, foreign oil, particularly in the Middle East, can be produced for a fraction of the cost of domestic oil. While its lower cost gives imported petroleum a competitive advantage over domestic producers, most of the advantage goes to the importing companies rather than to the consumer.

Of even greater significance is the fact that this cheap Middle East oil sells at the same price as higher cost domestically produced petroleum. I again cite the Senate report (S. Rept. 1147, 85th Cong., 1st sess., p. 3):

"Imports of crude oil into the United States have recently reached an alltime high. It is a well known fact that oil from abroad, particularly in the Middle East, is produced at much less cost than in the continental United States. Nevertheless, this cheaply produced imported crude sells at the same price as higher cost domestic crude despite the fact that excessive imports have contributed to raising crude storage stocks to an alltime high for this season of the year. American consumers do not get the benefit of this cheaply produced foreign crude. Because of the desire to maintain the world cartel price for oil, American importing companies are selling their products at prices based on high-priced American crude and pocketing the resulting high profits."

In addition, because of a 27½ percent income tax allowance for a wasting asset, the foreign subsidiaries of the American companies pay little or no Federal income taxes. It appears to be a little-known fact that this 27½ percent depletion allowance can be taken not only on the profits of oil produced in the continental United States, but by American companies operating overseas.

Although it was the clear intent of the Congress in 1955, that petroleum imports should be limited to the ratio which they bore to domestic production in 1954, that congressional intent was not followed by the administration. In 1954, total United States crude oil production averaged 6,342,000 barrels daily. Total crude and refined product imports averaged 1,052,000 barrels daily, or 16.6 percent of domestic production.

By 1957, total imports had increased to 1,570,000 barrels daily, an increase of 49 percent over 1954, while crude production had increased only 13 percent to 7,169,000 barrels daily. The ratio of imports to production had increased to 21.9 percent in 1957.

The situation has grown considerably worse in 1958. It is now estimated that for the first 6 months of the current year, total

imports will average 1,560,000 barrels per day and United States crude oil production 6,460,000 barrels per day. Compared with the year 1954, imports have increased 48 percent and production less than 2 percent. The ratio of imports to production, which is assumed would be maintained at the 1954 level, has increased from 16.6 to 24.1 percent.

As long ago as 1949 the National Petroleum Council, in its statement of policy, noted that imports in excess of our economic needs would retard domestic exploration and development of new oilfields and technological progress in all branches of the industry which is essential to the Nation's economic welfare and security.

Should imports now or in the future reach such proportions as to seriously discourage exploration and development in the United States, the result would be contrary to the interests of national security. National security encompasses economic and political factors as well as military. Imports and exports of petroleum have an important bearing on the potential supply position of the military services and the Nation as a whole in event of war.

It was in full recognition of the overriding consideration for our national security that the voluntary oil-import program was initiated. I also appreciate the necessity that a certain level of imports is necessary to meet all of the demands of the Nation's economy for petroleum and petroleum products. But it is also essential to strike a reasonable balance between imports and domestic production.

Due to the rising level of imports, cutbacks in our domestic producing regions have resulted in serious economic losses, detrimental to practically all businesses. Since the domestic oil industry is one of the pillars of our national economy, it follows as a matter of elementary logic that a weakening of one of these pillars would be inimical to the best interests of the American people. The very real problems and needs of small business should be fully considered.

There is another observation I wish to make which I believe is now quite obvious to all segments of the oil industry, both big and small. That is the resurgent nationalism of the Arab countries in the Middle East of which Nasser is but a symbol. The important economic fact is that the Arab nations want and are sure to get more money for their oil. Beneath the surface and between the lines of statements made by Middle East personages lie deep and sometimes violent pressures for bigger and larger slices of profits from foreign oil operations and a larger share in their control. That this is all too true can be gathered from a dispatch in the Journal of Commerce of August 20, 1958, to the effect that the United Arab Republic plans to seek more money from the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co. (TAPLINE), which crosses Syrian territory. Even as long as 2 years ago TAPLINE offered to split its profits with the four countries through which the pipeline passes—Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. Subsequent talks failed to reach a conclusion. It appears to me that the international oil companies face a threat of nationalization of their foreign holdings, which, though not imminent, still persists. Under these circumstances, one would think that the big petroleum corporations, in view of the possible assault upon their property rights and profits in the Middle East, would better appreciate the importance of not neglecting the North American reserves and encourage United States oil exploration, development, and utilization.

These are some of the considerations that have prompted me to voice the observations I made. I feel that the selection of a governmental official should be guided by the broadest viewpoint of what is best for the American economy rather than what benefits may accrue to any particular industry or any specified business. Impropriety need not result from deliberate intentions or bad faith, but, more likely, could result from an individual's orientation as a career member of the business or industrial world.

I shall continue to observe and study all facets of the problem with considerable interest.

OPA Ghosts Stalk Hruska

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, recent developments indicate that the next Congress will once again be asked to consider the problems of imposing standby price, wage, and rent controls. This issue is one which should not arise in peacetime.

My colleague the distinguished senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] has clearly shown the fallacy in attempting to control inflation through price, wage, and rent controls. An article appeared in the Omaha (Nebr.) Sunday World-Herald entitled "OPA Ghosts Stalk HRUSKA." It clearly shows what must be done if we are to preserve free enterprise in America. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Omaha (Nebr.) Sunday World-Herald of August 10, 1958]

OPA GHOSTS STALK HRUSKA—TO OPPOSE PROPOSED CONTROL LAW

Senator ROMAN HRUSKA said Saturday "the spenders and do-gooders have a preposterous answer" to inflation in advocating Government controls over the economy.

"To let huge Government spending and continued deficits just go rolling along while harsh Government controls are clamped on our peacetime economy would be extremely hazardous as well as just plain foolish," he declared.

The Nebraskan's statement was clearly an attack on legislation introduced by Senator RICHARD NEUBERGER, Democrat of Oregon, to provide standby controls over wages, prices, rents, and profits.

RECALLS OPA

He said such legislation would, itself, be inflationary.

"If landlords thought they were faced with rent controls," he explained, "they would hike rents.

"The same goes for cars, groceries and clothes," he added.

The Nebraskan referred to the wartime period of the Office of Price Administration with its under-the-counter deals, artificial hiking of prices on low-grade merchandise, the grading of beef.

ANSWER: CUT SPENDING

"These ghosts cause one to shudder," he said.

He said the real answer to inflation is to cut Federal spending, eliminate Government waste and extravagance and resist socialistic schemes.

He recalled that Soviet Premier Khrushchev predicted last year American children will grow up to live in a socialistic society.

"The defeatists in Congress and elsewhere want to speed that forecast," he asserted.

United Fruit Co., Industrial Ambassador in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD three interesting articles about the United Fruit Co. which were published recently in the Christian Science Monitor.

For many years, this fine old Boston firm has served our Nation well as a first-rate industrial ambassador in Latin America.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor of August 5, 1958]

UNITED FRUIT CO. DEPICTS "USEFULNESS" AS KEY FUNCTION—MULTIPLICITY OF ACTIVITIES

(By Kenneth Redmond)

BOSTON.—If I were asked to keynote the function of the United Fruit Co. in a single word, I would think that the word would be "usefulness."

I say "usefulness" because as farmers, shippers, and salesmen, we engage in basically useful operations. We grow nutritious products—principally bananas, sugar, and cacao—in tropical America. We ship these products to the markets of the world and we sell them at a reasonable profit. To grow these products, our company provides employment for approximately 80,000 in tropical America and another 11,000 in the United States.

More than 97 percent of our tropical employees are nationals of the various countries where we grow our products. All sorts of skills and aptitudes are involved; the company maintains training programs and policies whereby full opportunity is provided for promotion to positions of great responsibility.

In addition to our own employees, the industry offers employment to many thousands engaged in transporting, ripening, packaging, advertising, and selling these products.

In order to move these products from farmsites to docksites we have built and maintain railroad systems in 9 republics involving approximately 1,500 miles of track, 183 locomotives, and in excess of 6,000 cars.

FLEET OF VESSELS

To move our products from the tropics to United States and European markets we have 61 company-owned vessels. These ships are constantly bridging the Americas moving countless tons of dry cargo and manufactured goods to the growing areas in the Caribbean region and bringing back the fruits and other agricultural products grown in the tropical areas.

No operational subsidies are involved in this steamship service. And we point with pride to the record of our great white fleet during two World Wars when our ships and ship personnel served our country with distinction as troopships, refrigerated food carriers, and in other capacities on the seagoing battlefronts of the world.

Our company, recognizing that healthy employees are an asset, has for nearly 60 years financed one of the outstanding medical services in the world. We operate today 14 major hospitals and 95 dispensaries staffed by more than 103 doctors and 284 nurses. Our sanitation squads and visiting nurses extend the work into the field and the com-

bined impact of this service has been to establish health standards that set a pattern for others in Latin America, not to mention some of the States of the Union.

Forty years ago about 84 percent of all local residents in our tropical area were treated for malaria; today the incidence of malaria in our areas is less than 1 percent. The company's hospital services are available not only to company employees and their families but, of course, serve the communities in the areas where bananas are grown. The cost of this medical program is more than $5 million annually.

Similarly, since most of the company's operations in the tropics are located in areas where normal facilities and services do not exist, United Fruit has assumed the responsibility of providing basic education for the children of its employees. The company maintains 250 elementary schools with a student body of some 20,000 and a staff of 575 teachers, most of whom are nationals. The curriculums in each area are in strict accordance with national policy. The maintenance of this school system costs United Fruit some $974,000 annually.

These are useful services. And "useful" is surely the word to describe the Pan American School of Agriculture, which United Fruit created in 1941 and to which it has contributed $6 million in endowment and maintenance funds.

Here is a school, entirely divorced from the personnel requirements of the company, situated in the Temperate Zone near Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where some 160 outstanding youngsters from Spanish-speaking Republics enjoy a free 3-year course in practical tropical agriculture. Graduates of this school are already making their mark in the world.

INVESTMENT RECORDED

Many have gone into extension work; others into their governments in high agriculture places; still others are teaching. But the vast majority are doing what we hoped they would do—namely, returning to their local communities well trained in basic, practical agriculture.

Their knowledge of local nutritional crops, dairying, butchering, animal husbandry, and the like, enables them to raise the sights of themselves and their neighbors, and this is the useful service to which this school is dedicated.

Unlike the Conquistadores of old, who took out but did not put in, United Fruit Co., during its 58 years of usefulness, has invested $592 million in fixed assets in Middle America. And each year of our operations we put into these countries in the neighborhood of $131 million in programs of local spending. Some 75 million of these dollars go for local payrolls. Tack on another $20 million for the purchase of local commodities. Then there is still another $12 million for the purchase of independently grown bananas and other tropical crops.

Some 20 million of these dollars go to local governments in the form of taxation, computed on a broad base of 30 percent of the net profits of the company's operations in each country.

Now these investments in fixed assets and in taxation and local purchases put many millions of dollars into circulation in tropical America. Many of these dollars find their way north to purchase farm machinery, refrigerators, houses, automobiles, and the like. Thus it is evident that by virtue of United Fruit Co.'s agricultural activities a living circle has ben set up in which all concerned can profit. Men work, children go to school, trains move, ships are busy—docks, warehouses, trucks, wholesale and retail stores are all involved. To our mind this spells usefulness.

In this first article about United Fruit Co., I have felt it desirable to sketch the broad background. Subsequent articles written by other officers and specialists in the company will deal with company policies and activities in the field of enlightened land use, labor relations, research, communications, and public relations.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of August 6, 1958]

UNITED FRUIT CO. KEYS GROWTH TO ENLIGHTENED LAND USE

(By Almyr L. Bump)

BOSTON.—United Fruit Co. is a corporate dirt farmer growing bananas on a large scale, and, to a lesser extent, other tropical crops such as sugar and cacao.

Like any other big farmer, we have our problems of enlightened land use, humanitarian labor relations, concern with plant pathology—and the everlasting concentration on maximum production of a quality crop at minimum cost.

Long ago, United Fruit had to establish a practice with respect to abandonments. There is an affliction that destroys bananas and infects the soil but which does not in any way destroy the fertility of the soil for other crops. Accordingly, it has been a long established company endeavor to utilize these lands no longer suitable for banana cultivation for other agricultural purposes.

FOUR VITAL CROPS

Four activities loom up importantly as examples of the company's policy of utilizing these lands: livestock (mainly for supplying its own needs), cacao (from which chocolate is processed), African oil palm (an important source of oleomargarine), and abaca (from which manila hemp cordage is made).

The company owns 58,000 head of livestock and has 111,000 acres of pasture. Cacao today is grown on nearly 20,000 acres in Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama. Approximately the same amount of acreage is devoted to the cultivation of the oil palm in Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Abaca is grown on approximately 10,000 acres in Costa Rica and Guatemala; this operation is conducted for the United States Government. It deserves special mention because it is a strategic crop now grown in Middle America, where previously it was produced only in the Orient.

During World War II, when the Japanese cut off the supply of manila hemp for the free world allies, United Fruit and the United States Department of Agriculture swiftly moved into wide scale manila hemp production in four republics of Central America. Within 2 years the company was growing, decorticating, baling, and shipping enough manila hemp to supply the basic needs of the allied world. And much of this abaca agriculture was conducted on lands that had fallen prey to the banana blight.

SOCIAL SERVICES ACCENTED

Ever since its inception 58 years ago, United Fruit has recognized the basic importance of the human elements in its operation. Company-financed hospitals, dispensaries, and schools which date back to the very genesis of the company, are an indication of this humanitarian attitude. And the record shows that down through the years, United Fruit Co.'s wage scales always have been in the forefront, and good housing, with all that means in terms of sport facilities, clubs, and the like, has been paramount.

Our 80,000 tropical workers are virtually all nationals of the countries in which the company conducts its agricultural operations. Many are members of agricultural unions or other labor organizations. In fact, the first labor union in Central America was organized and operated in a United Fruit installation.

In the field of labor relations the company is committed to a policy of scrupulous fair dealing and a full acceptance to the letter and spirit of all social laws in the various Republics. In short, the policy is continuously to seek out what is right and then to do what is right—cheerfully and voluntarily.

LOCAL TALENT TRAINED

Thirty years ago, United Fruit had to import engineers, mechanics, carpenters, locomotive engineers, superintendents, farm managers, and most other categories of trained workers into Latin America. But the company training programs in combination with rising standards of education in Latin America have enabled the organization to increase the use of local talent, until today nearly 58 percent of the company's employees are nationals.

As the company was developing local talent, it also was encouraging local farmers by contracting to purchase their output. In 1957, 24 percent of the company's total banana exports from Latin America were purchased from these associate producers. Obviously, the millions of dollars received by these national farmers enabled them to improve their crops, enlarge their operation, and raise their standards of living. Moreover, the emergence of these associate producers into the substantial middle class is providing more and more of that healthy element of society on which sound democracy is built.

In common with other industries, the past 50 years have seen great changes in the banana industry. Tractors have replaced pack mules, diesel locomotives have replaced steam engines, conveyors are widely used, and mechanical excavators and other labor-saving devices are in constant use.

EFFICIENCY BOOSTED

There has been a constant evolution in agricultural methods also. Although the basic agricultural tool, the machete, does not lend itself to mechanization, every phase of banana farming is constantly scutinized to bring about increased efficiency.

This includes land survey, reclamation, flood control, irrigation, drainage, blight-control projects, and improved agricultural methods. And it includes the transportation system of highways, railroads, and wharves over which the bananas must pass to be loaded on the Great White Fleet. All these require men, money, time, and imagination. This is why the company is constantly driving to produce more pounds of quality fruit per acre.

While United Fruit is identified in the public mind primarily in terms of bananas, the company has also engaged for many years in widespread sugar agriculture. There are nearly 100,000 acres of sugarcane in cultivation in Cuba, with 2 modern sugar centrals located in that Republic.

BOSTON SUGAR REFINERY

In addition, the company operates its own Boston refinery—Revere Sugar—which supplies much of New England. Timber is grown in several of the Central American republics, and extensive cattle production is scattered throughout the various divisions. United now has a subsidiary which is searching for oil and minerals in Latin America.

Such, then, is an outline of the company's agricultural function. For more than five decades, United has been privileged to grow its products in Middle America, and management looks forward to many decades of future usefulness in terms of fair-labor policies, enlightened land use, diversification, respect for local laws, customs, and traditions, and, most especially, an everlasting regard for the dignity of the individual.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of August 7, 1958]

UNITED FRUIT ADVANCES RESEARCH IN TROPICAL AGRICULTURE—OUTLOOK OF WORK HELD BOUNDLESS, EXCITING

(By Dr. Jesse E. Hobson)

BOSTON.—Every industry depends today upon scientific research and development

for future security and future profits—for improved products, new products, lower costs of production, better service to its customers, and for continued return to its shareholders. It is easy enough to prove that research is important to industrial growth. For instance:

1. In 1920 there were 75 to 100 industrial laboratories in the United States. Today, more than 4,000 companies have research facilities which employ over half a million persons.

2. In 20 years industrial research expenditures have multiplied 35 times, from about $200 million to more than $7 billion.

3. Atomic energy, radar, jet engines, electronic whizbangs of all kinds, hardtop convertibles, and orbiting puppies are all developments of less than a generation.

Obviously, the character of research is complex. It must be, among other things, a fact finder. It must be free to explore independently, and it must be a leader and planner. What holds for a manufacturing industry is by 30 percent, to improve the quality of the fruit, and to increase the average number of bunches harvested from each producing area.

The challenge for the future is clear and compelling: to further improve production per acre and reduce the costs of production; to increase the number of banana bunches available from each acre and decrease the cost of production per bunch; to create greater return at lower cost from the holdings and investments of the company.

DISORDERS FOUGHT

The banana, like other crops and like all organisms which live and grow, is susceptible to a variety of ailments and disorders. These include rots, soil deficiencies, insects, and fauna which feed on the plant and fruit. The three major problems of research, however, are natural enemies which can quickly bring the growing plant to destruction. They are the fusarium wilt sometimes called Panama disease—a soil-borne fungus; sigatoka—a wind- and water-borne fungus; moko—a bacteria. The containment or defeat of these scourges involve the future welfare of the thousands of people who comprise the company's working staff and shareholder family. Today, as a result of research and production knowledge, the prognosis for control is favorable.

Research-minded company management spares neither personnel nor facilities in this program. The company's tropical research headquarters and laboratories are at La Lima, Honduras. Research stations are also maintained in Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, and Cuba. At Norwood, Mass., Central Research Laboratories have recently been opened to make new, basic studies of the biology of the banana, of fungi, and of host-pathogen relationships. Other aspects of research are carried forward by outstanding consultants and through research grants sponsored at several universities.

NEW CHARACTERISTICS

While we move forward with biological, chemical, and mechanical controls, we are also on the threshold of a new banana-plant-breeding program. Its goal will be to develop a disease-resistant banana plant while retaining the favorable chracteristics of the present plant.

It may even be possible to breed a plant sturdy enough to withstand the catastrophic blowdowns, windstorms, which sweep over whole farms and areas, leaving behind a rubble of broken plants and crushed fruit. But until the breeding program can change the banana plant itself to provide built-in armor against disease and pests, research will continue improving external-control procedures to minimize the effects of the banana's enemies.

United Fruit research is confident that it can live more and more successfully with its problems as new information is made available.

We are confident, for instance, that the Fusarium wilt (Panama disease) can be suppressed, discouraged, compromised, controlled, outsmarted. But we do not know, even with the powerful assurances of scientific experience and the scientific approach, that we can completely destroy it or immunize against it.

The ultimate measure of our success—increased production, lower cost, greater return on each invested dollar—will not come through the conquest of nature. It will come in learning, through patient, painstaking research, how to increase our ability to cooperate with nature, how to adapt our needs to it, how to live in harmony with it.

The future lies just beyond the thin line of tomorrow. Already it promises unique and infinite opportunity for scientific achievement in the fertile agricultural lands of tropical America.

Industry Versus Alcoholism—Chicago Fights Back

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me and an article from the August issue of Manage—the magazine of the National Management Association—on combating alcoholism in the city of Chicago.

There being no objection, the statement and article were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DOUGLAS

The city of Chicago, under the leadership of Mayor Richard J. Daley, has undertaken dramatic programs in combating alcoholism, which medical men recognize as the No. 3 threat to American health. The Chicago Alcoholic Treatment Center, established at Mayor Daley's direction, has attracted international attention, and its work was recently covered in an article in Manage, a monthly magazine of the National Management Association.

In addition to the Chicago Alcoholic Treatment Center, an inservice sobriety program was established through the Police Department Fellowship Club, and time off for police illnesses, incapacity, and so forth, has been reduced 67 percent in the police department since the fellowship program was established.

These are only two of the many dramatic human service programs which Chicago has established.

[From Manage magazine of August 1958]

INDUSTRY VERSUS ALCOHOLISM: CHICAGO FIGHTS BACK

Chicago's reputation for its Skid Row and its alcoholic problem may soon be a thing of the past. Business, industrial, and civic leaders are all cooperating with Mayor Richard J. Daley, who directs the new commission on rehabilitation, and the Chicago alcoholic treatment center.

The center completed its first year May 13, and it has had a phenomenal success: Out of the first 244 patients discharged, 129—or more than one-half—are maintaining posttreatment sobriety.

A much greater expansion in the treatment of alcoholics is ahead.

In July, the Chicago center received a grant of $22,500 from the Illinois Commission on Alcoholism for the expansion of its medical-psychiatric treatment programs. With these funds, the commission is expanding its staff of psychiatric social workers, adding one field worker to provide outpatient counsel and improving other medical facilities. The commission is also hoping for grants on applications made to the Cook County Department of Public Welfare and the United States Department of Health. Both agencies have made extensive studies of the CATC program and its first-year results.

Industry and management are well represented on the commission on rehabilitation which manages the center for the city. G. Murray Campbell, the chairman, is a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad vice president; Walter Krafft, another member, has many business enterprises; Milton H. Callner is a real-estate developer.

Early in its operations, the center contacted steel companies, electrical firms, building contractors, and many other lines of business, asking cooperation in finding jobs for those who are about to leave the center. Cooperation has been magnificent, in the opinion of Director Arthur J. Ward.

Considerably over one-half the men who leave the center have a job waiting for them. It had been the center's experience that having a job gives the patient a better chance to maintain sobriety than if he were dismissed without concern for his future.

"There is always room for more jobs," Ward says. "And there is always room for improvement. But we owe a debt of gratitude to Chicago business firms for the fine manner in which they have cooperated with us in giving jobs to those men we have rehabilitated.

"Of course, no one can guarantee that the alcoholic will stay sober on the job. Business has been willing to take that risk, in order to help us and to help the alcoholic who has been willing to accept treatment."

The Chicago Alcoholic Treatment Center was established under the personal direction of the mayor, who, since his term began in 1955, has planned, executed, and generaled what amounts to a war on alcoholism. Mayor Daley started the CATC off with a $120,000 city appropriation. The board of health gave over two floors at the Contagious Diseases Hospital, and Daley sent his personal troubleshooter, Arthur J. Ward, to set up and direct the center. It is frankly a pilot-plant operation, with only 36 beds in the Nation's second city, in which there are an estimated 174,000 alcoholics.

After a little more than a year, the results were so formidable that now the center is taking over another floor of the hospital to double its facilities.

Half the patients discharged join Alcoholics Anonymous, the organization which has free access to the center at all times.

In about 50 percent of the cases, patients at the center had literally drunk themselves out of house, home, and family. There is an effort in all cases by the social service staff to reunite families—after having taught the nonalcoholic members the real nature of the illness. The hospital staff maintains that alcoholism is an illness, not just a habit or a weakness to be cured by willpower alone. When the families of patients are made to understand this, reconciliation is frequently possible. The staff points with pride to the scores of families reunited as a result of the center's work.

Women are not now treated at the center, although the female alcoholic problem is recognized. Starting from scratch with only 36 beds, it was decided to carry out the pilot-plant experiments, and basic research with male patients, before attempting to undertake the treatment of women too.

The treatment is under the direction of a qualified medical doctor, a psychiatrist, a staff of psychiatric social workers, a nursing staff with experience in treating alcoholics and a recreational director. Protestant and Catholic religious services are conducted in separate chapels each Sunday, and Wednesday and Saturday mornings are given over to AA meetings for such patients as wish to attend. But AA attendance is not required. Patients may ask and receive special religious or psychiatric counsel, besides regular interviews with the staff.

The center provides television, radio, a well-stocked library, cards, checkers, and other games, handicraft lessons, and special lecture courses in civics, government, civil defense, fire prevention, ethics, journalism, and other subjects. Group discussions are encouraged.

Perseverance Pays Off

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in Army Times regarding our distinguished colleague, the Honorable WAYNE ASPINALL, chairman, Insurance Subcommittee, Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The editorial is entitled "Perseverance Pays Off."

The gentleman from Colorado has served as our Insurance Subcommittee chairman for several years now, and this session brought out the new life-insurance program for Korean veterans and also reported a bill which has been signed into law that will double the amount of total disability coverage available to veteran policyholders.

The editorial follows:

PERSEVERANCE PAYS OFF

Some 690,000 Korean veterans who had term national service life insurance policies can thank Representative WAYNE ASPINALL, Democrat, Colorado, for a 12th hour legislative move which will make it possible for them to buy permanent-type coverage at low premium rates.

Sponsor and prime mover of the Korean veterans' insurance conversion bill, Mr. ASPINALL managed to get a bill to his liking through on the final day of Congress after his original measure had been passed overwhelmingly by the House, but apparently "amended to death" by the Senate.

The Colorado Democrat himself had lent credence to the belief that his bill, with the objectionable Senate amendment, would never reach another House vote when he told the Times how strongly he opposed the provision to reopen the veterans' insurance program.

It, therefore, seemed unlikely, especially so late in the session when lawmakers were hurrying through major legislative issues, that any attempt would be made or could be made to iron out the differences which arose over a side issue on a measure with bipartisan and near unanimous backing.

But the unlikely often occurs on Capitol Hill, and especially near the 12th hour when a host of measures can be found coming up for enactment after weeks or months of stalemate.

It probably wouldn't have been a tragedy if Mr. ASPINALL's strategy hadn't worked, for his proposal almost surely would have been enacted at a later date. But now that Congress has presented the nearly three-quarter million Korean veterans affected a chance to save themselves money in the long run, it will be unfortunate indeed if a sizable segment doesn't grab the opportunity.

Less than half of the eligible World War II veterans have converted their policies to life plans and this is surprising. The longer they wait, the higher the costs will be. It is to be hoped that Korean ex-GI's, who have the policies identifiable by the prefix "RS," take advantage of the protection and financial savings made possible by Mr. ASPINALL's efforts.

Ohio's Role in Construction of Interstate and Defense Highways

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remark, I am including a statement made by Mr. Charles M. Noble, director of highways for the State of Ohio, in which he includes certain graphs and tables setting forth the program adopted by the department of highways of our State.

Mr. Noble has done an excellent job. He is our director of highways and his presentation of the subject before the committee clearly demonstrates his ability as well as the need for adequate planning so that we might not waste any time in constructing highways simply for today, but will be looking to the future, and the transportation problems of tomorrow.

I recommend the reading of the report of Mr. Noble by every Member of Congress, and every American citizen, who shares his interest in an adequate highway system.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES M. NOBLE, DIRECTOR OF HIGHWAYS, STATE OF OHIO

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is a privilege to have this opportunity to present to you some of the facts relevant to Ohio's role in the construction of America's national system of interstate and defense highways. Congress' continued concern and interest in the implementation of the 1956 Highway Act is evidence of your desire to see properly accomplished all that which constitutes our common goal of providing an adequate, safe, fully integrated network of modern highways.

What sort of interstate highway should we aim for?

What kind of highway is desired by the American people?

What kind of highway should engineers design to meet this responsibility?

It should be safe. It should reduce the terrible slaughter now common on American highways. It should reduce human injury and suffering. It should reduce total accidents.

These objectives will be met by designing gentle curves, easy grades, wide medians, full width bridges, continuous adequate shoulders, long sight distances, long acceleration and deceleration lanes. These are the kinds of highways the Nation needs and wants. These are the kinds of highways we plan to build in Ohio.

Your thoughtful inquiries show an alertness to any possible waste of public funds. There is no doubt that failure to build this spstem adequately would represent the most reckless waste. Estimated costs of completing the Interstate System is over $37 billion. What a national tragedy it would be if the Nation spent these billions for highways which would be obsolete only a few years after completion. There is such danger, for in the past we have been poor forecasters of America's growth.

I should like to quote from a study made by the J. Walter Thompson Co. and Yale University.

"In 1946, hard-boiled automotive economists forecast 36 million cars would be registered in 1955. The fact is that 52 million cars were registered in 1955. This forecasting error of 16 million represents more cars than there are in all of western Europe.

"Almost everywhere we look, we find that we have been poor forecasters of America's fabulous growth. Faster than anticipated, housing and factories have spread out over the green fields, roads have been choked by traffic.

"Because we failed to realize the speed of what is happening to us, we are faced with a whole new order of serious problems.

"We must counteract what someone has so aptly referred to as the almost total invisibility of 'the obvious.'"

A statement issued recently by the research staff of General Motors Corp. noted "the 1940 General Motors exhibit at the New York World's Fair daringly predicted 35 to 33 million cars by 1960." Already we have over 66 million vehicles in this country; nearly double the General Motors' forecast.

There are forecasts today predicting that 100 million vehicles will be on our roads by 1975. It would be a national catastrophe if we failed to fulfill our responsibilities and ended up by constructing this system inadequately. The economy of this Nation cannot afford any reckless, wasteful expenditure of public funds in building inadequate highways. This System must be adequate for 1975, as Congress wisely decreed in the 1956 act. Also, it must be capable of reasonable enlargement without the necessity of complete rebuilding after 1975. Does anyone think traffic growth will cease in 1975? The tremendous growth in urban areas further complicates this problem and emphasizes the need to plan adequately.

It is vital that the very best of engineering know-how be employed to safeguard our multibillion dollar highway investment. In Ohio, we have insisted upon top grade engineering. The engineering profession is doubly aware of the responsibility it holds because of the clear knowledge that this responsibility cannot be delegated elsewhere. Any attempt to do so would severely jeopardize the accomplishment of our goal. It would most assuredly result in the creation of a rigid system of prescribed limitations arbitrarily arrived at. In no area of science or engineering can a proper job be done unless the guide posts of professional judgment are followed.

It was in this spirit that the American Association of State Highway Officials carefully developed the approved standards applied by the Bureau of Public Roads in the design of the Interstate System. It is in accord with these standards that Ohio has progressed in building its interstate highways.

These standards are minimum standards and are so designated. They were purposely meant to be minimum standards. Highway officials understand them to be just that—minimum. They are fair-weather standards. In other words, they will meet motorists' requirements at the design speed only under good weather and other conditions. It is commendable, therefore, that national highway leaders recommend and urged design-

ing above these bare minimums. These are, after all, standards below which we dare not go.

It is essential that we understand what these standards are. It is important we realize that establishing minimum standards only, is unquestionably the wise approach. Otherwise, we risk preventing the application of sound engineering judgment which is essential. Furthermore, we must correct the mistaken idea that designing above the prescribed minimum standards necessarily increases cost.

The Honorable Thomas H. MacDonald said in 1949 (Public Roads magazine, 1949, pp. 129–137) "safe designs cost no more than unsafe designs when all costs are considered."

Let me emphasize this by a typical example of our experience in Ohio in applying standards above bare minimums. In early 1957 we asked our consulting engineers to review their original location and design recommendations for our Cincinnati-Cleveland Freeway. We asked them to submit a revised analysis of costs based on certain improved locations, including easier curves. Findings submitted on a 20-mile section near Cleveland, reflected a $900,000 saving when using higher than minimum standards. Findings submitted on a 16-mile section north of Columbus reflected a saving of $525,000. On other sections consultants found that cost increases—due to more expensive right of way, greater fill or cut, etc., were offset by savings in shortening the line.

Easy curves mean a shorter route, for the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Shorter routes, especially in flat terrain, mean less cost. It would be economic and engineering folly to undertake to design down to minimum standards in every case.

So far, we have discussed this matter only in terms of money. We have discussed the need to build permanence into the new superhighways to protect the multi-billion dollar investment being made in the Interstate System. We have explored the dollars-and-cents side of building better than the bare minimum. And this is not counting the enormous property losses which can be avoided, or the savings possible to motorists through more efficient operation. Now let's look at an even more important factor which should govern the design of these great highways. Let's consider the tremendous savings in human life and the endless suffering from accidents.

Good highway design has proved it can drastically reduce accidents. We know these great new highways, if properly designed, will drastically reduce traffic fatalities and injuries. For example, on the New Jersey Turnpike, fatalities in 1957 were less than 2, as compared to 6 per 100 million vehicle miles on other roads in the Nation. Accidents were but 6 percent of the national rate, or a reduction of 94 percent. Good design allows a greater margin of safety. It often spells the difference between arriving home safely or landing in a hospital or morgue.

We cannot face the awesome responsibility of thinking of this problem in terms of dollars and cents alone. Our prime obligation is to protect lives and safety of the public. There are those who believe that we can legislate safety. However, after several decades of speed limits, traffic lights, and stop signs, we're still killing more than 35,000 Americans on our roads and streets each year. This is inexcusable when we have the means at hand to prevent it.

We can engineer safety into highways. This requires gentle curves. It is well known that gentle curves are easier and safer to drive. Sharp curves contribute to a large percent of all accidents. Sharp curves are an obstruction to traffic flow. They cause congestion and delay when traffic volume becomes heavy. As curves become sharper it becomes necessary to tilt the pavement to assist vehicles to drive them. This tilting or superelevation presents certain special hazards and extra costs. Drainage becomes a problem. On superelevated sections, water can drain toward only one side of the road. This means more water on the lower lanes. In cold weather this is especially hazardous because of freezing. If that water doesn't get off the pavement in the heat of day, it's going to freeze into ice on the curve at night.

Flat grades represent another sound means of building safety into the highway. A steep, icy downgrade has spelled disaster for many motorists. Safety in descent on icy pavement is important. And even under normal conditions, it takes longer to bring a car to a stop on a downgrade than on relatively level road. In addition, treacherous conditions are caused year round when rain mixes with oil drippings and forms a slime as slick as ice.

On upgrades heavy vehicles slow down. This immediately increases the danger of rear-end collisions. It is a matter of record that many heavy vehicles slow down to 20 miles per hour on a 3-percent grade when the grade is longer than one-quarter mile. A vehicle moving 20 miles per hour in a 60-mile-per-hour stream of traffic is virtually at a standstill. Hazards created thereby are illustrated by the fact that rear-end collisions on many turnpikes account for nearly 50 percent of all traffic fatalities. Easier grades reduce the chance of rear-end collisions because more vehicles can be cruising in the traffic stream at the same speed as other vehicles.

In icy weather a vehicle may not be able to start up or climb a 3-percent grade. Ice and snow cause traffic tieups which take hours to clear. The flatter the grade the safer it is.

Narrow bridges on old highways have caused many tragic accidents. They also cause traffic congestion on heavily traveled routes. Full roadway-width bridges are a sound investment in safeguarding human life and they speed up the flow of traffic. A bridge is just as much a part of the highway as any other part of the road. Full-width bridges over 3,000 feet long were built on the New Jersey Turnpike for public safety and as a matter of sound business policy. Two major high-level bridges on that route were not built full roadway width. Experience has made this a matter of regret, even though these two bridges were each well over a mile long and were difficult and expensive to construct. It is our hope we will not be required to build narrow bridges in Ohio. Traffic patterns now and expected in the future are such that narrowed bridge designs are bound to cause traffic congestion and increased accidents.

Wide median strips are another significant factor in highway safety. We can avoid head-on collisions by providing sufficient distance between opposing streams of traffic. Surely the public will not object to building this kind of safety into our highways. Americans are becoming fearful and feel they are taking their lives in their hands every time they venture onto public highways. The blinding glare of oncoming headlights and the constant threat that "the other guy" will swerve into your path is a personal concern to every motorist. The American people have accepted the divided highway and we should use this safety device to its best effect.

I believe motorists are well ahead of us in realizing the need for safety. They want safety engineered into the new highways for which they are paying, as illustrated in the typical newspaper editorials contained in appendix C.

In planning and building there are always some who take the short view, who insist that standards should be cut down. We will always have such people with us. Unfortunately, their views have too often prevailed in the past.

Probably our most crucial failure in highway construction has been to underestimate traffic. We have failed to recognize the potential of the automobile and the urgent need for sufficient highway capacity.

Traffic forecasts in the past have been woefully low. The 1956 act requires the States to design adequately for 1975. Planners estimate that by 1975 there will be 50 million more people and 20 million more workers—mostly in urban areas—and a total of more than 100 million vehicles. Furthermore, we know America will not suddenly cease to grow and expand after 1975.

Therefore, we must design for safe, free-flowing traffic conditions. What we must fear most is not overdesign, but the possibility of falling far short through underdesign. This places a heavy responsibility on the highway engineer to exercise the highest degree of both vision and sound professional judgment to provide adequate highway facilities.

General Yount, former Chief of Transportation, Department of Defense, is among the leaders who see the highway picture clearly. Last November at the AASHO meeting in Chicago he said:

"The Interstate System should serve the national defense for the next 50 to 100 years.

"If you cannot now buy the right-of-way adequate for future widening, you do not have the correct location.

"If you are to provide suitable highways for the future, we must provide more vision than our forefathers. Don't allow today's desires and pressures to blind you to tomorrow's needs."

Of all past errors, none so haunts highway officials today as the failure to provide adequate rights-of-way for highway growth. Surely, we do not want to make that mistake with the Interstate System. Never again can we secure these rights-of-way as cheaply as now. Land will continue to rise in value as population increases. Rights of way must be adequate for the needs of today as well as for reasonable expansion in the future.

Once these great routes are located and constructed, development will hem them in on all sides. Communities will set up patterns of growth around these arteries. It would be unthinkable at a future date—10 to 20 years hence—to slice through factories and homes, disrupting communities, to widen these facilities. It is only commonsense and good business to provide now for adequate rights-of-way.

I have placed before you the position of the Ohio Department of Highways relative to the design and construction of the Interstate System. I should now like to address my remarks to the matter of estimating the cost of building this system in Ohio.

Ohio's estimates for the needs study have been based on sound engineering judgment and have been made in good faith. They are honest estimates and represent to the very best of our professional knowledge the true anticipated cost of completing the program. It was a huge undertaking to arrive at these estimates, and every effort was made to insure the most competent job in accord with the guides provided by Congress and the Bureau of Public Roads.

In considering the accuracy of the needs study estimate, made under section 108 (d), it must be remember that any estimate prepared in advance of exact route locations and preceding the availability of detailed data for calculations, is ordinarily subject to considerable correction as the exact locations and detailed data become available. That is one of the reasons for the provision in the Federal act which calls for revised estimates at intervals. The needs estimates are continuously self-correcting. Periodic revisions will be made reflecting changing labor and materials costs and more precise data.

In the engineering profession, estimates such as the 108 (d) study are considered entirely acceptable and accurate if they prove out to be within 10 percent of the actual costs.

In the light of this, I think it highly significant to cite that the Ohio Highway Department has computed the actual costs on 19 contract sections of the Interstate System now contracted for construction and compared them with the estimates thereof as set forth in Ohio's portion of the 108 (d) needs study.

The estimate for them in the needs study was $77,660,921. The actual computed costs, including the standard provisions for contingencies, construction engineering, and a few parcels of right-of-way on which we are awaiting the verdict of a jury as to price, is $77,543,164.

The 19 contract sections on which the foregoing is based amount to 73½ miles of the Interstate System in Ohio. These particular sections are cited, because they include all sections on which we have actually had construction bids, acquired right-of-way and awarded contracts, and which correspond to an entire estimate section as computed in the 108 (d) needs study.

This is an accuracy within one-tenth of 1 percent.

APPENDIX A

ITEM I—ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS PARALLEL TO A TOLL FACILITY

While recognizing the immediate competitive effect of improving FAI–5 to interstate standards, Ohio is convinced that near the end of the interstate program there will be sufficient need for the development of this route to interstate standards, due to the explosive character of industrial and residential development in this area and the St. Lawrence seaway. A tremendous traffic growth is considered inevitable.

We do not propose to advance any portion of this route to a major construction stage, with the exception of the Akron Expressway, until such time as there is a definite traffic need that the Ohio Turnpike cannot accommodate adequately. At such time, the improvement of FAI–5 should not jeopardize the turnpike bonds.

The Bureau of Public Roads approved the retention of FAI–5 and the inclusion of the cost for its improvement to interstate standards in the 108 (d) cost estimate, with the full understanding that we would not build competitive facilities.

The study of the probable effect on traffic using the Ohio Turnpike assuming FAI–5 was constructed, referred to by the GAO was never released formally by the State as it was considered to be unsound. O. and D. information on Ohio Turnpike traffic necessary for an intelligent study was not available, and considered not practical to obtain.

We are fully convinced that this route will be needed in this areas to care for the tremendous growth indicated.

ITEM II—MEDIAN WIDTHS

Narrow medians are used where costs of wider medians were not considered as economically feasible. Ohio tries to obtain maximum widths within reasonable economic limitations for greater safety to eliminate head-on collisions to reduce headlight glare, facilitate drainage, and to eliminate the need for a barrier between opposing traffic lanes. Median widths in Ohio varied from 8 to 84 feet in the urban areas and from 8 to 181 feet in the rural areas.

The majority of the mileage in the urban areas involves median widths varying from 16 to 50 feet in the rural areas from 40 to 84 feet.

The 181-foot median set forth in the 108 (d) study is for 26.6 miles. This mileage represents that portion of the Cleveland east outer belt from its intersection with FAI–13, the Cleveland south outer belt, to FAI–2 which facility extends from Indiana through Cleveland to Pennsylvania. This is an explosive area where expansion is tremendous and extra traffic capacity is indicated as being needed during the progress of the interstate program and before 1975. The construction of an industrial plant employing 5,000 to 10,000 can upset the best traffic calculations. Prudent engineering dictated the need for providing space for this extra capacity, and dual-dual construction, since four contiguous lanes are not conducive to efficient or safe traffic movement. It is Ohio's considered judgment that the only just criticism which could be made is that the cost of the extra lanes was not included.

The 157-foot median set forth in the 108 (d) study is for 33 miles of 8-lane pavement designed as dual-dual with 3 medians of 51 feet, 55 feet, and 51 feet. Of this mileage, 32.8 miles is between Cincinnati and Dayton, where industrial expansion is tremendous. Engineering studies had not advanced to the point of finality required for actual design. Subsequent studies have resulted in determination that the section between the approaches to Cincinnati and Dayton, a length of 15.49 miles of the 32.8, will require only 3 lanes in each direction by 1975. For this section, a 60-foot median is presently planned. For the approaches to the 2 cities, 3 lanes in each direction are planned for the initial stage of construction with 181-foot median provided for additional traffic capacity indicated as needed during the progress of the interstate program.

This is normal in engineering estimating and the resulting changes are a virtual standoff, so far as cost is concerned.

ITEM III—INTERSTATE ESTIMATE, STRUCTURES

Concerning structures, in the establishment of criteria for the study in question, Ohio was guided by previous practice and experience. For approximately 10 years prior to the enactment of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, it was common practice in Ohio to provide structures of about 200 feet or less in length, on major thoroughfares, with roadways equal in width to the distance between the approach guard rails. Such bridges, generally 20 feet wider than the approach pavement, provide an unobstructed full roadway and, consequently, a much greater degree of safety at relatively little additional cost. Most of these bridges have been constructed as Federal-aid projects, and because of their favorable acceptance by the public, such widths have been extended to structures of greater length.

There have been far too many tragedies on narrow bridges and we know from experience that adequate width bridges add to public safety and increased efficiency and capacity on these arteries of travel. Furthermore, we believe that these modest increases are fully justified as borne out by the estimates made which show that the extra cost is only 1.59 percent above the total cost of the bare minimums. These modest increases are fully justified, in our opinion, in the interest of public safety.

The 15-foot vertical clearance which was used is in line with our established practice and it is the minimum we believe should be used because the legal height of vehicles in this and some other States is now 13 feet 6 inches. Allowances must be made for future resurfacing of pavements under overhead structures and an additional allowance must be made for the springing action of vehicles. The 15-foot clearance applies over the pavement only, a clearance of 14 feet being allowed over the usable portion of the shoulders, the minimum called for in the standards.

ITEM IV—EXPANSION OF TRAFFIC TO DESIGN YEAR (1955–75)

The prediction of traffic is a complex matter. By and large, estimates in the past have been too low.

The Ohio method of determining traffic did vary from the method later suggested by the Bureau of Public Roads. A check of our method by the Bureau of Public Roads indicated no substantial difference in the results.

ITEM V—DESIGN STANDARDS—GENERAL

The design standards as developed in Ohio are based on the topography and state of development in the particular corridors traversed by the routes. In general the topo was quite easy and flat which permitted adequate design at moderate cost. It is believed that the standards for this particular system are in keeping with the State's needs and high state of industrial development. It is not believed that the use of these standards resulted in excessive cost nor gave Ohio any advantage over other States.

ITEM VI—MILEAGE OVER AND UNDER

While wo do not acknowledge the correctness of the mileage reported over and under by the GAO, we believe the effect of these differences on the total estimate would be inconsequential.

It is possible that these mileage differences result from GAO's misunderstanding of the effect of gradients.

ITEM VII—GRADIENTS

Two percent grades were used where they could be obtained with reasonable cost. The use of moderate grades is fully justified in the interest of public safety. It is known that rear-end collisions are accounting for a greater and greater number of accidents. Heavy vehicle speeds on 3-percent grades are less than 20 miles per hour.

ITEM VIII—RIGHT-OF-WAY

Right-of-way widths are determined by the typical section and grade. The right-of-way is obtained in the amount sufficient to cover the construction needs.

Right-of-way costs were determined in accordance with the general accepted practice for estimating purposes. The methods used for Ohio estimates include the following practices: Field appraisals on values of buildings, acreage, and damages; appraisal on a per mile basis (rural areas); parcel-by-parcel analysis, tax valuations, plus a variable factor depending on the area; aerial maps; lump sum and by acreage. We believe that these right-of-way estimates are proper.

ITEM IX—SHOULDER WIDTHS

Right shoulders: Ohio used a 10-foot paved shoulder plus a 2-foot unpaved space for lateral support for the shoulder and then start rounding. The 16-foot point mentioned as being the width of the shoulder is in the air. This 12-foot width is necessary to permit opening a car door without encroaching on the pavement and endangering the passengers.

Left shoulders: Ohio paves 5 feet of the left shoulder and the balance is a part of the median.

ITEM X—INTERCHANGE SPACING

The location of interchanges was determined by engineering analysis so as to provide adequate traffic service for the freeway and local traffic, in compliance with section 116 (b) of the 1958 act.

ITEM XI—FENCING

Fence is used to protect and perpetuate control of access and to provide safety for the highway users. It is believed that this is in the interest of public safety, especially in the interest of safety to children. Railroads and turnpikes fence the rights-of-way for the same reasons.

ITEM XII—LIGHTING

Ohio provides lighting on all urban expressways and generally at the interchanges in the rural areas. Since interchanges on urban expressways are necessary at relatively close intervals, the policy is the light the short distance between interchanges to elim-

inate the repetition of going frequently from a lighted section to a darkened section. As a safety measure, this eliminates the necessity of constant eye adjustment of the driver.

Adjacent public street lighting tends to blind the driver where lighting is not provided on the interstate facility.

The first cost of lighting is not a significantly large item as compared with the total cost. The State assumes the perpetual cost of power and maintenance.

ITEM XIII—STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF PAVEMENTS

The Bureau's original instructions to the States did require that each State estimate include two or more typical cross sections showing tentative surfacing and shoulder structural designs, including type and depth of different courses.

This requirement was clarified and revised in Information Bulletin No. 5, paragraph 1c, which states: "Thus, if a State plans to base its study on only one type of pavement (rigid or flexible), it is not necessary for them to show a typical section for the other type."

ITEM XIV—UNIT PRICES

The statement "that the audit team reviewed 29 of the 139 route sections" should be corrected to read: "29 of the 210 route sections."

In the interest of obtaining uniformity, the State selected from projects let to contract in the last half of 1956 those projects which approximated the characteristics of highway construction and established weighted averages of the unit prices bid for the principal items of work. Separate prices were established for rural and urban areas.

One of the consultants, employed by the State, used higher unit prices in the densely populated Cleveland area and also in the heavy rock-slide and abandoned-mine areas in the eastern part of the State.

The consultant has indicated to us his intention was to be objective and realistic and, to do so, it would require the use of unit prices which were generally in line with those which he had obtained and which are being received in these areas, rather than statewide averages. The additional cost resulting from the use of the higher unit prices, however, is insignificant percentagewise, in affecting the total cost interstate estimate.

Page 84 of the GAO report states in part: "These same engineers prepared other estimates for the Interstate System in different parts of the State and generally used unit prices which were higher than the statewide average." Our view of these estimates reveals that this consultant did use statewide average prices in other sections of the State.

The GAO accountants admitted that they did not take a statistical sample in reviewing the State's estimates.

ITEM XV—PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING

It is our experience that the locations of all highways are becoming more controversial and that these require many alternate studies before an acceptable location is agreed upon. This is especially true in urban and suburban areas. Besides delaying consultants, which delays will be reflected in their costs, we are required to make additional surveys and plans and estimates for adjustments that are acceptable to local units of Government.

We believe that 5 percent is a realistic figure when all costs are taken into account.

ITEM XVI—ERROR IN ESTIMATE

On page 93 of the G. A. O. report, it is stated "the Ohio estimate is overstated by $9 million because of a typographical error made in transcribing amounts from project worksheets prepared by a consulting engineer." We concur in this statement.

GENERAL

It is Ohio's judgment that the 108 (d) estimate is sound.

REVIEW AND COMMENTARY ON GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE REVIEW OF OHIO'S SECTION 108 (d) COST ESTIMATE

G. A. O. REVIEW OF SECTION 108 (d), OHIO COST ESTIMATE

Item I. Public Highways Parallel to Toll Facilities, pages 8, 20, 30, 31, 32, and 33.
Item II. Median Widths, pages 10, 63, 64.
Item III. Bridge Widths and Vertical Clearance, pages 10, 71, 72.
Item IV. Traffic Data, pages 39, 41, 42.
Item V. Design Standards—General, pages 50 and 51.
Item VI. Mileage Over and Under, page 53.
Item VII. Gradients, pages 58 and 59.
Item VIII. Right of Way, pages 62 and 89.
Item IX. Shoulder Widths, pages 67 and 68.
Item X. Interchange Spacing, page 76.
Item XI. Fencing, page 79.
Item XII. Lighting, page 80.
Item XIII. Structural Design of Pavement, page 81.
Item XIV. Unit prices, pages 83 and 84.
Item XV. Preliminary Engineering, page 87.
Item XVI. Error in Estimate, page 93.

Segregated Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution passed by the Illinois American Legion at their 40th annual convention in support of the historic Supreme Court decision calling for the end of segregated schools in our country be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 37

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States on the 17th day of May 1954, by unanimous decision, held that "in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place"; and

Whereas the same Court expressed its desire that its decision should be complied with, with all deliberate speed; and

Whereas the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws; and

Whereas there is at present evidence of weak-kneed subordination of Federal court authority in some State to racists, extremists, and to those in places of high power who have used their office to prevent the entrance of Negro pupils to high school pursuant to lawful court order; and

Whereas from the recent court order at Litle Rock, Ark., we can only assume that at any time tension, violence, or threat of violence, or threat of improper interference is offered, the United States courts not only will fail to carry out integration orders but will actually roll back the integration orders to the status quo previous to their issuance; and

Whereas the interests of orderly government demand that respect and compliance be given to orders issued by courts possessed of jurisdiction of persons and subject matter, and that we may maintain the gains in race relations made and had thus far: Therefore be it

Resolved by the American Legion, Department of Illinois, in 40th convention assembled in Chicago, July 31, August 1, 2, and 3, 1958, That we urge the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States to enact and enforce legislation to implement the decisions of the United States Supreme Court of the United States outlawing segregation in the public school system: And be it further

Resolved, That copies hereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress of the United States, and to each Member thereof from the State of Illinois, to implement the provisions hereof and for further action consistent with the provisions hereof.

AL KELLER, Jr.,
Department Commander.
JAMES S. GWALTNEY,
Department Adjutant.

Small Mine Owners of Kentucky Deserve at Least a Hearing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 14, 1958, entitled "Small Mine Owners of Kentucky Deserve at Least a Hearing."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMALL MINE OWNERS OF KENTUCKY DESERVE AT LEAST A HEARING

The small mine owner deserves at least a fair hearing in his fight to defeat the Senate mine inspection bill which would extend Federal inspection standards to mines employing fewer than 15 men. This could best be accomplished, we believe, if the Senate Labor Committee that is now studying the proposed measure would appoint a commission to visit Kentucky's small mines and study the facts concerning them.

The argument over the mine-inspection bill contains basically these points: the Federal inspection standards, which are generally higher and require the installation of more expensive safety equipment, now apply only to large mines. The Bureau of Mines, the United Mine Workers, and most of the large operators insist that small mines should be made to meet the same standards of safety as those imposed on large mines. The small operators protest that to install equipment required under the Federal inspection rules would force them out of business.

Furthermore, they say, Federal inspection standards were designed to apply to large mines and are totally unrealistic when applied to small operations. The average small mine in Kentucky runs from 1,000 to 2,000 feet long, whereas big operations run from 3 to 10 miles in length. Oviously, the small mine does not require, and should not be forced to install, ventilating fans and blowers needed to keep clean air in a large mine.

Small operators also object to the statistics by which the United Mine Workers and the Bureau of Mines attempt to show that small mines are unusually dangerous, and therefore in need of stricter safety enforcement

that would be afforded under Federal inspection. The UMW claims that small mines produce only 7 percent of the Nation's coal and account for 26 percent of mining fatalities. The small operators say this figure is produced by a misleading formula. Admittedly, large mines have fewer accidents per ton of coal mined, since with their more extensive mechanization they can produce as much as four times as many tons of coal per man per day as a small mine.

But another figure needs to be studied. In the 10-year period from 1948 to 1958, small mines in Kentucky employed 41 percent of the miners working in the State, and had only 30 percent of the fatal accidents. This figure might well be changed if non-Kentucky small mines are included. But we think that Kentucky mines deserve to be judged on their own performance before they are forced to conform to safety practices that may not be necessary in view of their record.

We would certainly not propose any step that might place Kentucky miners in jeopardy during working hours. At the same time, Congress should be certain that their lives are being endangered unnecessarily by current practices before it passes a law that might seriously cripple the economy of the already hard-hit eastern part of our State. Since 1953, these small mines have accounted for almost half of our State output—2,500,000 tons which produced jobs for 21,019 miners and $100 million in Kentucky income.

And there is no doubt that the small operator would be seriously hurt if forced to abide by Federal inspection rules. Right now a man can open a new mine for about $1,500. It will cost $15,000 if he is forced to install equipment called for in the proposed law. Few of our small operators can consistently afford such investment.

We need, furthermore, to be sure that this is a measure designed to bring safety to more mines rather than to bring further advantage to the operators of large mines. It is no secret within the industry that the large companies, which employ hundreds of men and can afford costly initial equipment, would like to see the small operators, whom they accuse of breaking the market price of coal, driven out of business. This bill would accomplish that purpose to a disturbing degree. And before that is done, the Senate Labor Committee should appoint a commission to come to Kentucky, study the small-mine condition at first hand, and see if the proposed law is either necessary or advisable.

Hon. Thomas Gordon

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the end of the 85th Congress brings with it the fact that an unusually large number of Members of the House of Representatives are retiring from service. To those of us who have worked with the Honorable THOMAS GORDON, a great Democrat from Chicago, it is sad to learn that he will not be among us when the 86th Congress convenes in January.

TOM GORDON came to Washington as a Member of the 78th Congress and has been returned by the voters in his district to each succeeding Congress. His varied experience in business and local government prepared him for his outstanding service in the House of Representatives. At the time of his retirement he was chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in which position his leadership and ability have endeared him to the other members of the committee as well as to the House as a whole.

Even though I am saddened over the retirement of my friend, TOM GORDON, I join with his colleagues in wishing him a future filled with good health, enjoyment, and success.

Hon. Joseph P. O'Hara

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues, I want to participate in an expression of appreciation for my colleague, JOSEPH P. O'HARA.

When a man has served in nine consecutive Congresses, his contemporaries in both Houses have had ample opportunity to assess his true worth. If there is one man in this Chamber—or, for that matter, in that at the other end of the Capitol—of whom it is eminently safe to assert that he represents the very highest type of legislator, that man is JOSEPH PATRICK O'HARA. In the 18 years since he has lived and worked in our midst, he has been a lesson to us all in his selfless and conscientious devotion to duty and the discharge of the responsibilities of his high office. It gives me peculiar pride to offer him tribute here, for he was born in Tipton, Iowa, situated in the district I have the honor to represent. So that I have, as it were, a certain family pride in him, both as a man and as a legislator. The splendid record he leaves behind him here is, after all, the most eloquent testimony which could be adduced in praise of his long and brillant public career.

It is no disparagement of his merits as a great public servant that his educational background so eminently fitted him to become a Member of this body. His legal education, which was pursued at the Inns of Court in London and at Notre Dame University in this country, constituted a magnificent preparation for a parliamentary career to which was added a long and arduous practical application in trial work. Admitted to practice in the Federal courts of Minnesota and North Dakota, he served as county attorney for McLeod County, Minn., from 1935–38, and was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. He served for 27 months in World War I, including duty in the AEF. He was elected to the 77th Congress and has been with us ever since. He was described here the other day by his Minnesota colleague, Mr. JUDD, as "a man who is solid, strong, and steady in physical makeup. His mental, emotional, and moral makeup are of the same type—solid, steady, deliberate, and dependable."

Not only—

As Mr. JUDD rightly observed—

is this true of his work as a Congressman but of his character as a man and as a friend.

I think that observation by my friend from Minnesota is profoundly true, and I make haste to associate myself with it.

Long will Mr. O'HARA be remembered for his solid and constructive work in framing legislation and in arduous committee investigations. To cite a few examples, his labors in the fields of transportation, public health, and interstate and foreign commerce have long been preeminent and have brought him national and international fame. The District of Columbia has him to thank for much wise and constructive legislation. He is the author of the District Corporation Code and measures pertaining to District laws.

What a pity such a man should feel it necessary to lay down the burdens of a public career. Speaking of laws, one is tempted to add that there should be a law against that. We may take some comfort, however, albeit vicarious, in that his own State and community can henceforth enjoy the benefit of his sage and varied experience as a lawyer and a national legislator. It will be a rich field to reap from.

May many long and sunny years stretch before our old and esteemed friend and colleague as he retires from the ardors of public service in the full and proud consciousness of work well and truly performed.

Adm. Edward C. Stephan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement relative to the transfer of Adm. Edward C. Stephan, of the Navy Liaison Office.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I wish to call to the attention of the Senate the transfer of Adm. Edward C. Stephan, of the Navy Liaison Office.

Admiral Stephan has served in his present capacity for the past 2 years. He has done an admirable job representing the Navy and serving the needs of many of us here in the Congress.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I have found the admiral's assistance very valuable on numerous occasions. He has been here in Washington for several years, and I know that he is well known personally to many of us. We will all miss him in the next session.

But the admiral is going on to even more important duties elsewhere. I congratulate him on taking command of the South Atlantic force. I know that his services will continue to reflect credit upon the Navy and the United States.

United States Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson Draws Praise From Drew Pearson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JIM WRIGHT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, the widely syndicated columnist, Drew Pearson, has at times voiced criticism of my fellow Texan and my friend, the Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON, majority leader of the United States Senate. But in examining the record of the 2d session of the 85th Congress, Mr. Pearson could find only words of praise to express his opinion of Senator JOHNSON'S leadership.

In a column summing up the accomplishments of the session, Mr. Pearson said:

LYNDON JOHNSON chalked up perhaps the most amazing record of bipartisan legislation ever passed by a Senate leader who disagreed diametrically and vigorously with the White House.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe any person who has studied the accomplishment of this session will disagree with that verdict.

I wish to include with my remarks in the RECORD the full text of the column by Mr. Pearson in which he pays such richly deserved tribute to the work of the Senate majority leader. As a Texan, as a Member of Congress, and as an American citizen, I take personal pride in the legislative genius of Senator LYNDON JOHNSON.

Mr. Pearson's column follows:

KIND WORDS FOR LYNDON JOHNSON

(By Drew Pearson)

There was a time when this column referred to the Democratic Senate leader from Texas as "Lying-Down" LYNDON. The name is not appropriate anymore.

During this windup of the 85th Congress, LYNDON JOHNSON not only didn't lie down, but he chalked up perhaps the most amazing record of bipartisan legislation ever passed by a Senate leader who disagreed diametrically and vigorously with the White House. JOHNSON passed all the legislation President Eisenhower requested, and then some. And he wangled it out of a Senate in which, part of the time, he had a paper majority of only one vote.

JOHNSON even paralleled his old teacher, SAM RAYBURN, one of the most astute herdsmen of political mavericks ever to whip a rebellious Congress into line.

JOHNSON scored his victories not by whipcracking but by outtalking, outpersuading, and outmaneuvering. He still shies away from Democratic caucuses. He hates too much public discussion. He knows that when he gets a stubborn Senator in the privacy of the cloakroom he can outcharm him and outlogic him.

GARNER'S POKER TACTICS

This was the way LYNDON put across the 4-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act—an unprecedented extension. Hitherto, not even Democratic Presidents have been able to persuade Democratic Congresses to vote more than a 3-year extension. However, Mr. Eisenhower wanted at least 4 years, and JOHNSON gave it to him. JOHNSON'S opponent was a very effective Democrat—Senator BOB KERR. KERR wanted an amendment which would have seriously damaged the entire program.

"I'm going to put my whole stack in," LYNDON observed to associates before the battle. "Jack Garner, who played poker, said sometimes you had to bet your whole stack. I'm not a poker player but I am putting my whole stack in the reciprocal trade showdown tomorrow. You're going to fight me, but I don't want you to fight me too hard. I'm going to win."

By putting in his whole stack, JOHNSON meant that he had lined up every possible vote. He did knock out the Kerr amendment but he didn't quite get the 5-year reciprocal trade extension he wanted. He went into the joint conference between the House and the Senate with the Senate recorded for 3 years, the House for 5 years.

But JOHNSON had one ace up his sleeve. On the Senate conferees, Senator HARRY BYRD, of Virginia, who frequently opposed JOHNSON, this time was for him. In the closed-door sessions of the joint House-Senate committee, BYRD fought for a 5-year Reciprocal Trade Act, finally compromised at more than Mr. Eisenhower expected—4 years.

"THE NATION'S IN TROUBLE"

Congress convened in January with a salvo of press criticism that the Democratic leadership would run riot with the President's legislative program, would give him little of what he wanted. The opposite has been true.

"The Nation's in trouble," JOHNSON confided to a friend the other day, "and we've got to stick together. It's like when your daughter's lost her baby and your mother is sick and you're in danger of losing your job—and the neighbors pitch in and help. The Democrats have pitched in and helped Eisenhower."

The Senator from Texas does most of his work either in whispers on the Senate floor or in a little office not far from the Senate Press Gallery. Sightseers throng outside his door daily, not knowing that legislative agreements affecting their lives are being hatched behind the door which bears no name but which is the hideaway of the Senate majority leader.

Inside is a portrait of the late Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, author of the Prohibition Act. JOHNSON followed Sheppard in the Senate. Like Sheppard, he does not drink, and since his heart attack he has given up cigarettes.

JOHNSON eats a hurried lunch at 2:45 p. m., cooked in his own office by efficient secretaries. It consists of bean soup, heavily peppered, with cottage cheese, fruit and coffee. JOHNSON lives like a Spartan, drives himself harder than his doctors approve for 3 weeks then takes a week off in Texas.

JOHNSON came to Washington during the heydey of the Roosevelt administration, a rootin' tootin New Dealer. In recent years he has wrapped himself outwardly in some of the conservatism of Texas oil men. But the record of the last session shows that in his heart he hasn't lost the fervor of the days when he was Texas head of the National Youth Administration under Harry Hopkins.

He backed the biggest appropriation in history for medical research, and hid a school construction bill in the community facilities bill. He insisted on passing a much more generous school scholarship bill than Mr. Eisenhower wanted, a housing bill which the White House didn't want, and the House killed, plus a program to aid small business.

FINGERS CROSSED

JOHNSON has his fingers crossed regarding future foreign-aid bills—unless Mr. Eisenhower will do more for American cities.

"People aren't going to vote foreign aid much more," he confided to a friend recently, "They do want to help other nations, but when we vote a small community facilities bill to give American cities the right to borrow money at the same rate as we loan money to Pakistan, and when the White House opposes it, then people back home here get sore. A little town like Johnson City, Tex., can't go to Wall Street and borrow money. The big cities can. But the small towns need to borrow money at just as low an interest rate as Pakistan, and the White House has got to recognize this fact."

Shortly after LYNDON JOHNSON came to Washington as a Congressman, this column reported that a "rangy, 32-year-old, black-haired, handsome Texan, who has been in Congress only 3 years, has political magic at his fingertips, and a way with him that is irresistible in action."

Today, 18 years later, this prediction has been fulfilled.

The same column reported: "If he (JOHNSON) tells you he can be elected President of the United States—don't bet against him." Both references written in 1940 are still true.

The Indiana Dunes National Monument

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution submitted by the members of the Fairmont Conservation Club and a letter from the Rock River Camera Club of Sterling, Ill., both in support of my bill S. 3898 to establish the Indiana Dunes National Monument, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAIRMOUNT CONSERVATION CLUB, INC.,
August 21, 1958.

Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As duly elected secretary of the Fairmount Conservation Club, Inc., of Fairmount, Ill., I, Jesse Wilson, do hereby submit the following resolution concerning the proposed Senate bill (S. 3898) establishing the Indiana Dunes National Monument:

"We, the 300 members of the Fairmount Conservation Club, Inc., do hereby submit the following resolution:

"Whereas the Indiana Sand Dunes has for years served as a recreational area for the people of Illinois, Indiana, and of the Nation;

"Whereas the original area has already been reduced from 25 miles to 4 miles by industrial advances;

"Whereas and above all it poses a threat to principle of our conservation pledge.

"We, the members of the Fairmount Conservation Club do pledge our support of your proposed bill (S. 3898)."

Sincerely yours,

JESSE WILSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

WESTVILLE, ILL.

STERLING, ILL., *August 22, 1958.*

Senator PAUL DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The members of the Rock River Camera Club, Sterling, Ill., wish to advise that they favor your seeking additional pro-

tection for the last 4 miles of the famous Indiana Dunes.

The club heartily endorses your bill S. 3898, to establish the Indiana Dunes National Monument.

MEMBERS OF THE ROCK RIVER CAMERA CLUB.
HELEN FRY, *Corersponding Secretary.*

Song of My People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 1, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the poem, Song of My People, written by Theodore R. Nathan, appeared in the April-May 1958 issue of the American Zionist.

Since that time parts of it have been effectively quoted in many public speeches. Many of our colleagues have asked me to identify the poem for them and to supply them with copies. I am, therefore, very pleased to set it forth in full, as follows:

SONG OF MY PEOPLE

My feet are fixed in the sands of time
And my eyes are set on the star
That David saw in a dream sublime
That guided my steps in the painful climb
As I wandered long and far.
Who is it speaking? Who calls to you
Out of the endless years,
Out of the well of tears,
Out of the ages, out of the past,
Out of the silence deep and vast?

I stand once more beneath Sinai's peak
To hear the voice of Jehovah speak.
I take up again the tablets of stone,
And I cry on the Shofar: Atone! Atone!
Atone for the sin that was done to you,
And atone for the sins you do.
I bring the Eternal One to you.
Who is it speaking? I, the Jew.

I am Abraham, Moses, Isaiah, Joel,
Sarah, Deborah, Esther, Ruth.
Women who gave our faith its soul;
Men who walked in the flame of truth.

I have crossed the desert and split the sea,
I have suffered and starved and bled,
I have fought for a world that ought to be
While my soul cried out to humanity
And my body cried out for bread.
My back has felt the tyrant's rod,
The rack, the lash, the goad
On the cruel, endless road
Down through the centuries, land to land—
Hounded and hated, beaten and banned.
Painful and long were the paths I trod
Clutching the Torah, seeking our God.

Who showed me mercy when trouble came?
Who rose in protest? Who fixed the blame
When they pinned on my coat the badge of shame.
When my children screamed as the ghetto fell
And Warsaw became a flaming hell?
When the ashes glowed hot at Buchenwald,
Who spoke? Who answered when conscience called?
Did you not hear when I cried to you?
When I died for you? I, the Jew.

And who am I?
I am a poet, musician, doctor, scientist, statesman, teacher, soldier, lawyer, the builder of hospitals, homes, schools, laboratories, libraries, skyscrapers, cities—
I am the friend of freedom.

My flag is now fixed in the desert sand
And my feet need no more roam
For the nations have lent me a helping hand
To guide my way to the promised land,
And my heart has at last come home.
Israel, embattled, calls out to you,
Out of the hope of years,
Out of the growing fears,
Out of the anguish, out of the threats, out of the diplomats' tangled nets—
Who is it speaking? Who calls to you?
I speak. I call you. I, the Jew.

I take up again the tablets of stone
And I cry on the Shofar: Atone. Atone.
Atone for the sin that was done to you
And atone for the sins you do.
I bring the Eternal One to you.
Who is it speaking? I, the Jew.
—*Theodore R. Nathan.*

Hon. Otto Krueger

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join my colleagues in the House in paying tribute to our retiring Congressman from North Dakota, the Honorable OTTO KRUEGER. In him, we have the heartening spectacle, Mr. Speaker, of a patriotic and devoted public servant, who is not a native of this country but who has made this country very much his own. Born in Russia of German parents, September 7, 1890, OTTO KRUEGER came to the United States in 1910 and found his way to Fessenden, N. Dak., where he went through grade and high school, followed by a course of business training. A private in the 91st Infantry Division in World War I, KRUEGER returned at the close of the war to his adopted State where he became auditor of Wells County, being elected for no less than 10 consecutive terms and serving 20 years, from 1920 to 1940— a remarkable record and a splendid tribute, both to his ability and the confidence his fellow citizens had in his integrity. This long tour of public duty was followed, successively, by KRUEGER'S election and appointment as State treasurer, insurance commissioner, and State budget director. In addition, he held such posts as clerk of the Fessenden School District for 18 years; secretary-treasurer of the Wells County Chapter of the American Red Cross for 10 years; commander and adjutant of the local post of the American Legion and department vice commander of the North Dakota American Legion.

All of these positions, many of them highly responsible and exacting, well fitted our friend to take his place among us, which he did on January 20, 1952, as Representative at Large from North Dakota; and he was returned by the people of the State in the two following elections. As a North Dakota farmer, his interests naturally focused upon agriculture and its vexations and multifarious problems. His colleagues on the Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Family Farms, and elsewhere have paid stirring tribute to KRUEGER'S worth in the legislative fields wherein he specialized. As he turns his face once more to the Northwest country, our gratitude, our esteem, and our friendship go with him. In closing, I should like to make the words of my colleague, Mr. PELLY, my own when he said, the other day, on the floor of this House:

In the years to come I hope OTTO KRUEGER will come back here and see the great things that he stood for in this Chamber still carried on in the future.

Hon. Joseph P. O'Hara

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying respect to the Honorable JOSEPH P. O'HARA, of Minnesota, who is voluntarily retiring from this great legislative Hall.

JOE, as he is affectionately known, and I have been personal friends for many years. He has a great record as a gentleman and a public official. His family has every right to be proud of his accomplishments. JOE has been most sincere in his endeavor to be of service, not only to his constituency but to his country as well.

So, JOE O'HARA, to you and yours, go my best wishes and may you have many years to enjoy the privileges which should be yours.

Hon. Joseph P. O'Hara

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Honorable JOSEPH P. O'HARA, of Minnesota, who has chosen to retire voluntarily from the House of Representatives and return to the private practice of law. I am sure I express the sentiments of his colleagues, both Republican and Democratic, when I say that he will be greatly missed.

Congressman O'HARA'S service has been outstanding, especially in the field of interstate and foreign commerce. He has served long and arduously as a member of the important Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and he will be hard to replace.

Since coming to Washington as a Member of the 77th Congress, Congressman O'HARA'S record of achievements has overwhelmingly inspired the voters of his district to return him to each succeeding Congress. His record is an enviable one, and he will be missed when the Congress convenes in January of 1959.

Legislative Neglect Keeps Migrants Mired in Asiatic-Type Poverty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL H. DOUGLAS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article by Mr. Ralph Nader from the Harvard Law Record for April 10, 1958, concerning the neglect of our migrant workers, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD:

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE NEGLECT KEEPS MIGRANTS MIRED IN ASIATIC-TYPE POVERTY

(By Ralph Nader)

The Joads of Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath live on in fact as well as fiction. How many domestic migrant workers harvest our crops while living in the twilight zone of cruel necessity and continuing neglect can only be guessed—between 750,000 to 1,000,000. These people whose only certainties are insecurity, poverty, filth, and the contempt of others have at sporadic intervals stirred the conscience but rarely the action of the American public.

A description of their level of living nightmares the American dream. Migrant farm laborers are needed in agricultural areas that specialize in crops having a short but high seasonal-worker demand. In response to the demand and in order to obtain employment, workers, many accompanied by their families, move with the crops.

From migration histories of individuals and families emerges a picture of life in frantic movement, within the season and from one season to the next, based largely on rumor or the chance that the breaks will be better elsewhere; a life of disappointment and rebuke; a life of double hazard as to whether there will be a workable crop and whether the migrant will find work even given a good crop. Hopeful treks of hundreds of miles stashed in the backs of hazardous broken-down trucks may end with the resigning discovery that the crop is still green, or has failed, or that all available "housing" has been filled by other migrants.

THE RETURNS

The gloom barely lifts when work is found. First the male adult migrant who receives more than 100 days of farm work during the year is considered fortunate and many of these days start late and end early. He makes, on an average, $600 annually; only 1 out of 4 earn over $1,000. His children, be they as young as 7 and 8, toil by his side in the fields. Child-labor laws have proved difficult to enforce even where they are applicable.

Wages, whether computed on a daily, hourly or piece-work basis, are rock bottom. Cotton and melon pickers in the Imperial Valley, Calif., earn between 50 cents and 70 cents per hour. A 1957 survey of the South's pay scale for hired workers reveals the following hourly wage rates:

In Lowndes County, Ga.: Tractor drivers, 75 cents; cotton choppers, 50 cents; tobacco workers, 37 cents to 62 cents.

In Clinton, La.: Tractor drivers, 63 cents; cotton choppers, 25 cents.

In Coahoma County, Miss.: Tractor drivers, 87 cents; cotton choppers, 37 cents.

These wages are only earned for a few months out of the year over which they must be made to stretch.

When working, the migrants live in agricultural labor camps. The great majority of these cannot be described adequately to do their wretchedness justice. Abandoned barns, Army barracks, and chicken coops constitute the shelters migrants call home. Men, women, and children are often herded into one room. Crowded and unsanitary conditions are blamed for a high incidence of respiratory diseases among migrants. Medical facilities are minimal. Cases of infant diarrhea, for example, very frequently do not receive treatment. The perpetuation of this miserable plight from parent to child is favored by the inferior and sporadic schooling given the children.

Migrants, living from day to day, have little resources to meet emergencies such as the recent crop freezes and floods in the south. Crop freezes in Florida brought reports like "* * * whole families are forced to live in the open. * * * Many are making homes in cardboard and any other kind of makeshift shacks in the woods." (Miami Daily News, February 22, 1958.)

Meanwhile in California there were no weather problems, just the ordinary situation for migrants described as "longest slum in the world * * * village conditions in Pakistan no worse than some of the California camps." (San Jose Mercury, January 23, 1958.)

CAUGHT IN BETWEEN

The formation and feedin of the migratory labor pool is a byproduct of the population shift from agrarian to industrial pursuits, from farm to city that has followed the mechanization of agriculture. In this migration part of the population fails to complete the transfer out of agriculture, and since the primary motive force is an economic compulsion like foreclosure or crop disaster, they are cast in a no man's-land where the only employment is hoeing sugar beets, picking cotton, and apricots, and the like—jobs accessible to the unskilled and poorly educated because they have no seniority, no employment rights, and no required experience.

The economic forces which depress the lot of the migrant also work to deprive most of the 2 million agricultural wage workers from sharing in the general prosperity of the past decade. Wages, the terms of employment, and working conditions for farm workers, in contrast to other major occupations, are not determined or significantly affected by legislation or collective bargaining.

UNILATERAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATION

In areas specializing in such crops as sugar beets or cotton and on the large corporate farms where the heaviest demands for migratory labor exist, there is formal employer organization of a highly systematic and closely integrated nature. Local associations of farm employers are federated into State associations, and these in turn are federated nationally into the national labor users committee, and, under the sponsorship of the United States Employment Service, into the special farm-labor committee.

Through concerted action on several fronts, this unilateral employer organization has produced what one economist described as "organized noncompetition for labor." In a remarkably aggressive and all-inclusive program, employer interests have succeeded in establishing with scarcely any exceptions their concept of an appropriate labor supply. Action has taken the following forms:

1. Wage levels are agreed to by the employers in an area to avoid wage competition and what little bargaining power the migrant would have.

2. The elasticity of the labor supply is ensured by the special treatment accorded farm employers in the immigration laws whereby they can tap the virtual limitless foreign labor pool, especially from Mexico. Initiated by the Federal Government to alleviate farm labor shortages during the war, this importation program has continued and proliferated to the extent where labor supplies can be manipulated so as to obtain sufficient labor at the set wages.

3. Employer pressure has succeeded in excluding farm labor from the Fair Labor Standards Act (including the minimum wage provision), from most of the social security programs, from compulsory coverage by workman's compensation and from the Labor-Management Relations Act.

4. By obstructing the creation of farm labor unions, often with the backing of local chambers of commerce, financial institutions and industrial associations, employers have avoided the emergence of a demanding power opponent.

The combined impact of these policies has been to effectively insulate labor relations and employment standards in agriculture from both the power of organized labor and the power of nonagricultural labor markets to condition more favorable returns for agrarian workers.

UNION VACUUM

It may be appropriately asked at this point why efforts to unionize field workers have been so unsuccessful. Exclusion from protective labor legislation and organized employer opposition are of course operative factors. But more important is the character of the labor force.

First, their extreme mobility, the highly seasonal type work and low wage rates make unionization costly. Second, migrant poverty has burdened the facilities of local communities. Public opinion in the communities in which they worked was hostile and usually sided with the employers and permitted extra-legal measures for suppressing collective bargaining attempts. The migrants, having no area indentification, politically impotent and in many States disenfranchised, could do nothing.

With all this was the impassiveness of the migrant, nurtured by the attitude that views agricultural employment as a temporary means of subsistence rather than an occupation. Aspirations usually point to other jobs and industries. Thus, although scattered protests against particular conditions have obtained short-run support, long-term perspectives and goals have not possessed the sufficient spark to support effective unionization. The desire to escape has predominated the desire to resist and to improve.

PRESENT EFFORTS

Despite the overall failure to achieve collective bargaining rights in agriculture, the impoverished National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO), is intensifying efforts to organize workers on large western farms, but it still has had little success in securing colective-bargaining contracts. Presently, the major activities of unions in agrarian labor relations consist of appearances before administrative and legislative agencies concerning National and State farm labor legislation and administration.

AFL-CIO has authorized a survey preliminary to the initiation of an organizing campaign among the 2 million unorganized domestic farm workers. To launch a full-scale program on behalf of farm labor will require a sharp change from past actions when, as one economist put it: "* * * they (unions) were impelled more by sympathy than by deliberate and determined policy to bring farm workers within the orbit of prevailing labor standards."

In sum, disparity in organization, an exotically elastic labor supply, the absence of collective bargaining and exclusion from protective legislation largely condition labor relations in agriculture. Men promote these developments, but the economic structure of much of American agriculture provides the determinant environment to which these men react.

DEMANDS OF THE SYSTEM

For example, long-range suggestions advocate the reduction of the need for migrant workers by diversifying cropping practices to remove sharp seasonal labor peaks and by using workers more efficiently through labor pools to avoid the wasteful gap in moving from one job to another.

The first recommendation is unlikely to occur. To have an ample and fluid supply of labor "* * * to harvest crops on the hour, not the day, not the week," as one farmer stated, is more than a quaint farm custom. More rigid economic practices are involved. Ownership, tenancy, and cultivation patterns are adjusted to such a labor market. But the chief obstacle to reducing demand for peak season labor is the structure of land values.

Land producing intensively cultivated crops by the use of much hand labor soon acquires a capitalized value reflecting the high returns from these crops. When these profits are commuted into land valuations or rents, the high value cannot be supported by less profitable use of the acreage. The change from intensive cultivation to diversified crops has usually depreciated land values.

As to the more efficient employment of labor there appears to be no incentive to change the status quo. Since employers generally pay at piece rates per unit of work in large fruit and vegetable producing States like California, there is no unit labor cost, other than the rate itself, to be minimized. Therefore the employer's primary concern is to ensure that there are enough workers to do the job at the speed he desires; he is much less concerned with conserving labor.

The mechanization of hand labor tasks will continue to cut labor demand, but even here the imported labor program eases the pressure for technological accommodation to periods of labor shortage which the entry of Mexican labor has rendered very unlikely.

SOME NEEDED CHANGE

It is quite certain that the migrant laborer will be with us for some time before changes in agriculture render him obsolete. Remedial action which should be undertaken, with due though not sequacious regard for the impact on the industry's health, consists in extending unemployment insurance benefits, minimum wage provisions, and the right to organize and bargain collectively and in eliminating present exclusions in old-age and survivor's insurance of some agricultural workers and from compulsory workmen's compensation.

In particular the imported contract labor system, which reached a high of 466,713 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, needs a thorough reexamination. The criteria for entry included the conditions that "No workers [from Mexico] * * * shall be available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified that (1) sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which such workers are to be employed [and] (2) the employment of such workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers similarly employed. * * *" (7 U. S. C., sec. 1463 (1952)).

STRONGER COMPLIANCE URGED

Both these stipulations have been abused by employers and poorly policed by the Department. Undoubtedly prodded by the present recession, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, on April 6, 1958, announced:

"In all cases where foreign workers are brought into an area, the Department's policy of giving priority to qualified domestic farm workers for available farm jobs will be rigidly enforced."

He further declared that the Department will not approve employer requests for foreign workers where, through additional recruitment efforts of employers and the State employment services, domestic workers can be obtained to meet farm labor needs.

According to the Secretary, a complete review is underway of procedures governing the employment of foreign workers in agriculture to determine how to achieve the greatest use of domestic labor. Whether this new strict enforcement of what has been statutory law for several years will outlast the present recession remains for the future to tell. Perhaps more rigorous changes in the law and administrative procedures are needed to guarantee compliance.

As is true for any political program for improvement, the "how to do" is inextricable from the "what to do." A politically impotent group of inarticulate migrants offers little promise of political reward for a legislative job well done, and conversely, little political hazard if the job is left undone. Responsibility for migrancy problems is scattered through numerous Federal and State departments. Support and some aid is also given by private welfare agencies such as the National Sharecroppers Fund and the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor.

The meager results of all these efforts are attributable to lack of adequate laws, small resources, and insufficient coordination among the States and within agencies of the Federal Government. Some progress along this line is being made by the President's Committee on Migratory Labor, whose function (on a $56,000 annual budget) is to aid the various Federal agencies in mobilizing and stimulating more effective programs and services for migrants and in providing services to State and local areas through their constituent members.

CONCLUSION

However, as long as the aforementioned basic forces continue to operate as a depressant to domestic labor conditions, interfere with domestic supply and demand, and stack the cards in favor of employers' organizations, then employer unilateralism is likely to remain predominant for years to come.

Absent an emergence of an adequate countervailing power in this isolated subeconomy, the peonage of farm labor and especially migrant labor will persist. The reduction of the disparity in bargaining power is far more likely to be achieved by legislative action than by self-action by farm labor with outside union assistance. The growth of the latter requires the ignition of a more just legal framework.

Hon. George A. Shuford

SPEECH

OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I want to join many of my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the finest Congressmen it has been my privilege to know and work with since I have been in the House of Representatives, the Honorable GEORGE A. SHUFORD.

Although Congressman SHUFORD'S period of service in the Congress has been a relatively short one, he has earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues by his hard work, intense patriotism, and untiring efforts to promote the interest not only of his native State and district but of the Nation as a whole. His fine legal background fitted him admirably for representation in the United States Congress, where he has served with both dignity and integrity. He has been a most effective member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

As Congressman SHUFORD leaves the Congress to return to the private practice of law, he carries with him the respect and best wishes of all who know him. It is my hope that he will enjoy continued success and happiness in the years ahead. When the 86th Congress convenes in January, he will be sorely missed by all.

Record of Votes in the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL

OF KANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement I prepared on Senate votes effecting economy in government.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The 85th Congress has made the largest peacetime appropriations in history. During the second session we appropriated almost $13 billion in excess of the appropriations we made during the first session of this Congress. American taxpayers need relief. In fact, the burdens of taxation are partly responsible for the recession we have experienced.

On August 30 last year I submitted a study of the record votes during the 1st session of the 85th Congress involving economy in government. My analysis of these votes showed that there were 39 rollcalls out of the 111 record votes which directly or indirectly either affected the expenditure of public funds or government receipts. I found that 63.7 percent of the economy votes was supplied by Republicans. Only 36.3 percent was supplied by the Democrats. On the other hand, 62.3 percent of the votes in favor of increased spending was cast by the Democrats and only 37.7 percent by the Republicans. In order that the record for the entire 85th Congress may be available, I have compiled a similar study involving the 2d session.

This year out of 200 record votes, 57 involved government spending or receipts. Again Republicans supplied 71.6 percent of the votes for a balanced budget, and the Democrats supplied only 28.4 percent. On the other hand, the Democrats accounted for 73.5 percent of the votes in favor of increased deficits, while the Republicans supplied only 26.5 percent.

Taking the 2 sessions together, during the entire 85th Congress there were 96 rollcalls involving government fiscal policy. Republicans accounted for 69 percent of the votes for a balanced budget, and the Democrats accounted for 31 percent of these votes. As was expected, the Democrats accounted for 68.4 percent of the votes in favor of more deficits while the Republicans supplied only 31.6 percent of such votes.

There can be little question but that the American taxpayer must look to the Repub-

lican Party if he is ever to obtain any relief from the present burdens of heavy taxation.

Unless the trend toward more government spending is reversed, ruinous inflation or confiscatory taxation will engulf us. This is the challenge which confronts the American electorate this November.

Immediately following these remarks I have listed the 57 economy issues during the 2d session of the 85th Congress and the position which represents the vote in favor of economy in each instance.

List of record votes involving economy in Government

Vote No.	Vote for economy position	Description
1	Yea	Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly (S. Res. 231)—Knowland (Republican, California) amendment to reduce from $365,000 to $280,000 the total expenditures authorized for investigation of antitrust and monopoly laws by Committee on the Judiciary. Rejected, 28 to 61, Feb. 5, 1958.
2	Yea	Committee on Rules and Administration (S. Res. 250)—Curtis (Republican, Nebraska) amendment to limit the total number of employees to 3 unless a greater number is authorized by a majority vote of the Committee on Rules and Administration. Rejected, 25 to 49, Feb. 5, 1958.
3	Nay	Postal rates and salary increase (H. R. 5836)—Monroney-Church amendment to eliminate 5-cent, 1st-class postage rate on nonlocal mail and substitute flat 4-cent rate. Rejected, 42 to 49, Feb. 26, 1958.
4	Nay	Postal rates and salary increase (H. R. 5836)—Monroney motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with instructions to eliminate 5-cent, 1st-class postage rate on nonlocal mail and substitute flat 4-cent rate. Rejected, 40 to 48, Feb. 27, 1958.
5	Nay	Postal rates and salary increase (H. R. 5836)—Carroll amendment to restore to the committee bill the present minimum rate of 1½ of a cent on each individually addressed copy of newspapers or periodicals of nonprofit organizations. Rejected, 35 to 49, Feb. 28, 1958.
6	Yea	Postal rates and salary increase (H. R. 5836)—Carlson substitute amendment to amended committee amendment, calling for flat 8½-percent postal pay raise retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958. Rejected, 29 to 54, Feb. 28, 1958.
7	Nay	Postal rates and salary increase (H. R. 5836)—Long amendment to amended committee amendment, extending 3-year $240-a-year cost-of-living increase to practically all postal employees, instead of to just those in the lower grades. Agreed to, 50 to 31, Feb. 28, 1958. (This amendment was later reconsidered and rejected on a voice vote.)
8	Nay	2d supplemental appropriations, 1958 (H. R. 10881)—Thye motion to suspend the rules and amend the bill to provide that price supports for dairy products for the marketing year 1958 be no lower than those for the 1957 marketing year. Rejected, 30 to 59, Mar. 11, 1958. (⅔ majority vote required.)
9	Nay	Residential construction (S. 3418)—Monroney amendment to continue present interest rates on GI and military housing mortgages by eliminating provision authorizing the Veterans' Administration to raise the interest rate of GI loans from 4.5 percent to 4.75 percent. Rejected, 47 to 47, Mar. 12, 1958.
10	Yea	Residential construction (S. 3418)—Knowland motion to table the Capehart motion to reconsider the vote by which the Monroney amendment was rejected. Agreed to, 47 to 47, Mar. 12, 1958. (Vice President Nixon votes "yes" to break the tie.)
11	Yea	Residential construction (S. 3418)—Capehart motion to table Long amendment that sought to state that it was the sense of Congress that present interest rates on housing loans are too high, and that the Federal Reserve Board should use its powers to assure that enough money and credit be available so that Government-guaranteed housing loans would be available at a maximum interest rate of 4.5 percent. Agreed to, 45 to 43, Mar. 12, 1958.
12	Nay	Support prices and acreage allotments (S. J. Res. 162)—Passage of resolution to stay any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments until Congress can make appropriate changes in the price-support and acreage-allotment laws. Passed, 50 to 43, Mar. 13, 1958.
13	Nay	Dairy products (S. J. Res. 163)—Rejection of resolution to stay any reduction in support prices for dairy products until Congress can make appropriate provision for such support prices. Rejected, 43 to 50, Mar. 13, 1958.
14	Nay	Life insurance companies tax bill (H. R. 10021)—Douglas amendment to reduce individual income-tax rate applicable to first $1,000 of taxable income for 1958, and to repeal or reduce certain excise taxes. Rejected, 14 to 71, Mar. 13, 1958.
15	Nay	Life insurance companies tax bill (H. R. 10021)—Yarborough amendment increasing for the remainder of 1958 the personal income-tax exemption of every individual from $600 to $800 at the annual rate. Rejected, 19 to 64, Mar. 14, 1958.
16	Yea	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, extension (S. 3420)—Aiken amendment to strike from the bill sec. 5, respecting barter transactions, and sec. 6, permitting duty-free entry of nonstrategic materials acquired by Commodity Credit Corporation through barter. Agreed to, 44 to 39, Mar. 20, 1958.
17	Yea	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, extension (S. 3420)—Case (South Dakota) amendment providing that all foreign currencies received in payment for commodities sold shall be placed in a foreign currencies fund in the Treasury Department and that the Treasury shall pay to the CCC the dollar equivalent of any such payment. Rejected, 25 to 58, Mar. 20, 1958.
18	Yea	Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, extension (S. 3420)—Williams and Bridges amendment to limit extension of titles I and II of the act to 1 year instead of 2. Rejected, 38 to 42, Mar. 20, 1958.
19	Nay	Support prices and acreage allotments (S. J. Res. 162)—Ellender motion to concur in House amendments. Agreed to, 48 to 32, Mar. 21, 1958.
20	Nay	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Mansfield motion to table Knowland motion for postponement of bill until Apr. 14. Rejected, 36 to 41, Apr. 1, 1958.
21	Nay	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Fulbright amendment to limit interest rates on authorized loans to 3 percent, instead of 3½ percent as recommended by the committee. Rejected, 40 to 41, Apr. 15, 1958.
22	Nay	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Modified Case (New Jersey) amendment providing that, in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, the prevailing wage rate and the 40-hour week shall apply to projects under the bill. Agreed to, 54 to 25, Apr. 15, 1958.
23	Yea	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Thurmond amendments, en bloc, to permit the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator to charge States and municipalities "reasonable" rates for their Federal loans, rather than limiting him to a 3½-percent ceiling. Rejected, 33 to 53, Apr. 16, 1958.
24	Yea	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Bush amendments to reduce the authorization in the bill from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000. Rejected, 33 to 52, Apr. 16, 1958.
25	Nay	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Johnson (Texas) motion to table Bush amendment to allocate at least 50 percent of the authorized $1,000,000,000 for the purpose of financing school construction. Agreed to, 60 to 27, Apr. 16, 1958.
26	Nay	Public facilities loan program (S. 3497)—Passage of bill. Passed, 60 to 26, Apr. 16, 1958.
27	Yea	Depressed areas (S. 3683)—Bush amendment to prohibit any loan to assist industries relocating from one area to another. Rejected, 26 to 59, May 13, 1958.
28	Nay	Depressed areas (S. 3683)—Passage of bill. Passed, 46 to 36, May 13, 1958.
29	Nay	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Kennedy substitute amendment to broaden coverage of unemployment compensation law, increase weekly benefits, and extend payments to uniform 39 weeks in each State. Rejected, 21 to 63, May 27, 1958.
30	Nay	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Modified Kennedy amendment to provide that participation in program shall be mandatory, with duration of payments limited to maximum of 16 weeks and repayment waived under certain conditions. Rejected, 27 to 56, May 28, 1958.
31	Nay	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Kennedy amendment to extend duration of payments 16 weeks with compulsory participation and repayment. Rejected, 36 to 47, May 28, 1958.
32	Nay	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Long amendment to provide average increase of approximately $5 per month for the needy aged, blind, and totally disabled. Rejected, 40 to 40, May 28, 1958.
33	Yea	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Knowland motion to table Dirksen motion to reconsider vote by which the Long amendment was rejected. Agreed to, 41 to 38, May 28, 1958.
34	Nay	Unemployment compensation, temporary additional (H. R. 12065)—Cooper amendment to make participation in the program mandatory upon the States. Rejected, 26 to 54, May 28, 1958.
35	Yea	Mutual Security Act of 1958 (authorization) (H. R. 12181)—Bridges amendment to eliminate language stating it to be the sense of Congress that it is in the interest of the United States to join other nations in providing assistance adequate for India to complete its current economic development program. Rejected, 35 to 47, June 6, 1958.
36	Yea	Mutual Security Act of 1958 (authorization) (H. R. 12181)—Ellender amendment to reduce by $200,000,000 authorized funds for military assistance. Agreed to, 43 to 28, June 6, 1958.
37	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—Douglas amendment to cut personal income taxes by $30 per person, reduce or repeal certain excise taxes, and give tax relief to small business. Rejected, 23 to 65, June 18, 1958.
38	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—McNamara amendment to repeal excise tax on autos and auto parts and accessories, and to reduce by 50 percent tax on trucks and buses. Rejected, 32 to 59, June 19, 1958.
39	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—Kefauver amendment providing for refund to manufacturer of half of the excise tax on autos for allowance to ultimate consumer. Rejected, 24 to 66, June 19, 1958.
40	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—Fulbright amendment for adjustment of corporate normal-tax and surtax rates, which would have had effect of reducing from 30 percent to 22 percent the tax rate on the first $25,000 of a company's earnings. Rejected, 34 to 45, June 20, 1958.
41	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—Douglas amendment repealing some excise taxes and reducing others, including cut to 5 percent on tax on long-distance telephone calls. Rejected, 20 to 55, June 20, 1958.
42	Nay	Corporate and excise-tax rates, extension (H. R. 12695)—Douglas amendment repealing tax on local telephone service. Rejected, 32 to 43, June 20, 1958.
43	Yea	Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act of 1958 (S. 4036)—First Williams amendment eliminating tungsten trioxide from the provisions of the bill. Rejected 25 to 57, July 11, 1958.
44	Yea	Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act of 1958 (S. 4036)—2d Williams amendment eliminating section which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to borrow $350,000,000 from the Treasury for the purpose of making subsidy payments to domestic minerals producers. Rejected, 28 to 54, July 11, 1958.
45	Yea	International Development Association, establishment of (S. Res. 264)—Capehart amendment adding to the resolution the words "and study all existing international loan agencies in relationship to the proposed International Development Association." Rejected, 40 to 47, July 23, 1958.
46	Nay	International Development Association, establishment of (S. Res. 264)—Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 62 to 25, July 23, 1958.
47	Yea	Agricultural Act of 1958 (S. 4071)—Dirksen amendments, considered en bloc, to limit to 2 years minimum price supports on upland cotton, corn, and rice. Rejected, 33 to 51, July 25, 1958.
48	Nay	Agricultural Act of 1958 (S. 4071)—Proxmire amendment to add new title on dairy stabilization. Rejected, 20 to 57, July 25, 1958.
49	Nay	Agricultural Act of 1958 (S. 4071)—Humphrey amendment to add new section on national and farm feed grain bases. Rejected, 23 to 53, July 25, 1958.
50	Nay	Agricultural Act of 1958 (S. 4071)—Humphrey amendment extending price support to corn, oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums at 90 to 60 percent and providing that corn price support shall be not less than $1.10 a bushel. Rejected, 24 to 49, July 25, 1958.
51	Nay	Agricultural Act of 1958 (S. 4071)—Modified Humphrey-Proxmire amendment to restore price support for manufacturing milk for 1959. Rejected, 24 to 49, July 25, 1958.
52	Nay	Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959 (H. R. 11574)—Conference report. Magnuson (Democrat, Washington) motion to concur in a House amendment appropriating $459,000,000 to the civil service retirement and disability fund. Agreed to, 44 to 39, July 30, 1958.

List of record votes involving economy in Government—Continued

Vote No.	Vote for economy position	Description
53	Nay	National Defense Education Act of 1958 (H. R. 13247)—McNamara amendment to add to the bill a section authorizing annual grants of $1,000,000,000 for 2 years for public-school construction. Rejected, 30 to 61, Aug. 13, 1958.
54	Nay	National Defense Education Act of 1958 (H. R. 13247)—Morse amendment to add to each scholarship award $500 to be used by the colleges and universities attended by the scholarship holders. Rejected, 20 to 69, Aug. 13, 1958.
55	Nay	National Defense Education Act of 1958 (H. R. 13247)—Cooper amendment to reduce from $17,500,000 to $5,000,000 the annual authorization for the creation of national defense scholarships and limiting each scholarship award to $250 per year. Agreed to, 46 to 42, Aug. 13, 1958.
56	Nay	Supplemental Appropriation for Fiscal 1959 (H. R. 13450)—Sparkman amendment to add to the bill $75,000 for farm housing research by land grant colleges. Rejected, 31 to 47, Aug. 14, 1958.
57	Nay	Social Security Amendments of 1958 (H. R. 13549)—Yarborough amendment to increase OASI benefits and taxes by 10 percent. Rejected, 32 to 53, Aug. 16, 1958.

List of record votes involving economy in Government, U. S. Senate, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

Vote No.	Vote for economy position	Votes cast			
		For economy		Against economy	
		Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
1	Yea	26	2	16	45
2	Yea	25	-------	7	42
3	Nay	44	5	2	40
4	Nay	43	5	1	39
5	Nay	25	24	16	19
6	Yea	27	2	15	39
7	Nay	15	16	26	24
8	Nay	27	32	19	11
9	Nay	41	6	6	41
10	Yea	41	6	6	41
11	Yea	41	4	3	40
12	Nay	35	8	11	39
13	Nay	26	24	20	23
14	Nay	42	29	2	12
15	Nay	43	21	1	18
16	Yea	39	5	2	37
17	Yea	20	5	21	37
18	Yea	32	6	6	36
19	Nay	28	4	13	35
20	Nay	39	2	2	34
21	Nay	39	2	2	38
22	Nay	15	10	17	27
23	Yea	30	3	12	41
24	Yea	31	2	10	42
25	Nay	25	2	18	42
26	Nay	22	4	20	40
27	Yea	23	3	19	40
28	Nay	24	12	17	29
29	Nay	40	23	3	18
30	Nay	36	20	9	18
31	Nay	33	14	12	24
32	Nay	35	5	6	34
33	Yea	36	5	4	34
34	Nay	33	21	10	16
35	Yea	23	12	17	30
36	Yea	12	31	22	6
37	Nay	41	24	3	20
38	Nay	34	25	11	21
39	Nay	41	25	4	20
40	Nay	26	19	12	22
41	Nay	36	19	2	18
42	Nay	25	18	13	19
43	Yea	19	6	26	31
44	Yea	20	8	24	30
45	Yea	36	4	9	38
46	Nay	22	3	23	39
47	Yea	30	3	12	39
48	Nay	33	24	4	16
49	Nay	33	22	6	17
50	Nay	33	16	5	19
51	Nay	31	18	6	18
52	Nay	38	1	4	40
53	Nay	37	24	7	23
54	Nay	39	30	5	15
55	Yea	32	14	11	31
56	Nay	36	11	4	27
57	Nay	33	20	8	26
Total		1,791	709	600	1,600

Hon. Thomas S. Gordon

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues from Illinois in paying respect to one of their delegation, the Honorable TOM GORDON, who is voluntarily retiring from this legislative hall.

Congressman GORDON has done an outstanding job, not only for his constituency, for his committee, but for the country and Nation as well.

Congressman GORDON, we wish you and yours all the happiness in the world in the years ahead.

GOP Hopes Dimmed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHAPMAN REVERCOMB
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial from the Park City (Ky.) Daily News of July 22, 1958, which, in commenting on the decision of my friend and colleague, Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, to continue his work in the Senate, pays tribute to that sincerity and sense of dedication which all of us here know so well.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GOP HOPES DIMMED

With Kentucky Democrats divided into three camps preparatory to the gubernatorial primary next May and the possibility of obtaining proven vote-getter JOHN SHERMAN COOPER as their own candidate, Republicans of the Commonwealth undoubtedly have had high hopes of electing the State's next chief executive.

But with the announcement by Senator COOPER that he will not seek the Republican nomination for governor, these hopes have been dealt a severe blow. For where will Kentucky Republicans secure another candidate who owns anything approximating the popularity with Kentucky voters enjoyed by the State's senior Senator?

The answer, obviously, is that none is available.

This does not mean that GOP chances of winning the State's highest office now are nil. They may still be comparatively good. But the situation does indicate that the odds against this rare occurrence in Kentucky have been lengthened.

Thus, COOPER'S announcement must have come as a great disappointment to many State Republican leaders.

But even most of these probably will concede that COOPER'S decision was inevitable.

First of all, a man possessing COOPER'S sincerity and sense of dedication naturally felt that his first duty was to the voters of Kentucky who elected him to a 4-year term in the Senate. He concluded that he owed it to his constituents to remain in Washington and attempt to complete the work which he has started there.

Secondly, from the political standpoint, it is probable that he concluded that the prize represented by the governor's office was not worth the risk, even though many of the GOP leaders saw him as their party's best hope and undoubtedly brought strong pressure to bear.

The right to oppose the Democratic nominee in the November 1959 gubernatorial election now has been put up for grabs among the State's other top Republicans.

John McCabe

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the other Members of Congress in paying respect to one of those who is nearly a permanent fixture of this legislative hall.

I am referring to Johnny McCabe. I join with his many friends in wishing him Godspeed in the years ahead. I wish him the fullest enjoyment of all the pleasures that he so richly deserves for his many years of service.

Hon. Robert C. Byrd

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I join my friends in the House in paying tribute to our colleague from West Virginia, the Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD, who is retiring. Few men have commanded the respect and accomplished as much as Congressman BYRD has in only 6 years of service in the House. It is gratifying to know that he is not retiring from politics, but has chosen to seek a seat in the United States Senate.

As chairman of the Inter-American Affairs Committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Congressman BYRD has proven his ability to ably cope with any situation which developed. He leaves the Congress with the best wishes of his friends for success in all future endeavors.

Will We Repeat the Errors of 1929 and 1930?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Honorable Lewis W. Douglas entitled "Will We Repeat the Errors of 1929 and 1930?"

Mr. Douglas is, as all of us know, a former Member of the House of Representatives from Arizona, a former Director of the Budget, and former Ambassador to Great Britain. He has been one of the great leaders and servants of our Nation. He is among the ablest and most distinguished of our citizens, and his study, which I present, deserves our thought.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WILL WE REPEAT THE ERRORS OF 1929 AND 1930?

(By L. W. Douglas)

There is one very important aspect of the foreign-aid and foreign-trade issues which has not, perhaps, received the attention it deserves. This aspect of the two interrelated and intimately associated issues has to do with the effect of our policies on the stability of the international structure of exchange rates of foreign currencies in relation to the dollar and the adverse consequences on the level of our own internal economic activity that are generally generated by a depreciation or a threat of a depreciation of foreign currencies. These adverse effects can be especially widespread when a world currency like sterling, in which some 50 percent of the commerce of the world is transacted, depreciates against the dollar.

There is a vast difference between a "hard" or strong currency and a world currency. The Swiss franc, for example, is a "hard" currency, yet fluctuations in its exchange rate have little, if any, influence on world trade or our own position. On the other hand, although sterling cannot now be termed a "hard" currency, it is the medium for the transaction of so much of the world's commerce depreciation of the pound or the imposition of exchange restrictions on its use usually has the effect of shrinking the volume of trade, and, accordingly, of aggravating any downward movement of economic activity. To this general influence of sterling on the level of production and the volume of trade we at home are not ordinarily immune.

A brief review of the policies and behavior of this country during the twenties, culminating in the abandonment of gold by the British in September 1931, will silhouette sharply and unmistakably the possible consequences to us of a depreciation of sterling in the present and immediately foreseeable economic environment.

We emerged from World War I as a great creditor nation with an economy of impressive magnitude. This was a complete reversal of our prewar position and made it essential that other countries earn more dollars if, over long stretches of time, international payments were to be in substantial balance and stability of exchange rates was to be maintained.

Shortly after the termination of the war we reversed the trend toward lower tariffs established by the Underwood Tariff Act. We enacted into law the emergency tariff schedules of 1921 and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922, the highest tariff we had ever before known in our history. This made it that much more difficult for our debtors to earn the dollars necessary to pay interest on and to amortize their debts to us, to produce an equilibrium in international payments and to maintain orderly markets for foreign exchange.

This difficulty, however, was obscured by the relatively large volume of foreign loans which we made during the twenties, after the war was over, principally on private account and, in Europe, principally to middle European countries, including Germany. The other factor, among others, which concealed the difficulty from public notice was the steady migration of gold to the United States during the entire period. This depletion of the gold and dollar reserves of other countries made foreign currencies more vulnerable to the strains which the depression of the late twenties and early thirties was later to produce.

When the stock market broke in the autumn of 1929, foreign investment and the export of dollars came to an abrupt halt. The fundamental weakness of the international monetary mechanism began shortly to become apparent.

Meanwhile, in 1929, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act with its broad increases in protective duties had been passed and, in 1930 and 1931, was followed, on the part of other countries, by a series of retaliatory tariffs and other restrictions on American exports. These actions produced a further reduction in the dimensions of worldwide markets, a diminution in the size of our own markets and they made it even more impossible for our debtors to earn the dollars necessary to service their debts to us and to preserve orderliness in the exchange markets.

The sharp termination of the export of dollars abroad in 1929, combined with the accumulated impediments standing in the way of earning dollars by foreign countries, contributed much to the collapse of the Credit Anstalt in Austria, the consequent inevitable withdrawal of short-term balances from the Bank of England, the exhaustion of Britain's gold reserves and the inescapable abandonment of gold payments in September 1931.

The depression here, though intense, had been, up to September 1931, manageable. But the depreciation of sterling in the fall of 1931 produced a further shrinkage of markets and reinforced, if it did not generate new, powerful deflationary forces here at home. Prices continued to plummet downward, copper quickly fell to 5 cents a pound, cotton behaved similarly, profits evaporated, real estate values withered, the stock market fell by as great a percentage as had been the decline during the preceding 2 years, bond prices diminished, unemployment rose from 6½ million to 11½ million—all within the short span of approximately 6 months. And within a period of 17 months unemployment had reached the huge figure of 14½ million. The events of the autumn of 1931 made the depression thereafter unique in intensity in the history of more than 100 years.

The sharp deterioration in all values during the short stretch of time after September 1931, coming on top of the deterioration that had already taken place, dampened any forces of recovery that may have existed, aggravated the deflationary influence and laid the foundation for the credit crises, the banking moratorium and the economic demoralization of early 1933.

It is interesting to observe, too, that when the pound was devalued in 1949 we were going through a recession which would likely have been more intense had we not, as one of the consequences of the Marshall plan, restored in part the inadequacy of dollar reserves of other countries which a series of developments, including the war and the massive quality of our economy, prevented our allies from earning through their own efforts. The Korean war, however unwanted, cruel, and unpleasant, probably also produced a new though artificial stimulus to our industrial activity.

This brief account leaves unmentioned many subtle deviations from the main course of developments and it is doubtless, therefore, an oversimplification of the effects of the events of the twenties and thirties on the international monetary system with their unfortunate and grave consequences to our own internal economic welfare. But the omissions do not obscure the clearly silhouetted influence that we experienced and that may be the result in the future of the depreciation of other currencies and especially of world currencies on our own internal economic estate.

This experience should be an important consideration in the present circumstances when the Congress is considering appropriations for foreign aid and the extension of the reciprocal trade legislation. It helps to identify the alternative courses open to us.

We can abandon our efforts to reduce the barriers to trade and we can reduce sharply or eliminate appropriations for foreign aid.

Or we can reduce our tariffs substantially and quickly enough to permit other countries through the enterprise of their nationals to earn enough dollars to preserve stability of exchange rates of foreign currencies or at least of the most important world currencies.

Or, finally, we can pursue a course of gradual reduction of interferences with the flow of trade and appropriate enough funds for foreign aid to insure us against the probable unpleasant internal consequences of a depreciation of major world currencies against the dollar.

The first of these three alternative courses could well convert the present recession into a depression of considerable severity with all the social, political, and economic consequences which would follow in its wake.

The second of the three alternative courses seems to be unreal. It is most unlikely that we will reduce tariffs rapidly enough and drastically enough to achieve stability in exchange rates. The immediate readjustments following in the wake of such a drastic course might, in the short term, create economic strains and stresses almost as serious as those which would result from a disturbance in the structure of exchange rates.

The third course is by far the more prudent one for us to follow. It contemplates a gradual reduction of our own protective barriers in consideration for compensating reductions elsewhere of barriers, including, it is hoped, exchange restrictions and it provides for the export of dollars in the form of foreign aid which the artificial interferences with the flow of commerce make it so difficult, if not impossible, for others to earn on a sufficient scale. It, therefore, tends to insulate us against the probable serious results of a devaluation of foreign currencies.

It is not so necessary that these dollars be supplied to western European countries. What is important is that wherever expended they find their way into the main stream of international transactions.

The third course is especially valid in the existing circumstances. We are in a recession. We are now a far greater creditor nation and a far greater exporter with a far greater surplus in international payments than we were after World War I. The volume of dollars which other countries must earn in order to preserve stability of exchange rates is accordingly much greater than it was in the twenties. To terminate foreign aid or to reduce it substantially, and thereby to refrain from attempting to maintain a reasonable balance of payments, would be to repeat the mistakes of 1929 and 1930 and to run the grave risk of converting a relatively

mild recession into a depression of wide dimensions.

It is not necessary to refer to the shadow of Soviet ambitions, their confidence that our system will break down from within, or to their talents for exploitation, in order to establish our deep national self-interest in the orderly operation of the international monetary machinery. The consequences to our own internal economic system—unemployment on a large scale, the discontent that it would produce, the costly devices that would be improvised to counteract the shocks of a major depression that would probably follow in the wake of a depreciation of foreign currencies—all lead to the conclusion that it is more prudent to export dollars on Government account in order to preserve the international structure of exchange rates than to run the hazard of a depression of major proportions with the toll of human values and national resources.

That the Atlantic alliance would be seriously impaired, if not shattered, by a serious economic convulsion here at home can hardly be successfully denied. The consequences in the Middle East, Africa, and in all the raw-material-producing areas might gravely affect the whole western community of nations.

These are considerations which add additional weight to the naked economic aspects of the quetsion.

Until we shall have reduced tariffs sufficiently to enable others to earn enough dollars and until the international environment and the policies of some other countries are hospitable enough to foster, on private account, a relatively steady investment of dollars abroad in order that international payments may be maintained in reasonable balance, it is in our national self-interest to export sufficient dollars on Government account to insure us against unstable, volatile rates of exchange and a further contraction of our own markets.

Hon. Richard B. Wigglesworth

SPEECH
OF
HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, since his election to Congress on November 6, 1928, the Honorable RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH, of Massachusetts, has proven his ability as an able representative of the people of the 13th District. His constituents have shown their confidence in him by repeatedly returning him to Washington as their representative.

I am especially happy to have the privilege of paying tribute to this distinguished gentleman for it has been my pleasure to serve with him as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations for a number of years. His untiring efforts in behalf of economy and judicious spending have gained for him the respect not only of the members of the committee but of the Congress as a whole. We on the committee will sorely miss the guidance and able leadership provided by Congressman WIGGLESWORTH. His decision not to seek reelection is deplored by his many friends throughout the Nation.

It is my hope that Congressman WIGGLESWORTH will in the years ahead enjoy the rest to which he is entitled and that he will have continued success and happiness in all that he undertakes.

Charter of Veterans of World War I of the United States of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, 1958, President Eisenhower signed H. R. 11077, which became Public Law 85–530. This law grants a charter of incorporation to the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. By the terms of the charter, membership is predicated upon honorable service in World War I during the period of April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918. This law will allow World War I veterans to be accredited by the Veterans' Administration and permit them to ask for some of the privileges accorded to other veteran groups.

Back in 1949 this organization was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, and since that time has grown to include approximately 100,000 members in 1,000 local chapters in 48 States.

As far back as 1865 it has been the desire of Congress to encourage veterans to join together in organizations which would preserve group identity and which would best serve their needs. As a matter of fact, since the close of the Civil War, Congress has granted a total of 13 chapters to various veterans' organizations. As you know, before H. R. 11077 was enacted into law, the veterans of World War I had no organization with a Federal charter that was designed solely to represent them. Before this legislation became law, it seemed to me as a veteran of World War II, that it was the obligation of Congress to give the same recognition to the doughboys who fought to retain our freedom in the First World War as the Congress gave to the other veteran organizations. Therefore, I am very pleased to have the RECORD show that I am wholeheartedly in favor of this legislation.

By placing this worthy legislation on the statute books it means that the 85th Congress recognized a vigorous group of veterans who have served this country admirably for many years. We all agree that the 2,876,000 living World War I veterans constitute a group which all Americans honor. Not only did this group of loyal Americans serve in the First World War, but many of them joined their sons and close relatives in the call to battle during World War II. As we all know, they have been called upon repeatedly to help carry out the principles on which this Nation was founded and to lift the banner of freedom. The record shows they have never let this country down. I know this to be true because as a Member of Congress I have been honored on a number of occasions by having the privilege of meeting and working with World War I veterans both in my Eighth Congressional District as well as throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Therefore, I have personal knowledge of their true spirit and high citizenship qualifications. I have also had the pleasure of learning to know many of them personally during these several years.

Because of my relationship with this patriotic group I know how hard they have worked to increase their membership to approximately 100,000. The 39 departments with 1,417 barracks in the 48 States, the Philippines, Alaska, and Hawaii constitute proof that they are progressing toward a position of parity with the other veteran organizations in the United States. In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we have 50 barracks with a membership of 5,548. Massachusetts ranks seventh in the Nation in membership. We are all very proud of the World War I veterans in Massachusetts and feel they are doing a wonderful and magnificent job in interesting themselves in the problems and welfare of World War I veterans.

Mr. Speaker, before concluding let me point out that the survivors of World War I are now approaching the later period of life when physical disabilities and financial resources frequently result in hardship. In fact, since July 27, 1957, 87,000 World War I veterans have passed to the Great Beyond. The average age of World War I veterans is now 64.5. With these facts in mind, I want to again congratulate my colleagues in both the House and Senate for granting a Federal charter to the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. To me this is one of the finest tributes that the 85th Congress could pay to the aging veterans of 1917–18. I am, of course, happy that I could play a part in assisting this outstanding group of American citizens in having this most important legislation enacted into law.

Hon. Usher L. Burdick

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, like every other Member of the House, I am very sorry to learn of the voluntary retirement of my colleague, that stalwart and steadfast figure, USHER L. BURDICK, of North Dakota. First appearing in this Chamber in 1935, he has been from the first an outstanding figure in our midst and it is hard to believe that when next we meet he will not be amongst us. Born in Owatonna, Minn., February 21, 1879, he moved with his parents to the Dakota Territory when he was but 3 years of age. There he grew up among the Sioux Indians, and was graduated from the State normal school in Mayville, N. Dak., in 1900. From 1900 to 1902 he was deputy superintendent of schools in Benson County. Earning his way through the University of Minnesota by teaching in a business college, he received his law degree and was admitted to the bar in 1904, and commenced practice in Munich, N. Dak. From 1907 to 1911 has was a member of the North Dakota House of Representa-

tives. He served as speaker in 1909, being the youngest to hold such an office in the United States at that time. Removing to Williston in 1910, he continued his practice of law. That same year he was elected lieutenant governor of his State; was State's attorney of Williams County from 1913 to 1915; and was assistant United States district attorney for North Dakota during the years 1929–32. An unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination to the 73d Congress, he was elected to the 74th and the four succeeding Congresses. After a 6-year absence from the national scene, Mr. BURDICK was returned as a Member of the 81st Congress, and has been a Member of this House ever since.

Always an independent Republican, he thought, acted, and spoke for himself—and no man ever doubted where he stood on any issue.

In 1955 there was issued the first congressional anthology of poems selected by Senators and Representatives. Mr. BURDICK'S selection, characteristically enough, was Rudyard Kipling's famous If, and as we salute our departing friend, I desire to quote the poem in full as a portrait of our revered and esteemed colleague about to return to the great West from whence he came:

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise:

If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with triumph and disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them: "Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With 60 seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son!

Reminiscing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, as a prelude to my 1958 annual report to my constituents, I should like to call attention to my report at the close of the 84th Congress in July 1956, which read as follows:

REFLECTION IS GOOD FOR THE POLITICAL SOUL

(Extension of remarks of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Friday, July 27, 1956)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, 4 years ago a giant hoax was perpetrated on the American people. They were promised a new approach to Government, one that truly was to represent them. In 1952, they were promised a world of peace and prosperity, lower taxes, higher wages, lower prices, and a balanced budget. The best business heads in America were to run our Government.

Two years went by, and the disillusioned American people went back to their own party, the Democratic Party, by electing a Democratic Congress. The administration moaned and warned of a partisan cold war, or a stalemate within the Government. President Eisenhower cried loudest. Let us now review what happened.

Whatever good there was in the President's program had more support in every instance from the Democratic Party than from his own Republican Party. The President, himself, presently admits that the Democratic Congress produced a substantial amount of worthwhile legislation.

In 1952, the American people were fooled into believing in a program that its authors themselves did not believe in. We hope in this election year they will not fall prey to the hoax that the elephant will again try to foist upon them.

Evaluation of the past will help us to spot the election-year myths when they are presented by Republican campaigners.

THE ADMINISTRATION—ABSENTEE MANAGEMENT; WHO'S MINDING THE STORE?

We were promised a President who would be a guiding knight, an active and strong manager, a leader of our country, an expert in military affairs, and a friend of our foreign allies.

Instead we have an ailing gentleman, who had no experience in government, and who has shown no interest or desire to learn about his tasks. On several occasions he has told his press conferences about seeking the enactment of bills he had already signed into law. This disinterest or lack of knowledge cannot be attributed to ill health. Eisenhower's pleasing personality and past military achievements are no substitute for political leadership. There can be no justification for his delegating the authority and responsibility vested by our Constitution solely in the President.

The business managers of our Nation, such as Secretary Wilson and Secretary Humphrey, may be fine in business, but they have proved they do not belong in Government. The promotion of the national well-being for the benefit of the many rather than the few is foreign to their philosophy.

It is not true that what is good for General Motors is good for the country. Profits of an automobile industry are not equivalent to the welfare of a people.

Our health program should not be measured with an eye to a balanced budget. Nor has Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey earned the right to act as an adviser to our Armed Forces. Defense and national security must not be impaired by a desire for a balanced budget.

THE CONSUMER, LABOR, AND THE FARMER—THE TIGHT SQUEEZE

The one problem common to the farmer, to labor, and to all of us, is that of the consumer.

Candidate Eisenhower promised us a lower cost of living. President Eisenhower will surely disclaim responsibility for a higher cost of living.

Consumer prices are at a record high. The National Consumer Price Index rose for the fourth successive time in a year. It has reached the highest peak in 5 years. Next month another rise is expected.

The Democratic farm program is based on the knowledge that general prosperity cannot be maintained while we continue to depress the farmer. President Eisenhower vetoed our Democratic farm price-support bill and then quickly raised price supports himself. Apparently his sliding scale had slid too far, for farm income is down 30 percent in the past year.

Milk prices to the consumer have continued to rise. Secretary Benson decided to raise dairy prices just when manufacturers had warehouses filled with cheese and butter bought at the lower price level. The farmer who sold his milk at the lower price then had to buy it back as high priced butter. This apparently is the Republican idea of how to aid the dairy farmer. No wonder so many of these farm families spread oleo on their bread.

Milk prices do not worry Secretary Benson who finds that the little farmer is of no importance. Benson is more concerned with the three members of his advisory board whose firms have been indicted for monopolistic practices. Mr. Benson is apparently fully occupied in directing the administration's ever-changing farm policy. He first oposed and then supported a soil bank; he first opposed and then approved the plowing under of crops; first opposed and then approved the idea of farm policy as a political issue.

The present administration makes many boasts as to the increase in the size of the labor force. This increase is largely a result of our ever-increasing population. Of far greater significance is the fact that at least 2,900,000 people who want jobs, cannot find them. In the past year 1 million persons have been added to our unemployed rolls. That represents a total of nearly 10 million American men, women, and children who have lost their means of support. The billion dollar year that General Motors has just concluded does not help these people.

The Democratic Party sponsored a bill to help our unemployed learn new skills when their previous trades no longer offer employment. Retraining these people will help to relieve all of us of the burden of support. This is the type of constructive, positive, legislation which brought our country to the prosperous state which it enjoyed in 1952 when Republican businessmen began to tear it down.

Candidate Eisenhower pledged himself to the amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act. President Eisenhower has consistently refused to live up to his campaign promises. Former Secretary of Labor Durkin offered the President 19 amendments, which were in ac-

cord with Candidate Eisenhower's promises. Eisenhower refused to go along with any of them. Instead he submitted to Congress a program which would toughen the Taft-Hartley Act. His Labor Secretary resigned and was replaced with another big businessman. Congress refused to go along with President Eisenhower's labor program as presented.

In an attempt to met the increased cost of living, Congress has raised the minimum wage to $1 per hour over President Eisenhower's protest that 90 cents was adequate.

The Republican Party as represented by President Eisenhower may be a party of the people, but of and for a very few people.

BAD GOVERNMENT

During his 1952 campaign Candidate Eisenhower had much to say about corruption in government and useless personnel in goverment.

We said then and repeat now, no political party has a monopoly in virtue or efficiency. Every party when trusted with the privilege to govern must be ever alert to weed out the loafers, the incompetent, and the criminal.

President Eisenhower has sadly failed the people in that regard.

The executive departments, in almost every instance, are employing more people and more top executives at higher salaries than in any previous administration. The exceptions are in the so-called service departments.

The Post Office Department, serving all of the American people, is using fewer employees and giving the worst service we have ever experienced.

The Veterans' Administration, serving our veterans and particularly our disabled veterans, has been reduced in force, moved around, kicked around, and made a less useful agency to those who need it most.

The Agriculture Department has been reorganized to take out of the hands of the farmers most of the things they can do best for themselves.

Misappropriating funds is the order of the day for this administration. This administration has appointed more corrupt officials than any other in our history.

Starting with Secretary Benson using Department funds to refurbish a Government lodge for his personal use, we find corruption rampant in every department.

Warehouses bursting at the seams, because improperly constructed; selling millions of dollars' worth of cheese to the processors and buying it back at higher prices, without the cheese ever leaving storage or changing hands; indictment of three members of Secretary Benson's advisory board; self-dealing for his private profit of one of his paid subordinates; loading the school-lunch program with more than $400,000 worth of phony transportation charges in Illinois for the sole benefit of one of his Republican friends. There are no doubt many more such incidents which have not yet been exposed. We are just beginning to investigate the monopoly enjoyed by three companies in disposing of surplus commodities.

Under 20 years of Democratic administration the Commodity Credit Corporation never exceeded an authorization of $6¾ billion. The total lost in those 20 years from operation of the program was about $1 billion. During 3½ years, the Republicans have increased that authorization to $14 billion. The losses have increased by at least $4 billion. No small part is attributable to the increased interest rates paid to bankers and much of it paid in violation of law.

Dixon-Yates was bad, so bad that even the Republican administration has backed down on its spurious claim of legality.

The cancellation of a Defense Department contract awarded to the Chrysler Corp. and awarding the same business to General Motors is only a small part of the wrong doing in that Department.

The foot-and-mouth statements of Secretary Wilson is the least important of the many things that are bad in this administration.

The Small Business Committees of the Congress have devoted some part of almost every day to urging the Defense Department to follow the law and its own regulations in awarding contracts and making payments earned thereunder.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and that of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have also been managed in a manner adverse to the public interest.

The big banks and big holding companies have grown bigger with the aid and abetment of the Republican appointees to those agencies.

The responsibility for the Illinois bank scandal, the theft of State funds through bank manipulations, must be borne at least in part by those same Republican Federal appointees.

Internal mismanagement by those officials of their offices I hope will soon be the subject of thorough investigation.

Under the leadership of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency attempts are being made to weaken our banking laws for the benefit of the big banks and to the detriment of the small banks and small investors. A part of that scheme was the abortive attempt to destroy the right of minority stockholders to minority representation on the directorates of national banks.

The full story about the giveaways by the Interior Department, the attempt to destroy TVA, REA, and our other public facilities and natural resources requires much more time than I can give here.

SMALL BUSINESS

Since 1953 our Government has been taken over by big business and the big banking interests of the country. The little fellow has had no representative in the Cabinet or at the top of any executive department. On the contrary, he has had as antagonist big business and the big banks, not only in the market place but also in every department of Government.

What is even worse, the so-called WOC—the big-business man on loan to the Government, drawing no compensation from the Government, but being paid by his big-business employer—has an inside track keeping big business constantly informed as to Government plans and channeling Government business away from the small-business man and to big business.

Credit restrictions are manipulated so as to dry up all sources of credit for the small-business man.

Except in times of war or emergency, WOC's should not be employed by the Government.

I have contended and will continue to urge that the Small Business Administration Act must be strengthened by eliminating the Policy Board now dominated by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey and Secretary of Commerce Weeks. The agency must be made not only permanent, but permanently independent of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce.

The small-business man, displaced by slum clearance and highway construction, should be entitled to low interest rate loans based upon character and ability to perform, rather than bankable collateral.

The Defense Department must be directed by the Small Business Administration to discard, as required by law, the old arbitrary, numerical definition of a small-business firm, and follow a more realistic one. This will give small business a larger and more equitable share of Government contracts.

The Small Business Administration may boast that during 3 years, it has approved 3,560 business loans in an aggregate amount of $137,915,000 on account of which it disbursed $52,578,000. Compare that, however, to what this administration has done for big business in the same period through the Export-Import Bank alone, to wit: 805 loans for a total authorized aggregate amount of almost $7,500,000,000 against which it disbursed over $5,171,000,000. The Export-Import Bank made 22 percent as many loans with an average disbursement of over 426 times more per loan. To put it more simply, SBA's loan disbursements averaged less than $15,000 each and the bank's more than $6,400,000 each.

While big business has made more and bigger profits than at any time in the history of our country, small business has been going into bankruptcy in greater numbers than at any time since the depression days of the early 1930's.

For years, I have led the fight to establish offices of the Small Business Administration in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico so to enable American citizens residing so far from the mainland to avail themselves of the privileges accorded by law to all. I personally urged the Appropriations Committee to give the agency the money for that purpose. The money was voted. I am still waiting to be informed that even one of those offices has been opened.

GIVEAWAYS: THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIVATE CHARITY

The administration in its "partnership" plan gives, and gives, and gives, and the people get nothing in return. First, it was offshore oil lands, then TVA, then natural gas. Now, any river or forest that big business wants, it can have for the asking.

The President wanted and got a Federal water storage project on the upper Colorado River. Since no big business wanted it, the President's partnership plan was forgotten. And Idaho Power Co. wanted to build a private power project at Hells Canyon, so the administration opposed the public sponsored Hells Canyon project. The administration opposed the idea of municipalities in New York State having priority purchase rights to the electric power which would issue from the Niagara River power development program.

The development of atomic energy for peace is an idea that the Democratic Party sponsors wholeheartedly. But we voted against the administration's atoms-for-peace program, since it would have given a few big businesses a monopoly in the development of atomic energy for peacetime use.

Incidentally, Attorney General Brownell now has completely disavowed the Dixon-Yates contract and has accepted the view of the Democratic Party that the whole agreement was illegal.

It took New Deal reclamation programs to give us back our forests. It has taken less than 4 years of an Eisenhower administration to lose them. The administration's policy is to lease them to private industry, which flagrantly abuses them.

We have no right to expect anything else of the Department of the Interior under this administration. Its consistent policy is to put political appointees in the place of ardent career men. It has been no accident that many of these political appointees have been anticonservationists. There is no necessity for commenting on the scandals that have evolved over the private uses that many of these appointees have made of the assets of the Department.

FEDERAL AND POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Anyone aware of the importance of all Federal and particularly the postal employees can see no reason why they should not have many of the rights that are accorded to workers in private industry.

We have, over the objection of the administration, raised their wages to enable them to meet the rising costs of living. This while the President kept clamoring for increased pay for those already in the highest brackets.

We have also liberalized the civil-service retirement benefits.

We have not yet devised any method to stop administrative destruction of the merit system.

Nor have we been able to abolish the brazen gag order that Republican Postmaster General Summerfield has imposed on postal workers. He has forbidden them to complain about the post office to anyone but their superiors in the post office. Members of Congress and the press have become off limits to these employees. We must now write into the law permission for these employees to complain to their Congressmen without impairing their merit standing.

The Supreme Court's decision limiting the scope of the security program to those areas of Government which can be defined as sensitive would seem to have eliminated the problem created by the unwarranted administrative security-clearance procedures. The administration is now sponsoring a bill which would classify all Government positions as sensitive. The recommendations of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which fundamentally agree with the decision of the Supreme Court, should be followed in this regard. No American wants subversives in our Government. We can and must provide adequate means for protecting the Government's best interests. But we must do it without needless duplication of effort and without destroying our fundamental principles of fair play and of good Government.

VETERANS AND ARMED FORCES

Neither the veterans nor the Armed Forces have been forgotten by the 84th Congress. Aware of our debt, we, the Democratic Party, sponsored and supported measures to better their lot.

The veteran home-loan program has been extended, as have been the disability benefits for the veterans of World Wars I and II. Neither forgetting the youth of our Nation nor those who were their fathers, we are providing educational assistance to children of servicemen who died in World War II and in Korea. We have extended the Missing Persons Act authorizing continued pay for service personnel missing or captured in Korea.

To maintain a strong Armed Force, we have extended the draft law to 1957. To provide greater incentive for career personnel—a necessary essential in our defense program—we have placed all military personnel under our social-security program, and have increased the benefit payments to survivors of servicemen and veterans. We have also provided for medical care for the dependents of members of our Armed Forces. We have raised the pay of our 6-month trainees under the Reserve program as well as the pay of the Armed Forces in order to attract and keep better men in the service.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION—THE UNBALANCED SCALE

Social legislation is not a partisan matter to the Democratic Party. The welfare of the Nation is more important than party politics. We, of the Democratic Party, were happy to note that much of the welfare legislation of the administration was an extension of New and Fair Deal plans. These acts and others of a similar nature were supported wholeheartedly by the Democrats.

Over the administration's protests we succeeded in amending the Social Security Act by lowering the retirement age for women to 62 and permitting the disabled to become eligible for full benefits at the age of 50. Democratically supported and New Deal initiated, and administration sponsored, the benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act were increased.

National disaster insurance for the victims of flood and hurricane disasters was established.

We have extended the Federal school milk program to include child care centers, nursery schools, settlement houses, summer camps and other similar nonprofit associations.

I sponsored a Federal Scholarship Act. Worthy students who desire a college education or postgraduate work, would be enabled to apply for these loans to aid them through school. This is no giveaway, since the students will repay these loans when their education has been completed. Such a program has been found feasible in prior years. It should have never been abandoned.

We have also authorized $378 million in Federal aid for school construction, in areas which have become overcrowded by increased governmental activity.

Little need be said of the failure of the school-aid bill. Due to a shameful coalition of a minority of the members of my own party and of a minority of the Republicans, this much-needed bill was defeated.

In matters of national health and medical research we went beyond what the administration requested. The Oveta Hobby attitude of health being a strictly private affair, did not reoccur during this session. Ninety million dollars have been set aside for medical research of crippling and killing diseases, for extended hospital construction, and for training nurses and health specialists. Four million dollars have been set aside for a dental research institute.

The housing bill authorizes a public-housing program of only 35,000 units a year for 2 years. The Democratic majority in the House felt that this was an unrealistic attempt to remedy the housing shortage. Administrative opposition proved too strong and we were compelled to settle for less than is needed. We did succeed in liberalizing the terms of Federal mortgages; for financing home improvements, for financing single-family home purchases, and for financing rental dwellings. We also liberalized, not enough, but somewhat, the Federal mortgage terms for elderly people and for urban renewal projects.

The administration sponsored a civil rights bill which was quite innocuous. It provided for things which the President now has the right to accomplish without any new laws. Once again a self-interested coalition of a few Democrats and a great many Republicans thwarted this measure. That action will no doubt be President Eisenhower's excuse to do nothing about the matter.

We did not enact the health-insurance program of the President, since it would have done nothing except help some insurance companies. It would have done nothing for the individuals who need medical and hospital assistance or insurance to pay therefor.

Throughout this program the unbalanced scale continued to dominate the administration's thinking. No matter who sponsored the legislation, the Democratic Party approach was: if it was for the benefit of the people as a whole, we supported the bill. This cannot be said of the Republican Party. Their narrow interests and petty insights have not yet revealed to them the importance of the broadest approach for the benefit of the greatest number.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—PERILOUS PATHS

Under our system of government, the President must assume the leadership in the realm of international affairs. He must make the policy in the first instance. His State Department should be his spokesman. Congress may respond by approving appropriations or by senatorial action on proposed treaties.

The path of peace is always difficult. The Democratic Party believes it can only be maintained by an unequivocal but honorable approach to foreign affairs. To find a permanent peace, we must be vigilant and alert, honest with ourselves and with our allies, and firm with our potential enemies.

The ideological conflict between the East and West continues. The Communist countries have changed their outward demands, but they have not changed their aims of world domination. This administration has made no attempt to move forward in this field. It has mumbled and fumbled, it has bluffed and rebuffed, it has bleated and retreated.

The Democratic Party has supported President Eisenhower in his attempts to find a road to peace. We have supported his foreign-aid program authorizing $3.9 billion to be used for military, economic, and technical assistance to our friends and allies during the next year. Although the President asked for more, his aides have admitted that they cannot spend in the next year the funds now appropriated for those purposes.

The removal of United States troops from Japan is imminent and will permit her, as our ally, to regain her true place in the world of nations. The House passed a resolution asking that Japan be admitted to the United Nations.

I have been continually opposed to the Near East policies of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Their blindness, if not stupidity, has helped raise Egypt's Nasser to a position in which he threatens the peace of the world.

Our demand for arms for Israel have been ignored. Instead of firmly insisting upon a cessation of hostility, Dulles has encouraged Arab fighting. We demanded that Dulles and Eisenhower protest against blocking the Suez Canal to Israeli and Greek ships. My question is still unanswered: "What will the United States do when American ships are barred?"

The anti-Semitic boycott by the Arab States has been approved by a delinquent administration. It has excluded American soldiers and American civilian employees of the Jewish faith from American bases in Saudi Arabia.

PROTECTING THE INTEGRITY OF UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP

From the very earliest days of the establishment of our Nation, we have insisted that American citizens, wherever they may be and wherever they may go, must be treated as such regardless of race, color, or religion. We have a long history of having come to the aid of American citizens wherever their rights have been threatened, impaired, or impeded.

This administration has sadly failed the American people and has repeatedly and constantly backed away from that fundamental principle of American freedom.

The protection of the integrity of United States citizenship and of the proper rights of United States citizens to lawful trade and travel and other activities abroad, is a basic principle of United States sovereignty. It is a primary principle of our Nation that there shall be no distinction among United States citizens based upon individual religious affiliations.

Any attempt by foreign nations to create such distinction among our citizens in the granting of personal or commercial access, or any other rights otherwise available to United States citizens, is inconsistent with and contrary to our principles. Any such distinctions directed against United States citizens is incompatible with the relations that should exist among friendly nations.

We should insist that in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state, that every reasonable effort should be made to maintain these principles. We should carry on no negotiations and engage in no conventions, agreements, or treaties with any foreign nation that does not recognize these principles or violates them.

These principles have been so firmly imbedded in our tradition that up to 1952, no political party found it necessary to restate them in a political platform.

In 1952, however, the Republicans inserted these words in their platform, to wit:

"We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution."

That should have been a warning signal. We had no such treaties or agreements then and have none now. No prior administration, Republican or Democratic, ever permitted the rights of American citizens to be impaired by any foreign country.

This administration, however, has permitted the Arab States to disregard, ignore, and even trample upon the rights of American citizens in travel and trade. They prohibit Americans from traveling into, through, or over these nations because of religion. On the same basis they refuse to allow Americans to trade with their own citizens.

This administration has ignominously permitted a foreign nation to violate a treaty obligation and acquiesced in that country, Saudi Arabia, banning American citizens from an American base on the sole ground of religion.

CIVIL DEFENSE

To aid our civilian defense program Congress has increased the appropriation for construction of aircraft control and warning systems.

Testimony adduced before congressional committees established that our so-called civilian defense is utterly worthless and completely valueless in the event of an atomic bomb attack. Every penny presently being spent by the so-called department of civilian defense is wasted.

Nevertheless, this administration would do nothing to improve this horrible and horrifying situation.

CONCLUSION

The record of the 84th Congress speaks well for our country. It could have been better. I am sure it would have been better if we had a Democratic President.

The levelheaded approach of a Democratic Congress under a Republican President produced meritorious legislation. We did not enact all the legislation that should have been passed. What was accomplished, in the main, is a record that the Democratic Party can be proud of. Even though we worked under an unsympathetic administration, the national interest was our first thought at all times. I am proud to have had the privilege to serve in the responsible 84th Congress.

My speech on August 30, 1957, was as follows:

DOUBLETALK

(Speech of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York, in the House of Representatives, Friday, August 30, 1957)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, this has been a most unusual legislative year. It started with much promise. The 1956 election had returned the people's hero to the Presidency with an unheard of popular vote.

At the some time, they showed their confidence in the Democratic Party by continuing it in control of both Houses of Congress.

Obviously, the American people agreed that control of the 84th Congress by the Democrats under a Republican President was indeed good for our country.

With the 1st session of the 85th Congress behind us, I believe we can demonstrate that the country would have been better off under a Democratic President. I, for one, am certain we would have had more real leadership and much less doubletalk.

Under our system of government we have a right to look to our President for leadership. Our Constitution requires him to send an annual message to Congress on the state of the Union. Traditionally, our Presidents have interpreted that to mean that they are required to submit a legislative program to the Congress.

Never before in our history have we experienced such a lack of leadership by the President, coupled with so much doubletalk.

Absenteeism is bad enough, of and in itself, in high places. Vacillation and indecision are much, much worse. I will concede that few persons reading the President's message to the Congress can disagree with the fine, high-principled generalities contained therein. But, by the same token, his campaign speeches in 1952 and again in 1956 were in the same vein.

But what are the specifics? What about the implementation of these fine principles?

Some of the President's supporters, even some of the members of his Cabinet, have been brash enough to label his campaign addresses as merely campaign promises. But his messages to the Congress were not campaign speeches.

It is all well and good for our Republican friends to say, "Oh, this is a Democratic Congress, the Democrats are in control. They can pass any legislation they want to."

Such statements, too, are mere doubletalk. The hard, practical facts of political life are that, in a Congress where the majority party does not have an overwhelming majority in both Houses, neither party can pass legislation without the cooperation of at least some members of the other party.

Wise congressional leadership avoids bringing to the floor of the Congress legislation that the leadership knows will be opposed by enough members of the opposition party to defeat the bills.

In all those spheres of activity where our party platforms are in agreement, the President should have been in a position to deliver enough Republican votes to offset the defections in Democratic ranks, so as to give the people of the country a working majority in the Congress.

Permit me now to document my case with some specifics.

PARTY PLATFORMS AGREE, BUT THE PRESIDENT IGNORES THEM

Both parties agree that the minimum wage laws should have wider application; that distressed labor areas require Government aid; that the Taft-Hartley law requires amendment; that all Federal employees and, more particularly, the postal employees, are entitled to increased compensation. In most of these instances the President talked gently and fairly but in generalities. As to the Federal employees and postal employees he spoke specifically. He said they were underpaid. He said they were entitled to increased wages.

In none of these instances, except as to the increase of salaries for Government employees, were we able to enact any legislation, because the President and his appointed officers in the executive departments not only refused to help but actually opposed congressional action.

As to the increases of salaries for Government employees, the President signed the bill which gave those in the highest brackets, big increases and more pay.

As to the little fellows, the civil-service employees, the career employees, the post office workers, he sent word to us that if we dared to legislate he would veto the bill. Unfortunately, we couldn't get the bills to him in time to override a veto. As of today—the last day of this session—it seems certain that the President will veto these bills which do only what he said was fair and just; that is, to give to the little fellow, the civil-service worker and the post-office employee, a cost-of-living increase.

BIG BUSINESS GETS BIGGER AND SMALL BUSINESS GOSE TO THE WALL

Other spheres of activity where we got the same kind of doubletalk involved monopolies, trusts, and big business. The mergers continue. Big business gets bigger. Their profits grow. The small-business man goes into bankruptcy. The big-business man gets more and bigger tax cuts by way of fast writeoffs and obsolescence and depletion allowances and Government giveaways, and the little fellow gets the tax bills.

The President is still advocating a natural gas bill. One day he advocated an amendment to that bill, to protect the consumer, and the next day he said he would take the bill without the amendment.

He opposes the development of public power and tries to give the natural resources of the country to the big utilities. By his appointment to various Government agencies and commissions, he does all within his power to destroy TVA rural electrification, and the other important Government agencies.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE FORGOTTEN

He says he is for statehood for Alaska and Hawaii but will not lift a finger to bring that about. He says he is for liberalization of our immigration laws and, instead of trying to liberalize them, he condones the action of his State Department and his Attorney General in keeping out immigrants clearly entitled to entry into this country under existing law.

The civil-rights muddle in the Congress was as much his doing as that of anyone else. He did not know from press conference to press conference what was in the bill labeled "the Eisenhower bill." It is surprising that we got a bill at all under the circumstances. Time will demonstrate, in my opinion, that the bill will accomplish very little except to give him and some of his supporters an excuse for new campaign doubletalk. And all the time, the demagogs will continue to rabble-rouse.

He talked big about Federal aid to education. When it came to a showdown in the House, the bill was lost on a very close vote. It could have been won if the President had made three telephone calls. He could have telephoned one of his erstwhile campaign supporters who left the Democratic Party to urge the people to reelect Mr. Eisenhower and who was absent on the day this important bill was defeated. The other 2 calls could surely have changed 2 opposition votes into 2 votes for the bill. These were not just two votes of Republican Members of the House. These two men are the President's leaders of his party in the House. The three Members of the House referred to Mr. Speaker, go unnamed as a matter of traditional congresisonal courtesy. The record vote discloses who they are.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONTINUE TO BE BUNGLED AFFAIRS

The muddle in foreign affairs is the direct responsibility of the President and his Secretary of State. Those matters of maladministration have no direct bearing upon the legislative function of the Congress. I therefore make no further mention of them here, particularly since that subject alone would require much more time than I can devote today, and my remarks pertain merely to the legislative program.

Those who are interested may read my statements before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and on the floor of the House on this vital subject.

Suffice it to say, I foretold precisely what to expect with reference to the Middle East, including the recent events in Egypt and Syria. Although I did not pretend to set forth any timetable, the sequence of events was exactly as I predicted.

The so-called Eisenhower doctrine is preventing the spread of communism and sovietism exactly nowhere.

THE HIGH COST OF EVERYTHING

The increase of interest rates on Government and private debt is the direct responsibility of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury. They have increased the cost of living of every man, woman, and child in the country by increasing the expense of operation of every business enterprise in the country.

The increase in cost of Government is staggering. At the same time, while telling us that the people should save more money and spend less, the President and his Secretary of the Treasury keep the interest rates on Government savings bonds under other interest rates, destroying the incentive of our citizens to save.

He insists that mortgage interest rates be raised and because Congress refuses to increase the interest rates on veterans' mortgages, he threatened to veto the extension of the GI mortgage bill.

I, and many of our colleagues, have been urging that the veterans are entitled to direct loans from the Government. This would not be using Government money but would be using their own life-insurance funds.

Banks, trust companies, life insurance companies, pension funds, all invest their money in real estate mortgages. But some shortsighted people urge that the veterans' life insurance funds should be invested only in low-interest Government bonds instead of in 4-percent veterans' mortgages.

We could not prevail upon our colleagues to go that far. The bill we sent to the President, which he now threatens to veto, merely extends existing law, permitting veterans to get mortgages in those areas of the country where FHA is not operating and for reasons mainly of convenience, cannot or will not operate.

The President glibly talks about controlling inflation and urges voluntary restraint by labor and business to keep costs down.

Then he ridicules labor's promise to forego wage increases if big business will lower prices.

At the same time, he permits price increases in all Government restaurants serving the very employees whose wages he will not increase. He allows their rents and those of all others in FHA houses to be increased, thus setting the example for increased rents by all landlords.

That is not doubletalk; it is doubledealing.

SOME HOPE FOR SMALL BUSINESS

The House passed a Small Business Administration Act to make that agency permanent and to make it more effective in serving the small-business community of our Nation. Despite the fact that the President has not talked out in favor of this bill, we hope that in the next session of Congress, the Senate will pass the House version of that bill.

By that time, too, I hope we will have a good bill ready to give the small-business men some sorely needed tax relief.

FUNNY FIGURES MAKE PHONY BUDGETS

The worst example of doubletalk on the part of the administration, however, came with reference to the budget and the request for appropriations for defense, for foreign aid, and for operation of the Government.

In this field, too, no one knew where the President or his appointees stood from one day to the next. All sorts of ridiculous claims were submitted to the Congress for exaggerated sums. Probing by alert members of the Appropriations Committees showed how farcical some of these claims were.

Despite the disclosure of tremendous waste of money and property during the last 5 years, heads of the departments, aided and abetted by the President, came forth again urging more money than they needed and more money than they could spend.

After the money was appropriated and the bills approved into law by the President, he then directed the heads of various departments not to spend the sums appropriated.

I will refer to only two of the many instances of this heinous maladministration.

The United States Public Health Service has indicated its need for funds to prevent a yellow fever epidemic threatening the United States. The money was appropriated. The bill was signed. The Budget Bureau, under the direction of the President, has directed the Department not to expend those moneys, the sole purpose of which was to control the disease.

This is the Government that is conservative where property is concerned and liberal where human values are concerned. That is not my language. That is the modern republicanism of President Eisenhower.

One more instance of the same kind. After the appropriation for the Defense Department had been approved into law by signature of the President, he then directed that the money not be spent. Mind you, this is the very appropriation request which, when cut by the Congress, was declared by the President to be insufficient for our national security. Now he says to his department heads that they may not spend as much money as was appropriated.

Practically all of the Members of Congress from metropolitan New York attended a conference with Navy Department officials, urging them not to release skilled career employees. It was admitted that if these men were discharged their skills and services would probably be forever lost to the Government. It was further conceded that the full sum necessary to keep these men employed for the next year had been appropriated and that the men were being dismissed solely in order to come within the President's directive to spend less money than had been appropriated. The question of national defense and security was subordinated to the demand to save a few paltry dollars.

WASTE AND CORRUPTION

Congressional committees continue to uncover waste and corruption in every department of Government. At another time, I will discourse at length upon this subject, which continues to be ignored by our President, except on those occasions when he awards a medal or a certificate of merit to the head of the department whose misconduct is exposed.

All of these facts are borne out by the record.

Hon. Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 18, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the New York delegation in paying tribute to Gen. PAT KEARNEY, a great Congressman.

General PAT, as he is affectionately known, has a great record as a military genius, as a public official, and as a great American.

General PAT, we wish you and yours every pleasure possible.

Clair Engle, Outstanding Committee Chairman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE N. ASPINALL
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege and pleasure to work closely with CLAIR ENGLE ever since I came to Congress. As his service in the House and as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee draws to a close I want to pay tribute to him for his distinguished service and as an outstanding committee chairman and wish him success in his campaign for the United States Senate.

This Nation is better off today for having had CLAIR ENGLE as chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee during the 84th and 85th Congresses. His able and energetic leadership has produced outstanding committee records during both these Congresses. Committee output does not just happen. It takes energy, initiative, cooperation, and, above all, leadership. Three hundred and sixty-five new public laws out of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the 84th and 85th Congresses, including many of major significance, stand as an indication of our chairman's ability and leadership.

"Action" is the word that most nearly sums up CLAIR ENGLE. He has been called Congressman Fireball, Wildcat in Washington, and other such terms. One Member said of him, "CLAIR is like a mountain quail—when he lights he starts running." It is true that his energy seems inexhaustible. In addition to his ability and energy, he also is colorful and speaks in vivid metaphors which gives him one of the most picturesque vocabularies I have ever heard.

CLAIR ENGLE has done an outstanding job of serving his own district and his own State, having more than 65 laws to his credit. Yet, as chairman of the committee, his primary concern has been for our national needs and this is reflected in the legislation he has sponsored and has guided through the committee and through the House.

CLAIR ENGLE has a record of outstanding accomplishment in all fields of legislation, but especially in the fields of water resources development, conservation, and mining, which are under the jurisdiction of the committee he chairmanned.

For instance, in the field of water resources development, he is recognized as an outstanding authority. In addition to project legislation, he is author of the Small Reclamation Projects Act, the Distribution Systems Act, and is sponsoring legislation involving a new Federal-State relationship for developing municipal and industrial water projects. He has been a champion of State water rights, sponsoring legislation to retain in the States control over their water resources. He authored the original Saline Water Research Act and the amendment there-

to, and cosponsored the recent saline water demonstration plant act. With respect to his own State, CLAIR ENGLE has long recognized that California's future is tied directly to its ability to acquire adequate supplies of water, and he has made this one of his primary objectives. He has been instrumental in getting authorization and funds for the construction in California of reclamation projects totaling over $500 million and at the same time joined actively in the fight for adequate flood control and rivers and harbors development.

In the field of conservation, CLAIR ENGLE directed a searching investigation of military land excesses and abuses of conservation laws on military reservations and areas, and authored and led the fight for corrective legislation which was enacted in the 85th Congress. He cosponsored the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission Act and got it through the committee and through the House. CLAIR ENGLE sponsored the multiple-use mining law which was perfected in his committee and passed in the 84th Congress. He has been in the forefront of sponsoring and pressing for legislation and administrative action which would insure the survival of the domestic mining industry.

Those of us who have worked closely with CLAIR during his service in the House and as committee chairman and have learned to respect his judgment and leadership will miss him very much. The House is losing a dependable leader; however, the Senate will gain one, and we look forward to working with him as a member of that body, where we know he will continue to do an outstanding job.

Mr. Murphy's Mission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial from the Washington Daily News of August 15, 1958, entitled "Mr. Murphy's Mission."

In presenting this editorial I cannot add anything to its conclusion that Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy "deserves all the plaudits that can be rung up from an appreciative Nation for his able service to the Nation as the special envoy for President Eisenhower to the Middle East."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MR. MURPHY'S MISSION

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy is home again, and he deserves all the plaudits that can be rung up from an appreciative Nation.

He was President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East in this crisis. Maybe Mr. Murphy's accomplishments can't be mapped with the exactitude of the *Nautilus'* spectacular feat, but certainly this able diplomat navigated an amazing course under the most challenging icecap of the cold war.

The fact that the Middle East, with all the immense pressures and counterpressures, isn't at war today may be due in no small part to Mr. Murphy's skill and persuasiveness. In his own terse estimate, his mission turned out "very satisfactory." Coming from the modest Mr. Murphy, it speaks a lot.

A Report to My Constituents

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, there is an old Biblical mandate which speaks of the moral obligation to "render an account of thy stewardship." I firmly believe that every responsible public official should fulfill this obligation. There is no better time than the present at the conclusion of the 85th Congress, when I round out my first term as the Representative of the people of the 18th District of New York. I feel it is my duty to keep my constituents informed about the legislative record, and particularly my efforts in serving the needs of the people and my views on major problems. I do not expect everyone to agree with all I have said or done; my primary interest is to give them a clear idea of where I stand on these issues. I leave it to the intelligence and the good judgment of my constituents to judge for themselves.

My district, which encompasses the areas of New York City knows as Yorkville and East Harlem, is probably the most cosmopolitan district in the country. It is made up of sizable nationality groups, such as Italians, Slovaks, Irish, Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians, Spanish, West Indians, and others. We have Catholics, protestants, and Jews. All of them have their distinctive customs and traditions which form the pattern of American life. The overwhelming majority are wage earners, people of low income, but industrious, hard-working, decent, and patriotic Americans. It is a high privilege to serve them in Congress.

WORLD PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The most important task of Congress is to work for world peace and to provide for our national security. Lasting peace in the world is the primary goal of mankind, but how to attain it in the face of Communist obstructionism is not an easy matter. It is my opinion that we must utilize every opportunity and every effort which holds the promise of peace, but at the same time we must always be prepared to defend our Nation and to make available to our people the most modern instruments of defense. This is my aim and my philosophy in Congress. As a member of the House Appropriations Committee, I supported legislation to strengthen our defenses and our national security.

Among the measures I supported to strengthen the United States and its allies were military appropriations for our Armed Forces; development of missiles, rockets, and other new weapons for our arsenals; research in the development of satellites and space explorations; expansion of warning systems against possible enemy attacks. Then there were a number of peaceful measures, such as the mutual-security program, to provide military, economic, and technical assistance to our allies; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, to improve trade relations; Public Law 480, to sell, at reduced prices, some of our surplus food commodities to underdeveloped and undernourished nations abroad, to help remove the breeding grounds for communism in those areas.

Although these programs are very costly, we need all the friends and allies we can get, and they must be strengthened to stand with us in the common struggle against international communism. Let us remember that the struggle between East and West centers around these countries in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America. Russia uses fear and threats against them; she seeks to subvert them through propaganda in the effort to gain control over them and eventually domination over the whole world. The subjugation of any nation makes us weaker, while strengthening the free nations makes us stronger.

Our intelligence system has failed us in several instances. We were surprised by the Iraq coup and the Nixon "spitnik" in South America. Because of my dissatisfaction with our intelligence agency, I introduced several measures on foreign affairs, including a resolution to designate a committee to make a study of our methods of gathering intelligence affecting our national security and a resolution requesting our delegate to the United Nations to convene the Arab States and Israel to a peace conference. In the next Congress I shall continue all efforts toward a realistic foreign policy and genuine peace in the world.

THE RECESSION OF 1958

The economic recession of 1958 was unquestionably one of the major problems confronting Congress. The economy of the country suddenly took a sharp turn downward. Unemployment reached 5½ million. Unemployment compensation was being used up at a rapid pace. Small-business people were being pushed against the wall and bankruptcies were growing at an alarming rate. For a while it looked as if we were heading into a severe depression as in the 1930's.

Despite all efforts to get the Eisenhower administration to take bold action to end the recession, it showed lack of vision and preferred to sit back and wait. It was the Democratic Congress which responded to the urgent call of the people by the adoption of legislation to combat the recession. While I was glad to support all of these measures, it was my view that more should be done. The fact is, as I utter these words at the end of August, there are still over 5 million unemployed and many sections of the country have been declared as economically depressed areas.

To combat the recession, I supported and also proposed several measures designed to stimulate business, help the unemployed, and restore consumer confidence. One of the first measures to aid the economy was passage of an emergency housing bill authorizing almost $2 billion in loan funds for the construction of 200,000 houses and to provide 600,000 jobs in the housing industry. Next was the extension of unemployment insurance programs for those who had exhausted their jobless pay; in New York State an additional 13 weeks of compensation were added. Other antirecession steps included acceleration of the Federal highway construction program, military construction program, tax relief for small business and lower interest rates on loans, and others.

I supported the marketing facilities bill which would in my opinion reduce the distribution cost and consequently the cost to the consumer. While farmers are receiving less and less of the consumer dollar, the price to the housewife has been increasing. The high cost must be reduced.

I supported the community facilities bill for local public works program, such as improve streets, parks, public transportation, hospitals, health centers, libraries, water and sewage systems, and so forth. This would create many jobs and improve neighborhoods, but unfortunately it was defeated. I shall work for its enactment next year. I also supported the farm price-support bill to help the farmers—which helps the economy as a whole—and the rivers and harbors bill. Both of these are important for the economy of the country but the President vetoed both bills. I strongly criticized the administration and its supporters in Congress in recent years. They not only oppose every effort to safeguard the interests of the working people, but are doing everything possible to undermine organized labor and to destroy the unions. When the Kennedy-Ives bill, a major labor reform bill designed to crack down on racketeering as revealed by the McClellan committee, came up in Congress, it was defeated by the antilabor forces.

In my own way, I sought to help the wage earners. I spoke up against the fake right-to-work laws which are intended to undermine the security of the working people. I supported the bill for full disclosure and accounting of funds invested by unions or management in pensions or welfare plans, the bill to eliminate racketeering in unions which constitute a threat to organized labor in the United States, and the $280 million relief measure to aid depressed areas suffering from large unemployment.

In addition, I sponsored several labor bills such as: to increase the minimum hourly wage from $1 to $1.25; to extend minimum wage coverage to hotel workers and others who are earning substandard wages; to prohibit discrimination against workers because of age in employment by Government contractors; to provide additional State unemployment compensation benefits.

SOCIAL SECURITY

No group in America is more entitled to special consideration than our elderly citizens who are retired and no longer able to work. After a lifetime of service, they deserve economic security in their declining years. Congress voted to increase their monthly benefits by 7 percent to help the 11,800,000 Americans on social security to meet in part the rising cost of living. Minimum benefits will increase from $30 to $33 per month, while the maximum for husband and wife will go up from $200 to $214. This is a very modest increase, considering the skyrocketing prices of food and other essentials.

I had introduced several bills to liberalize the social-security system, most important of which was a bill to reduce the retirement age to 60 for men and 55 for women at full benefits. Another of my bills sought to provide medical and nursing care for persons eligible to social-security benefits. The mounting cost of medical care for the elderly is a serious problem. I personally appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee in June 1958 to plead for my bill, but no action was taken on it. Congress cannot ignore this problem too long. I shall continue my fight for medical care for older persons until it is achieved. Simple justice requires service workers to be covered in social security to the full extent of their earning. I introduced legislation to include tips as wages for purposes of social security inasmuch as tips are included for income-tax purposes. I am confident that after the internal revenue and social-security department confer, this area will be covered to correct this injustice.

HOUSING

The need for adequate housing and slum clearance in the large urban areas, such as in my district, still remains a pressing problem. Earlier this year Congress passed an emergency housing bill authorizing about $2 billion in loan funds for the construction of 200,000 houses. While I was glad to support this measure, it was no solution to the housing shortage or slum clearance. This was primarily a measure to help private industry through loans.

What is needed is a large-scale public housing program for the construction of housing projects in the large cities where slums and crowded conditions are intolerable. A $2 billion housing bill had passed the Senate, but became bogged down in the House. It was subsequently reduced to a $950 million program, but this, too, was defeated. This bill was to provide housing projects for elderly people, college housing for students, insurance on home mortgages, redevelopment of urban areas, and the clearance of slums.

To alleviate conditions, I had introduced two bills dealing with housing. One provided for relocation payments to families or business firms displaced by low-rent housing projects. The other provided for an exemption of all the income of a minor in a family for admittance or continued occupancy of low-rent housing. The latter aimed to bring about balanced communities and prevent the development of economically poor ghettoes.

SMALL BUSINESS

The 85th Congress passed 3 major measures to help small business. The most important of these provides tax relief for small business estimated at about $260 million a year in the following ways: faster tax writeoffs on new equipment in the first year after purchase; extend from 2 to 3 years for applying a loss against previous income to gain a tax refund; extend to 10 years payments on estate taxes in closely held small businesses to prevent forced liquidation or merger to meet tax obligations; increase from $60,000 to $100,000 the minimum credit against income for tax purposes.

The other measures established the Small Business Administration as a permanent Federal agency, instead of temporary, raised the ceiling on loans, and reduced the interest rates from 6 to 5½ percent. This agency was authorized to set up a $250 million fund to furnish long-term equity capital to small business. I believe these measures should prove to be of great assistance to small business in the country, and for this reason I supported them. The latter measure is quite similar to a bill I introduced last January to create a Small Business Capital Bank System to provide equity and long-term loan capital to small business on reasonable terms.

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

The national school-lunch program is a very important phase of our national life of direct benefit to the younger generation. This program dates from the depression period of the 1930's, but in 1946 it became a permanent program having two major objectives: as an outlet for agricultural commodities, and to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children by providing them with a well-balanced lunch at school to fill their daily nutritional requirements.

In recent years the administration has sought to decrease the amount of surplus foods available for donation to schools, and also to reduce the funds for this program. This year, for example, the administration recommended no increase in this budget which would have made the school-lunch program most inadequate in view of the growing school population. Here is one way in which the people in the large cities derive a specific benefit, and it was going to be reduced to practical purposes.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I fought for a larger school lunch and feel that I was instrumental in obtaining additional funds for this program. I urged that it be increased by $55 million in order to insure an adequate food supply for the children. The result was that Congress voted to increase this program from $100 million to $145 million. Thus, more children will benefit from the school-lunch program during the coming year.

CIVIL RIGHTS

It is my view that the United States must take the lead in practicing tolera-

tion toward racial and religious groups and to eliminate discrimination against people on the grounds of race, creed, color, or national origin. We must live up to the civil rights and civil liberties as enunciated in the United States Constitution. For this reason, I was pleased that Congress for the first time in 82 years passed the Civil Rights Act of 1957. It is not an all-embracing law designed to eliminate discrimination and safeguard minority rights. It is limited merely to the protection of the right to vote, it provides for a Civil Rights Commission to investigate violations, and it sets up a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice. I felt privileged to participate in these historic debates. This measure may be regarded as a starting point for civil-rights legislation.

Additional legal powers and remedies are required to guarantee the equal protection of the laws to every American and effective enforcement of these laws. Witness all the obstructions, the delays, and the tactics to undermine the integration in the schools in Little Rock and other southern communities which is contrary to the judicial decree of the United States Supreme Court. This is causing untold harm to the United States all over the world.

EDUCATION

The Russian sputnik and Russian advances in science have pointed up our own crisis in education, the lack of sufficient educational facilities and opportunities for our youth. Our national security was threatened by the inadequacy of our educational system, especially in science. We do not have enough classrooms or enough teachers. We did not provide enough help or incentive to deserving students seeking a higher education. Education has become most expensive and it is increasingly difficult for a family of limited means to provide their children with a higher education. This constitutes a tremendous waste of human resources.

When the national defense education bill to provide loans and scholarships to needy students came up in Congress, I was among the first to support it. I was terribly disappointed when the scholarship program was omitted from the bill; nevertheless, I voted for it since it would still be a help to students requiring loans and in other ways. It is urgent that the next Congress enact a scholarship program, and I work toward that goal. We must give our young generation the best education possible.

IMMIGRATION

Throughout my first term in Congress I have been interested in efforts to liberalize the immigration laws and to eliminate the discriminatory national origins concept. The United States must live up to its tradition as a haven of refuge for the oppressed and as a citadel of freedom. One of the first bills I introduced shortly after coming to Congress in January 1957 was a bill to revise and rewrite the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act eliminating the national origins quota system and other discriminatory features of our immigration and naturalization laws. I also introduced a bill to facilitate the entry into the United States of adopted children and other relatives of American citizens.

The 85th Congress, however, passed two important immigration measures. One was to grant permanent status to some 32,000 Hungarian refugees who entered the United States after the Hungarian uprising in 1956. The other was a bill to permit the unification of families and utilization of unused visas left over from the Refugee Relief Act. Both of these were worthwhile measures and I was pleased to vote for them. I shall continue to strive for greater liberalization of our immigration laws.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Veterans and their survivors have been benefited in a number of ways through legislation adopted by the 85th Congress. Among the more important measures, all of which I supported, were the following: to increase the compensation for service-connected disabilities for all veterans and additional allowances for dependents; extension of the GI-loan bill for 2 years until 1960, but interest rates were increased to 4¾ percent; an increase in the burial allowance for deceased veterans from $150 to $250; total disability national service life insurance for veterans paying double the present benefits.

There were attempts on the part of the administration to make arbitrary cuts in essential veterans' services, especially hospital services. I strongly opposed such cuts either in services or in benefits to veterans and will continue to do so. The veterans of this country have made great sacrifices for the Nation and they deserve our fullest recognition.

POSTAL AND GOVERNMENT WORKERS

During my first year in Congress I served on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee where I had the opportunity to familiarize with the problems of the postal workers and Government employees. I am proud of our postal workers and their dedicated service. They had not received a pay increase in the last 3 years, and with the cost of living rising steadily I felt they were entitled to a raise. In fact, one of the first bills I introduced last January when the 1958 session convened was legislation to increase basic postal salaries by $546 annually. I voted for the 10 percent pay increase for postal and Federal employees, including the retroactive payments going back to January, which Congress enacted in June.

Similarly, I supported the measure to grant a 10 percent increase in annuities to retired Federal employees. Back in March 1957 I had introduced a bill, H. R. 5754, to increase annuities to civil service retirees under a graduated system of from 10 to 30 percent. Some of the features of my bill were subsequently enacted.

In the field of Federal employee legislation I look for early enactment, perhaps in 1959, of health and life insurance for Government workers at a low cost which would provide protection against long and costly illnesses. Other legislative objectives in this field are official recognition of Federal employee unions, crediting unused sick leave for greater annuity benefits upon retirement, an equitable system for settlement of employee grievances, correction of postal pay classification inequities, and others.

EQUALITY FOR PUERTO RICANS

An important segment of the population of my district is made up of Puerto Ricans, who are striving to attain equality as American citizens. I am happy to assist them in this effort. They are entitled to equal opportunity to advance by reason of ability, without regard to race, color, religion, or sex. These people are religious, they are friendly and hospitable. Their sons have fought to defend American democracy and our way of life. They have earned their rights to citizenship and equality.

Like all newcomers to our shores, they have encountered language difficulties and a lack of economic opportunities which create certain problems for them. Yet they are proving to be a valuable asset to our economy in several industries. Gradually these problems are being solved as the Puerto Ricans learn the English language and advance in education, in business, and in politics. Although Spanish is spoken in almost all Puerto Rican homes in New York, about 50 percent of these are already reported to be bilingual and that proportion is bound to increase in the years to come. In my congressional district we have 1 Puerto Rican local district leader, a candidate for the State assembly, and 2 judges.

On August 11 one of the great television channels in New York initiated a program to aid the Spanish-speaking people learn English. This program aims not only to teach the Puerto Ricans English, but also a greater sense of participation in community affairs. As such, I feel that this program will prove to be an effective instrument of education and a way to equality for Puerto Ricans in New York.

OTHER ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

There have been a number of other issues and problems on which I expressed my view as a Member of Congress, the more important of these being the following:

I introduced a bill for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Israel. On that occasion I stated that Israel was the only stable and forward-looking country in the Middle East, while the Arabs are keeping the area in constant turmoil and are playing into the hands of the Communists.

Recent events prove that I was correct.

Another bill I introduced sought to prohibit the charging of a fee to view television programs in the home. There is a movement afoot to institute pay television, which I strenuously oppose because I believe it is not in the best interests of the public and it will affect primarily the low-income families who will not be able to afford to pay for such programs. It also constitutes a certain danger to our economy.

After the 1957 session I was privileged to visit Italy, examine their industrial plants and met with the Italian businessmen and public officials. I enjoyed this experience.

Prior to the parliamentary elections in Italy in the spring of 1958, I called on the people of Italy to vote for those parties which stand for democracy and for cooperation with the West. I was glad that these parties were victorious in the elections and that one of the first tasks of Italy's new Prime Minister, Amintore Fanfani, was to come to Washington for consultations with our Government to establish better relations.

I protested against Communist inhumanities in Hungary, Poland, and other Eastern European countries where the people are suffering under the Kremlin's domination and expressed the hope they would soon witness the liberation of their countries.

I introduced the following additional bills: a resolution calling for the unification of Ireland; a resolution to declare March 9 of each year as Amerigo Vespucci Day in honor of the Italian navigator after whom the continent of America was named; a bill to establish recognition and observance by the Post Office Department of State holidays.

Among bills which I supported were: Admission of Alaska as the 49th State; Federal Aviation Act for airport development; extension for 3 years of the special school-milk program to cost $75 million annually; a program to help train public-health specialists and technicians; extension for 3 years of the hospital-construction program; authorization of $294 million for medical research in mental health, cancer, heart, allergy, and arthritis; control and elimination of water pollution, and many other worthwhile measures.

In addition, my offices in Washington and New York performed many personal services for hundreds of people who contacted me or my staff in person or in writing on various problems. This is a chapter of service in itself, but since it concerns problems of a very personal nature I shall only say that I am ready at all times to be helpful in every way possible to the people of my district. My staff and I will make every effort to carefully consider any problem submitted by residents of the 18th Congressional District. I take this opportunity to thank my Washington staff, namely, Mrs. Coutsonikas and Miss Gobbi. My work could not be done without their invaluable help. I thank my New York assistants, Mark Lane, Max Feigin, Modesto Munoz, and Michael Lazazzara. I feel confident that my constituents are receiving effective service while I am in Washington.

It is my hope to continue to serve you in the United States Congress. It is my obligation to know my community, to understand its problems, and to be dedicated to their solution. This makes it possible for me to serve in the best interests of my people.

This is the account of my stewardship in office which I present to my constituents. I know they will read it carefully and judge it on its entirety. Those who wish to write to me, either on a personal matter or to comment on this report, please address your letter to: Congressman ALFRED E. SANTANGELO, New House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C., or 1484 First Avenue, New York City.

Statements on the United States Middle East Policy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in recent weeks the crisis in the Middle East has focused national attention on that area more than ever before. It is natural that in a crisis we concentrate on the immediate area concerned. But I have frequently had occasion to point out that in the conduct of foreign relations a careful, continuing reexamination of policy is essential, and that spasmodic attention to serious problems only after the crisis is upon us is not only shortsighted but can lead to great catastrophe.

In trying to practice what I have preached, I have myself on frequent occasions in the last 2 years spoken out publicly on and off the Senate floor about our Middle East policy. Naturally I have been critical in many things I have had to say, because I deeply feel that our Middle East policy has more often than not been no policy at all. However, I have tried to temper criticism with constructive proposals some of which, I am glad to say, have been adopted or at least espoused by the President and the State Department in recent days.

Simply as a matter of historical interest and as a means of organizing the continuity of my own analysis of our Middle East policy, I have assembled excerpts from statements I have made on this issue since the beginning of 1956. I am sure that some other members of the Foreign Relations Committee could compile a similar presentation. I earnestly hope that they will do so. I think it is good for the public to know that the Congress has attempted to participate—with whatever degree of success—in the formulation of constructive policies in the Middle East.

I ask unanimous consent that the excerpts be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCERPTS FROM STATEMENTS BY HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ON UNITED STATES MIDDLE EAST POLICY (1956–58)

FEBRUARY 16, 1956: SENATE STATEMENT—UNITED STATES POLICY VACUUM

I charge on the floor of the Senate that our Nation has exemplified no consistent foreign policy in the Middle East * * * because we have been playing the policy of expediency when we should be principled. Ultimately such a course will lead to war.

Our desire should be to bring peace to the Middle East. Our desire should be to bring stability to the Middle East. No one will profit from the struggle in the Middle East except the Soviet Union. * * * I might say now for the RECORD that this is a very poor way of solving the problem—first by one country's getting arms and then another country's getting arms. But apparently we have no policy in the Middle East. I am afraid that now Pandora's box has probably been opened throughout the Middle East.

FEBRUARY 17, 1956: SENATE STATEMENT—NEED FOR CONSISTENT MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Our Government is not going to be respected, nor is its word going to be honored, unless we have a consistent, well-developed, clearly ascertainable and understandable policy in the Middle East.

FEBRUARY 17, 1956: NEWS RELEASE—CALL FOR INQUIRY INTO UNITED STATES MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Senator HUMPHREY today asked the Senate to take a careful look at the administration's policies in the tension-ridden Middle East.

FEBRUARY 21, 1956: SENATE STATEMENT—VACILLATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Our Near East policy has changed several times within the past few years. We must know what it is and whether we have really developed a carefully planned policy which will lead to peace, economic development, and democratic strength in the Near East.

APRIL 14, 1956: NEWSLETTER—UNITED STATES MUST ASSERT ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

The moment when Russians are turning toward economic expansionism is hardly the time for our foreign economic policies to contract. With half the world's industrial production, we alone are in a position to render really substantial assistance to underdeveloped parts of the free world.

MAY 12, 1956: AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY—MIDEAST POLICY POINTS

1. We must embrace that spirit of nationalism that grips the underdeveloped and underprivileged nations * * * we must remind these people that * * * we have never lost our goals of self-determination, freedom, and independence.

2. We must respect the so-called neutrality of new-born nations for what it is—a frank assertion that they do not want to become appendages to Soviet imperialism or western collective security.

3. We should engage in greater use of our capital through international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and other international financial development groups. Above all, our foreign economic policy should be reviewed in the perspective of our long-term economic relations as part of a viable, integrated, free-world economy rather than in the harsh terminology of "handouts for foreigners."

4. We should step up our technical assistance program, and add to it by working through the United Nations and offering to expand U. N. technical assistance. Our Government has consistently dragged its feet on the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development known as SUNFED, despite the fact that a majority of our friends in the United Nations have long begged us to support it. The administration still refuses to budge.

5. Let us use our blessings of food and fiber. We can proceed through the United Nations offering vast quantities of produce to be placed under the general direction of the U. N. Food and Fibre Reserve. Here we can seize the initiative. In the absence of administration action, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has scheduled hearings on a resolution of mine which would promote the development of a World Food and Fiber Reserve.

6. We should devote new emphasis to the United Nations agencies whose progress represents America's compassion and generosity on a world scale. These groups include the World Health Organization, Children's Emergency Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the International Labor Organization.

7. Let us again and again challenge the Soviet Union to fulfill the requirements of the United Nations Charter, asking her to join with us, not only in a program of disarmament, but in a program of economic rehabilitation under the guidance and direction of the United Nations.

MAY 19, 1956: NEWSLETTER—FOREIGN AID CRUCIAL

It becomes ever more evident that the direction of our foreign and domestic economic policy will perhaps be decisive in the worldwide competition with communism.

OCTOBER 30, 1956: LIONS CLUB ADDRESS, ST. PETER, MINN.—POLICY OF EQUIVOCATION

In the Middle East, a vacillating policy has alternately exasperated the young democracy of Israel and won us increasing enmity among the Arab Nations as well. By her arms agreements with Egypt and Afghanistan the Soviet Union has obtained footholds in the Middle East which have been Kremlin objectives for generations.

NOVEMBER 17, 1956: AT WISCONSIN STATE CIO CONVENTION—URGING PERMANENT U. N. FORCE

The Middle East has been a tinderbox for years—a powderbox. In the Middle East, we have not had a policy. The United Nations has sent forces into the Middle East. It is our job to see that these forces remain there and that they are strong enough to do the job. I do not think that 6,000 United Nations forces in the Middle East are adequate. I think that we ought to be willing * * * to see that adequate United Nations forces are placed in that powderbox to prevent it from exploding right in our faces.

DECEMBER 20, 1956: ADDRESS BEFORE THE OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB—ARAB NATIONALISM

One of the basic facts of our time is the spirit of nationalism which dominates the thinking of most of the underdeveloped areas of the world. We are all familiar with the manifestations of this force, the antiwesternism throughout much of Asia and Africa and the irresponsible fashion in which the Soviet Union has tried to take advantage of this feeling. * * *

It is both useless and wrong to oppose nationalism, useless because any such opposition would be foredoomed to failure. Of course, self-determination of national groups has been a keystone of American policy since the days of Woodrow Wilson. * * * One reason we need the U. N. is to provide a constructive focus for this tremendous force of nationalism. What the Middle East needs desperately is economic development. The U. N. does not control nationalism, but it does provide a framework in which nationalism can find its proper and responsible place in a world society which is becoming increasingly interdependent. The problems we now face in Eastern Europe and the Middle East have little in common, but it can be said, I think, that the roots of the problems in both instances are nationalist in origin. I applaud the recently repeated statements by the President that * * * problems * * * in Eastern Europe and the Middle East must be dealt with by the U. N. The U. N. has an important role to play. It is dangerous for either the United States or the Soviet Union to try to be the dominant power in the Middle East; this is an area readymade for the kind of international ministrations that the U. N. is peculiarly equipped to undertake.

It might be useful to consider establishing under United Nations auspices a Middle East Development Authority. Most of the economic as well as other problems of the area are international in their scope. Most of them also require outside assistance, either in the form of capital, of technical aid, or of good offices. Why not, then, have an international agency to deal with them? The kind of Middle East Development Authority that I have in mind would have, on its board of directors, representatives of all the states of the area as well as representatives of the states furnishing capital and technical assistance.

DECEMBER 29, 1956: NEWSLETTER—INCREASED SOVIET INROADS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The increasing competition with the Soviet in the have-not areas from the Middle East to the Far East indicates a need for a new and broader program to help people of these areas help themselves.

JANUARY 11, 1957: NEWSLETTER—EISENHOWER DOCTRINE

What he (the President) is saying in effect is that he should have said what he did in the first place—that the United States would not assert its own power unilaterally in the Middle East. Much of the concern in Congress is centered on the fact that the Eisenhower proposal is directed solely against the Soviet Union in terms of military aggression. There is not a very clear view of what it would do in terms of offsetting Soviet political penetration and infiltration.

FEBRUARY 8, 1957: NEWSLETTER—EISENHOWER DOCTRINE

Nowhere in the proposed resolution was there any concrete proposal concerning the most urgent problems of the Middle East—the Soviet arms traffic, the control of the Suez, the open threats of the Arabs to overwhelm Israel, the danger of subversion and the emergence of pro-Soviet, if not necessarily Soviet controlled, Arab dictators.

By month's end I hope that the President will be presented with a more realistic resolution which does indeed put the Congress firmly on record that Soviet expansion into the Middle East of any kind will be resisted, but also will address itself to the hard, specific problems of the Middle East and will call for cooperation with the United Nations.

FEBRUARY 11, 1957: SENATE STATEMENT—NEW DIRECTIONS FOR UNITED STATES POLICY

We must do what we can as a nation to strengthen the military forces of the U. N. in the Middle East.

We should initiate proposals to end the arms race in the Middle East.

We should consider proposing a pilot project, an open-skies aerial and ground inspection system.

We should recognize the critical importance of reestablishing the principle of free navigation on the international waterways.

We should propose the establishment of a United Nations Good Offices Commission, whose purpose would be to reduce tensions in the Middle East.

We must help break the stalemates of inertia and blockade by promoting dynamic projects to help raise living standards, strengthen economies, and encourage orderly social progress in the Middle East.

MAY 3, 1957: NEWSLETTER—MILITARY FORCE OF LIMITED IMPORTANCE

Our military forces and those of our allies are only the shield which can permit us to go to work in a constructive way to help build a stable and durable relationship among the peoples of this tense and critical area.

MAY 17, 1957: NEWSLETTER—UNILATERAL ACTION

I thing we should not move unilaterally * * * in the Middle East any more than we have to. In many cases, our national objectives can best be accomplished through the United Nations, or in joint efforts with the European states such as Italy or West Germany, or with some of the states of the Middle East.

MAY 17, 1957: NEWSLETTER—CONSTRUCTIVE NATIONALISM

Certainly the challenge of economic development would focus the energies of the Egyptian people on constructive undertakings. A new approach is needed—perhaps in the form of a regional development agency under the United Nations.

MAY 24, 1957: NEWSLETTER—RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT

The fact is that water is at least as important as oil in the Middle East if not more so. The Nile, the Jordan, and the Tigris-Euphrates are all international rivers, and if maximum use is to be made of their waters, it must be done under some kind of international arrangement. A new approach is needed—perhaps in the form of a regional development agency under the United Nations but operating independently through a representative board of directors.

JUNE 8, 1957: ADDRESS—FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE IN MINNEAPOLIS—40 MILLION PEOPLE

The foreign policy of the United States has failed to keep pace with our obligations and the responsibilities of the Middle East. Without further delay, the United States must formulate and implement a policy which comprehends the dimensions of our role in the Middle East and which responds realistically to the needs and aspirations of the peoples of the region. We have conceived of the security of our interest in the Middle East in terms of military pacts, arms agreements, and advance bases when it depends, in fact, off our ability to win the support and friendship of the region's 40 million people. The United States, in other words must now bolster the Eisenhower doctrine by a policy which comprehends and attacks the real causes of the social and political turmoil which threatens to destroy free world interests in the Middle East.

The idea of creating a Middle East Development Agency, composed of all the states in the region and other states contributing to its capital, has much to commend it. Such an institution could be a decisive new element in the Middle Eastern situation and a catalytic agent which might precipitate solutions for many of the most vexing problems of the region.

Such a development agency could undertake projects itself, lend money to either private or public agencies, and participate in equity financing. It could manage projects * * * it could carry on long-term technical assistance.

It would divert the attention of the Arab leaders from military adventures to internal economic development. Turning Arab energies into constructive channels would eventually lead to institutional and social changes, such as the growth of a middle class, which would have a beneficial and stabilizing influence.

It would provide a means of channeling Arab oil revenues into productive uses which would benefit the entire area. * * *

It could work out a solution to the whole Palestine-Arab refugee problem. The only long-term solution for the refugees is basic economic development. * * *

It could encourage international acceptance of the Jordan River plan and similar developments involving more than one state. * * *

It could give technical assistance and supervised farm credit to farmers settling on new lands coming into production. * * *

Most important, perhaps, such an agency would encourage a regional approach to the problems of Middle East development. Isolated projects here and there * * * obviously offer no real answer to the needs of the region.

It is time that the nations involved (in the Arab-Israeli conflict) come to terms * * * nor can the United States afford to temporize further with the problem of Arab refugees.

We should improve the signal of the Voice of America.

We need more conferences on a regional level by American foreign service personnel in the Middle East.

We must increase the ordinary student exchange between the United States and the Middle East.

We should do more to encourage the operation of voluntary agencies such as CARE.

American food and fiber are vital to the very existence of thousands of undernourished people in the Middle East.

I have already mentioned that something tremendously important is happening to two-thirds of mankind living on three underdeveloped continents. Today the whole underdeveloped world is seething with what Arnold Toynbee has called a revolution of rising expectations. * * * the World Health Organization, the United Nations Technical Assistance Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Children's Fund, UNESCO, the International Labor Organization. * * * It is to these agencies which the people on three continents look to satisfy their high hopes for progress. Through these various agencies, the United Nations is a living demonstration of another great truth about the world today—the truth that a multilateral approach to help underprivileged peoples to help themselves is a more efficient and satisfactory approach than many of the bilateral methods of medical, technical, and economic assistance which we have also used.

Not only should we utilize the specialized agencies which already exist under the United Nations structure, but we should press for the formation of new United Nations agencies * * * two of these agencies which I have recently proposed (are) a Middle East Good Offices Commission, and a Middle East Development Authority. * * * Others (are) * * * SUNFED, the Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development * * * a new International Waterways Commission.

JUNE 3, 1957: SPEECH—FOOD FOR FREEDOM

Lack of adequate food is the underlying factor of many of the economic and political problems bringing trouble to this area of the world. Food is the common denominator of international life. American food and fiber is vital to the very existence of millions of undernourished people.

JUNE 6, 1957: NEWSLETTER—AFTER VISITING LEBANON

Here (Lebanon) seemed to be the brightest hope of the Arab world—a western-oriented nation of Christians and Moslems with a friendly government in power. But even in Beirut, we were warned of impending troubles that have subsequently happened—political riots spurred on by outside influences.

JUNE 8, 1957: NEWSLETTER—EMPHASIS ON THE PEOPLE

We need more of a human people-to-people approach to our international relations rather than just dependence on military might and security pacts.

JUNE 17, 1957: NEWS RELEASE—FOOD AND FIBER

I am convinced that our Government policy has been far too shortsighted about how powerful a factor sharing our abundance can be in our foreign relations.

JULY 1, 1957: REPORT ON THE MIDDLE EAST SUBMITTED TO SENATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Our policy has concerned itself too much with kings and oil, too little with people and water. No country in the Middle East * * * has the experience or the skills * * * to stave off communism by pushing development on a scale commensurate with the need.

The imperatives of an effective American policy—

1. To attack on a regional basis the fundamental causes of economic instability which lie on the deprivation of the masses and their rebellion against poverty;

2. To remove the causes of political instability which lie both in the existence of 900,000 refugees whose hopelessness makes them readily susceptible to agitation, and in the lack of peace between the Arab States and Israel.

We should consider the idea of creating a Middle East Development Agency.

American policy should maintain a constant and unrelenting leadership for the state of this region to resolve this conflict (Arab-Israeli) once and for all.

The only possible solution—the provision for the vast majority (of refugees) with permanent homes and tolerable livelihoods in the Arab States.

We need more regionalism in the operation of our Foreign Service.

Take a keen interest in the American businessman abroad. * * * In the particular countries I visited, American business enjoys a deservedly good reputation.

A center of Arabic studies * * * supported by American funds * * * (has) frequently been proposed.

Improve the signal of the Voice of America.

USIA should concentrate more on libraries and visual education.

We ought to concentrate on developing a new generation of friendly leadership in the Middle East.

There is an obvious need for stepping up our point 4 program in the Middle East, particularly as it relates to agriculture.

If American foreign policy, not only in the Middle East, but elsewhere is to be of maximum effectiveness, a drastic revision is required in the prevailing concept regarding disposal of our food and fiber in the world.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1957: ADDRESS BEFORE LOS ANGELES WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL—FOUR PROPOSALS

Let me suggest four recommendations toward easing the explosive tensions of the Middle East.

1. Leadership in the United Nations toward an outright ban on arms shipments into the Middle East.

2. Creation of a U. N. Good Offices Commission * * * with a mandate to seek both territorial and political settlements. * * *

3. Making permanent and expanded U. N. security force for the Middle East and other trouble zones that might develop.

4. Creation of a Middle East Development Agency * * * as a catalytic agent which might precipitate solutions for many of the most vexing problems of the region by encouraging a regional approach to developmental projects.

OCTOBER 23, 1957: ADDRESS BEFORE AMERICAN BAKERS ASSOCIATION—UNITED STATES-MIDDLE EAST POLICY RUDDERLESS

Within a few short months we have had evidence of gradual estrangement from the United States of hitherto friendly Arab nations—Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia. Instead of supplying affirmative, constructive leadership, the administration has drifted and hesitated. The only possibility of rescuing American Middle East policy is to face up to the challenges of that area in a variety of specific ways.

1. We should strengthen the United Nations Emergency Force.

2. We should initiate proposals to end the arms race in the Middle East.

3. We should consider proposing * * * an open skies aerial and ground inspection system.

4. We should realize the critical importance of reestablishing the principle of free navigation on international waterways.

5. We should propose the establishment of a United Nations Good Offices Commission.

6. We should help break the stalemate of inertia and blockade by promoting dynamic projects to help raise living standards, strengthen economies, and encourage orderly social progress in the Middle East.

OCTOBER 31, 1957: ADDRESS BEFORE INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT, AFL-CIO—PEACE: OUR MOST URGENT BUSINESS

The crisis of the Middle East is a matter of the gravest urgency. * * * But it is well to remember that the Middle East is only the latest episode in the progressive deterioration of our position in the world. * * * The recent coup in Syria has given the Kremlin a military and strategic foothold in the Mediterranean. The Soviet Union is now in a favorable position to infiltrate its way into control of the Middle East.

First, we should join with the spirit of independent nationalism that grips the underdeveloped and underprivileged countries.

Second, we should respect the neutrality of newborn nations.

Third, we must make greater use of our economic strength to help other free nations develop themselves. * * * We should encourage the use of international machinery for economic development, not only the World Bank, but machinery of the U. N. such as SUNFED. * * * We must not use our economic-development funds to subvert the independence of other free nations by attaching military or political conditions humiliating to them.

Fourth, we should step up our own point 4 program * * * at the same time that we continue to work through the U. N. and help expand U. N. technical assistance.

Fifth, we should more actively, constructively, and imaginatively use our blessings of food and fiber as a powerful force for freedom. * * * We can use our abundant stocks of food and fibers not only to relieve acute emergency shortages elsewhere in the world, but also to help the economic-development programs where they are urgently needed.

A great crisis faces us today—the crisis of the Middle East. The situation is so acute, the danger so immediate that a broad program of international action is imperative. In this the United States should take the lead to initiate action through the United Nations.

We should initiate proposals in the United Nations to place the U. N. police force on a continuing basis.

We should seek the establishment by the United Nations General Assembly of a Special Commission on Arms Traffic.

We should propose the establishment of a United Nations Good Offices Commission, which purpose would be to reduce tensions in the Middle East.

We should take the initiative in the United Nations in proposing a Middle East Development Authority as an administering agency for the mutual pooling of technical and capital aids in the area. A Middle East Development Agency could demonstrate to the Arab leaders that they have more to gain by internal and cooperative development than from military adventures.

NOVEMBER 14, 1957: ADDRESS AT MACALESTER COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.—MIDEAST STILL THREATENING

The situation in the Middle East still poses the greatest threat of any outbreak of actual war * * * the urgent need to preserve the peace, the pressure for change, for social advance, for an end to poverty and ignorance will not wait for that region to mobilize and exploit its resources on its own.

FEBRUARY 14, 1958: ADDRESS BEFORE MIDDLE EAST INSTITUTE—MILITARY PACTS REEXAMINED

In our preoccupation with the least likely contingency—overt Soviet military aggression—we have tended to throw up our hands over the problems of subversion. * * * Most middle easterners feel that we have tried to force their countries to stand up and be counted, to be allied with us in premature—if not simply paper—alliances. Why is it that we cannot understand that the mood of nationalism in the Middle East today makes any political leader recoil from any relationship with a more powerful Western nation which smacks of subordination or even implies political inferiority. * * * Our Government has never assumed the full responsibility which the United States must assume if the countries of the Middle East are to remain free and independent. And I know it takes a good deal more economic and technical assistance in the Middle East than we have given to date. * * * In the Middle East * * * where 90 percent of the

people are living not on a subsistence but below a subsistence diet, where disease is rampant * * * to pour our military equipment into that kind of a situation is, to me, the height of madness. Our military policy is sterile because it is not accompanied by measures designed to cope with the underlying economic and political problems of the area.

JUNE 26, 1958: SENATE ADDRESS—WE SHOULD ACT IN CONCERT

I repeat that unilateral action on our part, outside the confines of the United Nations would be reckless at this time * * * we should support, in the United Nations, and not only support, but advance the establishment of a permanent U. N. police force.

JULY 14, 1958: SENATE ADDRESS—STERILITY OF UNITED STATES MIDDLE EAST POLICY

One after another of the so-called bastions of western strength in the Middle East have come tumbling down. Our policy in the Middle East has supposedly been based on the Baghdad Pact and the Eisenhower doctrine. But apparently both of them have failed utterly in Iraq. The truth is, as I said almost 2 years ago, we have not any ascertainable or discernible policy in the Middle East. We have overemphasized military pacts to the neglect of popular strength.

In the 20th century aggression may take the form of political infiltration and carefully planned conspiracies having in mind the objectives of overthrowing a government * * * and taking control. But despite our knowledge of the fact that aggression needs to be redefined, we have failed to devise instruments to control this new kind of aggression.

Mr. President, I have said a number of times that our foreign policy has been too completely concerned about kings and oil, and too little concerned about people and water in the Middle East.

There is a revolution at work, not only in the Middle East but throughout the world. I am afraid that we have not been able to identify ourselves too well with that revolution.

The Middle East has been termed the cradle of civilization. It could well become the graveyard of contemporary civilization * * * unless policies of the wisest type are pursued.

The solutions to the problems of the Middle East are not military. Instead, the answer is to be found in policies which reach the basic needs of the area. The United States must learn that it cannot control events * * * by threatening massive retaliation.

JULY 16, 1958: SENATE STATEMENT—THE MARINES IN LEBANON

Out of loyalty and patriotic duty I support the United States, even though I believe the decision to send forces to Lebanon was unwise and filled with dangers. I repeat that we could make no greater mistake than to have the United States alone become the policeman of the world.

JULY 24, 1958: SENATE STATEMENT—USE U. N. MACHINERY

The United Nations provides the environment and the machinery conducive to fruitful negotiations. The United Nations offers an opportunity for quiet, secret talks as well as public platform appearances * * * invaluable opportunity at the United Nations for direct person-to-person negotiations which might not otherwise take place. I earnestly hope that * * * Middle Eastern leaders will come to New York during this session.

AUGUST 5, 1958: SENATE FLOOR STATEMENT—DISEASE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. President, for years the underdeveloped Middle East has needed medicine, not machineguns. It has needed schools, not soldiers. It has needed food, not foxholes. Today we have marines stationed in the Middle East. But armed forces will not be able to cure disease, or instruct minds, or fill empty stomachs, either in the Middle East or anywhere else.

AUGUST 8, 1958: FLOOR STATEMENT—CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF NATIONALISM

One of the most obvious facts and developments in the Middle East is the rise of Arab nationalism. Nationalism as a psychological, political, and emotional force is neither good nor bad. It depends on the course of action that it takes and the objectives that it seeks * * * nationalism that is directed and charted into channels of political freedom and self-determination, economic progress and human betterment represents a constructive and positive force to be sought and nourished. It is this * * * possibility of nationalism that we should encourage.

Army Security Discharges

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.
OF MISSOURI

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a final report made to me by the Department of the Army concerning a review of less-than-honorable discharges where the character of the discharge was based on preinduction activities of the soldier. This reexamination of cases was undertaken at my request, continuing the interest first expressed by the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, at public hearings as far back as November 1955.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1958.

Hon. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, Jr.,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR HENNINGS: The purpose of this letter is to provide you with final statistics on the review of security-type discharges voluntarily undertaken by the Department of the Army following the Supreme Court decision in the Harmon and Abramowitz cases. You will recall that we proposed to conclude this review by July 1, 1958.

In order that these statistics may be more fully understood, I would first like to refer to the previous review made by the Army of security-type discharges. Following hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, of which you are the chairman, the Army undertook a review of all less-than-honorable security-type discharges issued during the period November 10, 1948, to November 16, 1955. Under that program we identified for review some 730 security-type discharges as having been issued during the period given. As a result of that review, in 211 cases the previously less-than-honorable discharges were upgraded to honorable.

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Harmon and Abramowitz cases, the Department of the Army voluntarily undertook to (1) again review all less-than-honorable security-type discharges issued between the period November 10, 1948, and November 16, 1955, and not changed in the earlier review, and (2) to review all security-type discharges issued from November 16, 1955, to the date of the decision, March 3, 1958. The purpose of the review was to identify those discharges which were within and affected by the provisions of the decision. During this review, the Department of the Army reconsidered a total of 586 cases. The final determination with respect to these cases is indicated on the attached tabulation.

All new discharge certificates called for by the aforementioned changes have been mailed or are in the process of being mailed by The Adjutant General.

The Department of the Army has been extremely concerned about the matter of security-type discharges and has been continuously aware and appreciative of your interest in connection therewith. We have applied to these reviews all possible consideration and attention. It has been and will continue to be, our objective to apply to these security cases most particular care in order that the rights of the individual and the Government are fully protected. It is our sincere hope that the matter of these reviews has been handled to your satisfaction. As you know, the Department of the Army is most anxious to be of assistance in all matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

HUGH M. MILTON II,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

Final statistics—Review of security-type discharges

Upgraded to honorable discharge:	
General discharge	197
Other than honorable	5
Undesirable	64
Total	266
Upgraded to general discharge:	
Other than honorable	2
Undesirable	22
Total	24
No change:	
General discharge	252
Other than honorable	7
Undesirable	37
Total	[1] 296
Grand total	586

[1] The military record of some individuals did not support issuance of an honorable discharge or upgrading of their previous discharge.

Hon. Charles A. Wolverton

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, of New Jersey, former chairman of one of the great committees of this Congress.

I know of no individual who has worked any harder or with greater zeal in behalf of his people than has CHARLIE WOLVERTON.

He has been especially interested in railroad retirement workers and his activities will be recorded in the history of this great legislative body. CHARLIE, we wish you and yours the best of everything.

Washington Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SANTANGELO. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to report to the people of the 18th Congressional District of New York, whom I have the high honor to represent, what I believe to be the major drives of the 85th Congress, what it accomplished and failed to accomplish, and the small role I played in the drama of these last 2 years.

The 2d session of the 85th Congress closed on August 24. The first session lasted from January 3 to August 30, 1957. Despite the fact that the President was Republican and control of Congress was in experienced Democratic hands, much has been accomplished and certain items have been left undone. Analysts who demand clear-cut verdicts will be disappointed.

Future generations will most likely remember the 85th Congress for two legislative accomplishments—first, the enactment of the first civil-rights legislation in 87 years, and, second, the admission to the Union of Alaska as the 49th State. However, I shall remember this Congress as a classic example of democracy responding to external danger and internal economic recession.

The second session began in a spirit of emergency and determination. The Russian Sputnik, increasing unemployment galvanized the complacent into action. The leadership asserted themselves to prepare our country in an expanding world and resolved that indecision would not bring about a depression. While our minds and missiles projected themselves into the universe, our feet were on the ground, and we provided measures that would prevent the manpower of America from frantically walking the streets in search of employment.

The first beep of sputnik halted the economy drive which characterized the 1st session of the 85th Congress. The major drives of the second session were, first, defense in all its aspects, such as, reorganization of our defense forces, creation of a space agency, the sharing of our atomic secrets with our friends, the extension of reciprocal trade, the continuation of mutual-security program and funds and, second, economic recovery activities, such as extension of jobless pay benefits, emergency Federal housing loans to speed up construction, and Federal funds for highway construction. Tax cuts as an antirecession measure fell by the wayside.

While the President laid down a program, it was the cooperation and accommodation of the Democratic leadership which led to the enactment of so many measures. This 85th Congress was in no sense a "yes Congress" to the Republican President. It took the initiative in the development of urgent measures to meet the Soviet Union's space age bid for superiority in the futuristic implements of science and war. It did the same in attacking the economic recession.

Congress challenged particulars of the President's legislative program, changed, added to, rejected, or replaced some major features and, occasionally, produced legislation of its own. In the main, the end product proved satisfactory to the administration; and when it did not the President was quick to exercise his veto. While some of the President's recommendations were ignored or buried, the great bulk of his program was enacted in one form or another.

As a first-term Congressman, I have taken a keen interest in the debate and, on many occasions, participated. After 1 year of intense activity, my activity and contributions were recognized and I was assigned from the Committees of the Post Office and Civil Service and the Merchant Marine to the House Appropriations Committee, one of the most important and influential committees in Congress.

MY VOTE ON MAJOR ISSUES

I voted for the Mideast doctrine in the original and in its final form. I supported foreign aid with the cuts. I supported Federal aid to school construction, the protection of civil rights, and the right to vote. I opposed the jury trial amendment to the civil rights bill which would have made impossible the enforcement of the legislation. I voted for aid to small business and aid to private housing. I supported the immigration law which passed the House at the close of the session, which bill, while not completely satisfactory, was a step in the right direction. I voted for the postal pay and classified employee increases. I voted for the bill for the protection of FBI files from indiscriminate inspection and at the same time would permit a defendant the right to inspect statements by a Government witness if the court determined it would not prejudice the safety of the United States.

In the second session, I supported and voted to extend unemployment compensation benefits to those exhausting their benefits. I voted for the emergency housing construction and Federal highway program as economic measures to combat the recession. I voted for the omnibus housing bill which failed to receive a two-thirds vote although it received a vote of 251 to 134. I voted for a community facilities bill and marketing facilities bill, both of which failed to pass. I voted for foreign-aid appropriations and to reorganize the Defense Department. I voted for the science and language education bill granting scholarships and loans to needy and intelligent college students, although the final measure excluded scholarships. I voted and supported extension of social-security benefits and pay increases for our Government and postal workers. I voted and supported bills for the disclosure and reporting of welfare and pension funds and also supported the so-called Kennedy-Ives bill, which was designed to curb labor racketeering and corruption. I voted for the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements. I opposed passage of the bill to subordinate Federal statutes to State statutes unless Federal statute expressly preempted the field. I voted for the appropriations to run the various agencies of Government.

In 1956, when I ran for Congress, the voters in my district, in response to a questionnaire circulated by me, indicated their viewpoints and preferences. From time to time, during the past 2 years, I have met with various organizations in the community asking their viewpoints and reporting to them on pending legislation. I have voted my conscience with the knowledge of what my constituents desired. It was an honor and a privilege to be the Representative of the 18th Congressional District of New York.

Legislative Program of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement showing the action taken by the 85th Congress on the various items in the 1958 legislative program of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which were referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. Proposal: Federal aid to education.

Congressional action: The Congress passed and sent to the President the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (H. R. 13247). On September 2, 1958, the President signed this bill into law (Public Law 85-864) even though it did not include the Federal scholarship program which he had recommended to the Congress.

2. Proposal: Medical teaching facilities construction.

Congressional action: The Congress passed and sent to the President a bill (H. R. 12876) which extended for 3 years the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956 which established a program of Federal matching grants for the construction of health research facilities. This bill has been signed into law (Public Law 85-777).

The Congress did not act on the President's proposal to amend and enlarge the Health Research Facilities Construction Act to include a program of grants to medical and dental schools for the construction of teaching facilities.

3. Proposal: Food additives.

Congressional action: The Congress passed and sent to the President H. R. 13254, food additives amendment of 1958, which amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1958 to prohibit the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. This bill was signed into law by the President on September 6, 1958 (Public Law 85-929).

4. Proposal: Indian sanitation facilities and services.

Congressional action: The Senate passed but the House did not act on S. 3694, a bill to clarify the authority of the Surgeon General with respect to sanitation facilities and services for Indians.

5. Proposal: Health insurance risk pooling.

Congressional action: The Congress took no action on the proposal (S. 1750) to allow agreements between private insurers for the pooling and coordinating their resources and efforts to provide health prepayment protection.

6. Proposal: Public Health Service Commissioned Corps Personnel Act.

Congressional action: The Congress took no action on this bill (S. 4312, H. R. 13812, H. R. 13814).

7. Proposal: Establishment of a teaching hospital for Howard University.

Congressional action: A bill, S. 3626, to transfer Freedman's Hospital to Howard University and to establish a teaching hospital for Howard University was reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. No further action was taken by the Congress.

8. Proposal: Cooperative Research in Education Act amendments.

Congressional action: The Congress took no action on a bill, S. 3802, designed to improve the flexibility of the Cooperative Research in education program and to extend its provisions to the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

9. Proposal: Public Law 815–874 amendments.

Congressional action: The Congress passed a bill (H. R. 11378) to amend and extend the program of Federal financial assistance in construction and operation of schools in federally affected areas. This bil was signed by the President on August 12, 1958 (Public Law 85–620).

10. Proposal: Federal Advisory Council on the Arts.

Congressional action: No action whatsoever was taken on the administration's proposal (S. 1716) to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, a 21-member Federal Advisory Council to make recommendations for methods to encourage creative activity in the performance, practice, participation in, and appreciation of the arts.

11. Proposal: Commission on the Blind.

Congressional action: No action was taken on the proposal (S. 2385) to establish a Presidential study commission on problems of the blind.

12. Proposal: Salary improvement for officials at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Congressional action: No action was taken on the proposal (S. 2835) to provide a residence for the superintendent and to increase the salaries of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, and the first assistant physician at St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Hon. Kenneth B. Keating

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, August 18, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the outstanding Members of this Congress who is retiring from this particular legislative hall and will seek election to the Senate of the United States.

I am referring, of course, to the Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING, who has done such an outstanding job in the House of Representatives. His is a record which richly deserves the active support and the vote of every thinking citizen in the State of New York.

Congressman KEATING, we wish you every possible success in your coming campaign, and in all your future endeavors.

Employment Situation in Montana—Statement of Senator Mike Mansfield, of Montana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in January of this year, the State of Montana had the dubious distinction of having the highest rate of insured unemployment in the United States. The proportion of the national labor force out of work has remained above 5 percent since last December, the longest and deepest unemployment period since the war. For 7 weeks Montana had the greatest percentage of its insured working force unemployed, with a high of 14.9 percent.

While the Nation as a whole has not recovered as rapidly as most of us would like, Montana has done rather well, with the exception of the mining industry, where the largest number of unemployed is concentrated. The Montana average of insured unemployed at the end of the week of August 9 was 3.4 percent as opposed to a national average of 5.4 percent. There are 36 other States with unemployment rates higher than Montana's. I am delighted to see that my State has responded so well, but the picture as represented in these figures is not entirely correct, because they do not reflect the number of unemployed who do not collect unemployment compensation or whose 22 weeks have run out. At the present time over half of the miners in Butte, Mont., are unemployed, and a good many of them have exhausted their benefits.

The minerals-stabilization bill which was passed by the Senate would have provided a badly needed shot in the arm to the minerals industry, but the legislation was rejected in the House of Representatives. In view of these most recent developments the Montana delegation has resumed its contacts with the executive agencies, urging that they make use of existing authority to renew a minerals purchasing program. In the instance of copper, the stockpile inventory is below the minimum requirement.

The 85th Congress provided additional boosts to the economy of Montana in the form of direct legislation and those general programs such as social security which bring benefits to Montanans as well as the rest of the Nation.

New developments and expanded projects under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Army Engineers, an accelerated highway program, a stepped-up military construction at Montana Air Force installations and a number of smaller projects will mean new jobs and expanded income to Montana communities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a complete tabulation of the insured unemployment record in Montana, beginning on January 1, 1958.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1958 rate of insured unemployment in Montana

Week ended	Montana average	National average	Position among States
	Percent	*Percent*	
Jan. 4	9.9	6.8	
Jan. 11	11.1	6.9	
Jan. 18	12.3	6.8	No. 2.
Jan. 25	13.0	7.0	No. 1.
Feb. 1	13.3	7.1	No. 1.
Feb. 8	13.5	7.1	No. 1.
Feb. 15	14.4	7.5	No. 1.
Feb. 22	14.9	7.9	No. 1.
Mar. 1	14.9	7.9	No. 1.
Mar. 8	14.3	7.9	No. 1.
Mar. 15	13.6	7.8	No. 2.
Mar. 22	13.4	7.9	No. 2.
Mar. 29	12.7	7.9	No. 4.
Apr. 5	11.5	8.0	No. 5.
Apr. 12	10.5	8.1	No. 9.
Apr. 19	9.4	8.0	No. 10.
Apr. 26	8.7	7.8	No. 12.
May 3	7.9	7.7	No. 13.
May 10	7.2	7.4	No. 18.
May 17	6.4	7.2	No. 21.
May 24	5.5	6.9	No. 24.
May 31	5.5	6.7	No. 21.
June 7	5.1	6.7	No. 26.
June 14	4.9	6.4	No. 24.
June 21	4.6	6.2	No. 27.
June 28	4.5	6.1	No. 27.
July 5	4.6	6.2	No. 27.
July 12	4.4	6.2	No. 31.
July 19	4.2	6.1	No. 35.
July 26	3.8	5.8	No. 36.
Aug. 2	3.6	5.6	No. 36.
Aug. 9	3.4	5.4	No. 36.
Aug. 16	3.3	5.3	No. 36.
Aug. 23	3.4	5.2	No. 36.

Hon. George Adams Shuford

SPEECH
OF
HON. BURR P. HARRISON
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HARRISON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, with this 85th Congress in its final hours, we near the breach of many rewarding associations. Apart from the decisions to be made by the people on election day, these close relationships of daily legislative work will be severed, in numerous cases, by voluntary individual decisions.

There comes poignantly to mind the withdrawal from public life of our distinguished colleague, the Honorable GEORGE ADAMS SHUFORD of North Carolina. For considerations of health, Judge SHUFORD has found it necessary to withdraw his candidacy for reelection—a decision learned with sincere regret by his many friends and admirers in this House and in the 12th Congressional District

of North Carolina, which he has served so conscientiously and ably.

I need not recall to his colleagues how this beloved, kindhearted man so admirably combines the human qualities of warmth and genuine friendliness with a canny capacity for getting things done. Those of us who have been privileged to work with him have been enriched by the experience. His retirement is a great loss to the Nation and his native State.

As Judge SHUFORD returns to his beautiful mountain-cradled community of Asheville, the prayer and wish of his friends in this House is that his health soon will be fully restored, and that his wise counsel will remain available in the years ahead.

Spotlight on Eavesdropping: It's Legal To Listen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.
OF MISSOURI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an article by Walter C. Hornaday entitled "Spotlight on Eavesdropping: It's Legal To Listen," published in the July 13, 1958, edition of the Dallas News, of Dallas, Tex.

Since the article refers to the study undertaken this year by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, of which I am chairman, concerning "wiretapping, eavesdropping, and the Bill of Rights" I wish to add that the subcommittee has published the following to date: Parts I and II of public hearings and an appendix containing background materials on the subject.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPOTLIGHT ON EAVESDROPPING: IT'S LEGAL TO LISTEN

(By Walter C. Hornaday)

In these days of sensitive listening devices and ingenious methods of using them, no person can be completely sure his words are not being overheard by unfriendly ears.

Wiretapping is barred by Federal law, but using hidden microphones and other devices, commonly called bugging, is another matter.

The Bernard Goldfine incident is an example of how bugging can be done with impunity so far as the law is concerned.

Nothing apparently can be done about punishing the planters of the microphone in Goldfine's Washington hotel suite. Lawyers say the only possible charge could be disorderly conduct.

Wiretapping, where telephone conversations are tuned in, is useful to law enforcement officers. But the results of wiretapping have been barred from use in Federal courts by Supreme Court rulings, and are only permitted in limited circumstances in some States.

Wiretapping and eavesdropping is a dirty business, in the opinion of most folks, even when used to uncover heinous crimes.

The right of privacy is considered pretty sacred. Failure of Congress so far to legalize wiretapping for any purpose, even to uncover espionage, indicates in what abhorrence the practice is generally held.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Senator THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR., Democrat, of Missouri, is studying the whole field of wiretapping and eavesdropping as it applies to constitutional rights.

The group will soon issue a background report covering the different kinds of devices in use and the law and court rulings. Further hearings will go deeper into the matter, with possible recommendations on legislation.

There's no doubt that wiretapping is a Federal problem, because it involves interstate communications. But eavesdropping is a local affair, and it will take some severe stretching of the interstate commerce clause to be able to apply Federal laws there.

Eavesdropping devices are used mostly in the big cities by criminals, business groups seeking information from competitors, private eyes checking domestic matters, police officers, and common gossipers.

The State of New York forbids wiretapping generally, except by law enforcement officers who act with court permission. Eavesdropping also is covered by a New York State law to the extent that this information can't be used in courts, except by the police acting under court authority.

The State of Pennsylvania has a total ban on wiretapping but has no eavesdropping law. Illinois completely bars both telephone wiretapping and eavesdropping. The California Legislature passed a bill outlawing eavesdropping, but the Governor vetoed it, contending it didn't go far enough to curb police practices.

William D. Patton, one of the Hennings subcommittee counsel, said that more than 30 States have no wiretapping or eavesdropping laws at all.

The House and Senate Judiciary Committees have before them proposed legislation on wiretapping. Their purpose is to overcome handicaps that law enforcement officers claim have been imposed by Supreme Court decisions.

One was the Benanti case from New York State where State authorities, acting legally under State court orders, got evidence of a Federal crime through wiretapping. The State-collected evidence was to be used in Federal prosecution but the High Court said no, that couldn't be done.

The FBI received a serious setback a few years ago in its antisubversive campaign when the Supreme Court threw out the Judy Coplon case. Miss Coplon, a Justice Department employee, passed on confidential department information to a Soviet agent. She was convicted but the Court reversed the case because Federal authorities wiretapped conversations of her lawyers.

The House Judiciary Committee has before it a bill by Representative EMANUEL CELLER, Democrat, of New York, banning all wiretapping and possession of wiretapping equipment, with exceptions. The exceptions would allow the practice in certain cases, such as those involving national security and kidnaping, provided a Federal judge issued a permit. Wiretapping by State authorities would be declared legal if State laws permit it.

Representative KENNETH B. KEATING, Republican, of New York, wants the Attorney General to say whether Federal authority can tap wires, instead of a Federal judge.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has pending a bill similar to the Keating proposal.

An amendment to the Federal Communications Act has been proposed by Senator JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Democrat, of Arkansas, that would make it clear that the States can permit wiretapping for court use under their own State laws.

Former Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked Congress for legislation permitting wiretapping to gather information on espionage and kidnaping cases, but no action was taken.

Attorney General William P. Rogers has announced no public position on the need for wiretapping legislation.

Scientific advances may prove to be the public's best protection from eavesdropping.

As more sensitive "bugging" devices are put on the market, antibugging instruments are also being developed. It may come to the point that when a businessman, criminal, or whoever holds a secret session in hotel room or office, he will have an expert go over the premises to search out hidden mikes and other listening instruments.

A Washington private eye claims he already has the necessary equipment to find out whether a room has been "bugged."

It's like war. As fast as one side develops a lethal weapon, the other side finds a counterweapon that will neutralize it.

No one has yet come up with a device that will read the mind. If and when that happens, people will have something to really worry about.

Texas Working People Aid Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation in Gonzales County, Tex., has a long record of notable success in its efforts to rehabilitate the victims of polio and other crippling diseases.

With the discovery of Salk vaccine the number of polio victims has been greatly reduced and many thousands of children and young adults have been spared the pain and crippling effects of this dread disease. However, the work of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation has continued as it seeks to rehabilitate the polio victims for whom Salk vaccine came too late, and the victims of other crippling diseases. The Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation was supported by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which was founded by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. With a decline in the number of polio victims being admitted for treatment, the contributions of the national foundation for the maintenance of the Gonzales center have been substantially reduced, and the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation found itself facing a financial crisis. If it is to continue to operate and to offer treatment it must have a half million dollars to replace the funds it formally received from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Fortunately, for the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation and for the victims of polio and other crippling diseases, the working people of Texas came to the rescue. Through the efforts of the Texas State AFL–CIO, and its affiliated local unions and central labor councils, an effectively organized cam-

paign is now being carried on to secure the necessary funds so that the work of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation may continue.

Throughout Texas members of local unions affiliated with the Texas State AFL–CIO have organized bucket brigades and will shortly march to solicit funds for the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation. Organized labor sought and received the cooperation of many thousands of retail merchants in their drive. And in many stores and cafes all over Texas will be found containers, supplied by the Texas State AFL–CIO, for the receipt of contributions for the Gonzales center.

Recently the Beaumont Enterprise published an editorial commending the work of organized labor in Texas for spearheading the drive to maintain the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation. All Texans can take pride in the great job undertaken by the working men and women of Texas for this great cause. Mr. President, in recognition of the splendid and unselfish work of the members of organized labor in Texas in an effort to help the crippled children of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the editorial entitled "For the Healing of the Sick," published in the Beaumont Enterprise.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOR THE HEALING OF THE SICK

The State AFL–CIO is to be commended for its decision to conduct a statewide fundraising campaign for the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation.

Many a crippled person has been started back to health, satisfaction, and usefulness at the foundation's rehabilitation center, which recently disclosed it would have to shut down if a half million dollars isn't raised for its operation.

The urgent need for money has come with a decline in polio cases, many of which received funds from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

This decline is, of course, a happy development. But while this was taking place, the rehabilitation center reached out into other fields in a valiant effort to make full use of its facilities for the alleviation of suffering.

Allowing this hospital for crippled children in Gonzales County to cease operations at a time when loud appeals are being heard throughout the State for an increase in medical services for handicapped groups would seem to be economically unwise and impractical in every way. Highly effective use for the rehabilitation center undoubtedly can be found.

Again, we commend organized labor in the Lone Star State for its compassionate concern.

Hon. James P. Devereux

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the great generals of our times, as well as one of the most capable Members of this Congress, the Honorable JAMES P. DEVEREUX, who is voluntarily retiring to channel his activities in the field within his own State of Maryland.

The General, as he is affectionately known, has a great record as a soldier and as a public servant. Jim, we wish you every success in your new endeavors.

Education and Survival

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, since his inauguration as president of Carleton College, Minnesota, 13 years ago, Dr. Laurence M. Gould has gained nationwide recognition in the field of American higher education. This recognition has been particularly noteworthy during the past year with Dr. Gould's election as national president of Phi Beta Kappa and with his leadership in the Antarctic program of the International Geophysical Year.

Trained as a scientist, President Gould has been among the first to see clearly the magnitude of the problems facing our entire education system in an age of accelerated technical development. For that reason, I was particularly pleased to receive a copy of one of his impressive recent addresses entitled "Education and Survival."

I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from this speech be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EDUCATION AND SURVIVAL

(By Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president of Carleton College)

Shortly after the successful launching of our own first earth satellite, Explorer I, one of my neighbors was heard to exclaim, "Thank goodness that's up. Now I feel safe again." That there is safety anywhere is an illusion. To act on any other assumption would be our undoing. That an all-out atomic war would be a war of total destruction is now generally admitted, but I do not believe we are faced with the likelihood of such a war. The issue that faces us is not primarily a contest between Soviet Russia and ourselves for superiority in the production of satellites, submarines, and missiles—rather it is 1 between 2 approaches to education.

For several years American scientists have known that we were confronted with a growing shortage of qualified scientists and engineers. The National Science Foundation was created by Congress 7 years ago to stimulate increased and renewed activities in these two important areas; but for the public as a whole "business as usual" remained the rule. This came to a sudden, dramatic end with the launching of Sputnik I. Immediately we realized that we were at the end of an era and that our position in science and technology was not unique. Sputnik I demonstrated beyond question the superiority of Russian science in certain areas. This does not mean that Russian science as a whole is superior to our own. This I doubt; but in a controlled economy such as that in Russia special attention can be focused on fields that are believed to be of particular importance. For Russia this means areas related to national defense, which in turn means special emphasis on physics and mathematics. There is no quetsion but that the Russians have gone way beyond us in certain aspects of these disciplines.

Sputnik I dramatized, as nothing else could have done, the magnitude and the violence of the technological revolution in which we are involved. It should have demonstrated to all thoughtful citizens that the trained and educated mind is the most important asset any nation can possess.

It is difficult for us to accept the implications of Sputnik I. The possibility that a rigidly conforming, dictatorial system could even come close to matching us has always been beyond our comprehension. Now we are suddenly aware that another power utterly opposed to us ideologically has surpassed us in some respects.

It is obvious to all of us now that the totalitarian state of Russia has not suffocated or even stifled the pursuit of scientific truth in certain fields at least. Furthermore, we know that the passion for education on the part of young people, as well as their parents, in Russia is probably unparalleled anywhere else in the world. In its brief history Soviet Russia has virtually eliminated illiteracy under 40.

I doubt if history affords any more dramatic record than the 40 years of Soviet history. These have been 40 years of explosive development in education and industry. Forty years ago when the Soviets came into power they looked to the United States of America to discover the reasons for our prodigious productivity. They coldly analyzed our system and came to the conclusion that the answer lay in the fact that we had invested more than any other nation in education and that it had paid off. Since that time, to a larger extent than we have realized, the Russians have copied the basic assumptions underlying our own educational system. Today, then, Soviet education threatens us with its version of our own American system. The extent to which they believe education is responsible for their extraordinary progress is revealed in these words from a Russian magazine of November 15, 1957: "The creation of the earth's first artificial satellites was a natural link in the chain of achievements in science and engineering in the Soviet Union. To recall Russia 40 years ago is to gage the magnitude of this achievement. It telescopes the tremendous changes which have taken place in the way of life of an entire nation.

"Education was a key which unlocked the door to a veritable treasure house of talent that had lain dormant. Two generations have produced an army of engineers and metallurgists, chemists and electronic engineers, physicists, and mathematicians capable of working out all of the intricate problems connected with launching an artificial earth satellite and a highly developed industry ready to produce the most complicated apparatus their thinking could conceive."

Note the emphasis on education as the key. The Soviets recognize the necessity of guiding every child along the educational path as far as his capabilities permit. They are doing a superior job of identifying talent early and cultivating it to the utmost and of rewarding scholarship and research and making teaching the dignified and reputable profession it ought to be. There is the further inescapable fact that the Russians are working much harder at their tasks in education than we are. Russian youngsters go to school 6 days a week 10 months of the year. Furthermore, though by our standards the curriculums of Russian schools are narrow,

yet there is a widespread and clear recognition of thenecessity for an international point of view. Every student begins the study of one foreign language in his fifth year. English is the most popular of all foreign languages because it contains a larger reservoir of scientific data than is to be found in any other language.

Of the Americans who have been able to observe Soviet education currently, all report the high quality of instruction. This we should expect. In Russia the top professor's total salary is in the range of $35,000 to $50,000 per year at the official rate of exchange. Added to this are low taxes, low rent, free health service, free education for his children, and in the case of particularly outstanding work—paid vacations for himself and his family. But above all else the Soviet professor is looked up to. Contrast that with our own country. The American college faculty member's salary is little more than the average factory worker's. The average full professor's income is about 1½ times that of the factory worker. In Russia the top scientist is worth as much as the top industrialist whereas in the United States the top industrialist gets 30 to 50 times the salary of the top scientist.

Soviet Russia assumes that practically all major scientists should be in universities spending part of their time teaching. Fifty percent of Russian graduates go into teaching. There is no shortage of qualified teachers in Russia.

Our own attitude toward the scholar and his work has been quite different as Louis Wright, director of the Folger Library, has said: "But 1957 was merely the crowning year of a long period during which we had heaped ridicule on learning. Americans have been trained to regard the highbrow as an undesirable citizen, unfit for the society of good fellows. We have caricatured the professor either as a comic character in a cap and gown, ineffectual and impotent, or as a sinister villain bent upon burning the Capitol and overturning the Republic. We have paid teachers less than day laborers and harassed them with regulations that would disgrace a police state. We invented the term "egghead" as a term of contempt for any intellectual whose conversation exceeded the scope of the sports page and the adventures of L'il Abner, while at the same time we adopted the bonehead as our beau ideal. In the decade ending in 1957 we struggled and achieved a cultural vacuity that would have won the acclaim of Jim Fisk and his fellow Titans of the gilded age. We have appeared to enjoy being a nation of Tony Lumpkins, and now we feel injured because nations who have taken our money will not also embrace our culture. We have not proved ourselves very bright, and we shall have a hard struggle to survive. There is some doubt whether we deserve survival. If we do, every cultural institution, libraries like the Folger, universities, colleges, schools, museums, will have to labor unceasingly to produce an adequate supply of intellectual leaders.

In a world where mere survival depends upon the maximum exploitation of a nation's intellectual resources, who do you think is putting first things first—the U. S. A. or the U. S. S. R.? Prof. Jerome Wiesner, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, appearing before the Committee on Economic Development, said this: "When I really feel gloomy, I think that 5 years from now they [the Soviets] will be obviously superior to us in every area; but when I am optimistic, I feel it will take 10 years for them to achieve this position." Surely it ought to be apparent to all thoughtful people that to proceed as we have been going for the past few years is all that need be done to insure a Soviet-dominated world. The Soviets are completely sure that they will win the world by education. I think they will, unless we do much more than we are doing currently to support education.

No modest change is enough; nothing short of a real breakthrough in education is adequate. We must have a veritable intellectual revolution which will bring about proper recognition of the teacher and the scholar and their elevation to the positions of prestige in our society which they deserve. To be sure, the Gallup poll 2 years ago revealed the fact that our people, by and large, regard the teacher as the most important citizen in our society. They even placed him by substantial numbers above the doctor and the preacher. But these are empty statistics—lip service only. We really measure a man primarily on the basis of his accumulation of material possessions.

If centuries hence historians are speculating about the reasons for the demise of American civilization in the middle and latter part of the 20th century, they will find the answer in our parsimonious attitude toward the support of education.

According to the Council for Financial Aid to Education, the average teacher in the United States is currently earning 70 percent in real income of what he earned in 1940. The average factory worker is earning 150 percent of what he earned in 1940. More power to the factory worker. I am only suggesting that comparable recognition must be given to the teacher.

The goals we must reach in education will demand very real sacrifices—the kind that recognizes the necessity of putting education for our children before personal luxury. In the next few years we must double the number of teachers and provide equitable salaries for them. We must spend at least four times as much as we are now spending on education. To suggest that we cannot afford to do so is utter nonsense. As you know, I have made several visits to Antarctica, the land of the Emperor penguin. The Emperor penguin is a huge bird which stands 3 feet high and may weigh as much or even more than 100 pounds. This penguin has the strange habit of waiting until the middle of winter—the coldest, the darkest time of the year—for the incubating season. It then goes out on to the sea ice with no protection, where the eggs are laid and then held upon its feet and covered by a feathered flap of skin on the lower part of the abdomen. The Emperor penguin is oblivious to the blizzards and the temperatures down to 80° or more below zero. He is oblivious to all of this because his body is wrapped in a heavy blanket of fat which completely protects him. We Americans are like the Emperor penguin. We have wrapped ourselves in a layer of luxury which has made us oblivious to the storms raging about us. In this layer of luxury are abundant resources to finance adequately all of our educational needs.

But just spending more money is not enough. We must spend it more wisely. We need a more realistic interpretation of the assumptions underlying our whole educational system. We need a reappraisal from the kindergarten through college.

Jefferson said, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, it expects what never was and never will be." This has been our guiding light, and I believe it was not just in making education open to all but in some sense compulsory that the destiny of our free Republic was set.

But in our interpretation of this philosophy we have assumed that all of our people were educable to a certain level. Most States require attendance through high school or to certain ages. Thus in our passion to educate everyone we have inevitably lowered standards so that all could be educated. We have paid too much attention to the mediocre at the expense of the gifted youngsters, from whom our needed scholars and leaders in science and other fields of learning must come.

I believe that democratic education means that every individual should be educated to his full capacity. But our capacities vary. Why should a lad be kept in school until he is 17 if it can be demonstrated that he has reached his capacity at 7?

Certainly democratic education does not mean that everyone should go to college. Indeed, it means that a good many people who are now in college should probably not be there. It means that we should discriminate earlier between children who have aptitudes for academic achievements and those who should continue in vocational or general education, and then be realistic about it.

I do not mean to criticize any particular segment of eduction. We must do a better job at all levels than we have ever done before. Of course, we must take care of the slow learners. Of course, we must take care of the handicapped. But we must do a better job of identifying talent early and encouraging it. Here in the United States, of the top 20 percent of our high-school population in academic ability only about one-fourth finish college, and for every American student who enters college there is another of equal ability who does not enter. Such wastage of potential resources would be unthinkable in Soviet Russia. There the student is not merely permitted to develop his talent to the full, he is virtually forced to do so if his talents are of the sort valued by the state. I am not suggesting that we should ape the Soviet system, which stole its educational ideas from us. To do so would be to insure our own defeat. In too many areas we have let our policies toward Russia be a reflection of their own attitude toward us. We shall succeed only by instilling new life, passion, and dedication into our own system.

The very lopsidedness of Soviet education may eventually be its undoing. It is designed only to serve the technical and political needs of the state. It is not concerned with the development of the individual. It lacks freedom of inquiry as we understand it. Liberal education is nonexistent in Soviet Russia. With its immense University of Moscow, its other universities, and its tekhnikums, it has not one single Carleton College.

That great prophet of our Republic, De Tocqueville, said in 1830 that the crucial test for American democracy would be in the development of the superior individual. I do not believe it is possible to overemphasize the importance of this point of view. Nowhere have we failed more largely in education than we have here. We do not need to be afraid of quality. Our country has never suffered from an excess of it nor has the world as a whole. On the contrary, civilizations have wasted away because of its absence and because of a surplus of mediocrity.

Somehow we have got to realize that our most important resources are not our fabulous productive capacity, not our oil, not our mines, but our intellectual resources. No resources would have meaning except for education. New ideas are necessary to new developments. Such new ideas come from the trained and educated mind. The supreme challenge confronting us is whether we can be awakened to the true importance of intellectual achievement.

Meanwhile, we must keep ever before us the fact that the shortage of scientists and engineers has not been overstated. William Benton, former Senator from Connecticut and a member of our board of trustees, after a visit to Russia in 1955 pointed out that we then had about 600,000 living graduates in the engineering field, and so did the U. S. S. R. However, if present trends continue, the U. S. S. R. will graduate 420,000 engineers for the period of 1956-60 as against our 150,000. As for scientific fields as a whole, only one-fifth of our college graduates are trained

in these fields as against two-thirds in the U. S. S. R. But even more important than the need for more scientists and engineers is the need for better ones. Few Americans realize that our record in pure science is a modest one. In technology it has been brilliant, but in the area of basic theoretical research, which furnishes the reservoir from which all technological achievement must come, we have not done our share. Dr. James B. Conant, former president of Harvard University and first chairman of the National Science Board, observed in his first annual report. "By and large the United States has not yet produced its share of scientific pioneers as compared to Europe. In the advance of science and its application to many practical problems there is no substitute for first-class men. Ten second-rate scientists or engineers cannot do the work of one who is in the first rank."

We are in the beginning of the age of atomic power. The basic theoretical scientific discoveries that have led to this revolutionary achievement have been made by European scientists. I know from my own experience as Director of the United States Antarctic program for the International Geophysical Year how real the shortage of scientists in certain fields is. In spite of the lure of high adventure and the extraordinary opportunities for research, we have not been able to secure the number and the quality of trained scientists we would like to have for our International Geophysical Year program in Antarctica.

There is great danger in supposing that our needs can be cured by crash programs. There is great danger of excesses. Certainly, I have made it clear that we do need more and better scientists and engineers; but I want to be equally emphatic in saying that it would be disastrous to raise the level of science education without raising the level of all education. We should then succumb to the lopsidedness which characterizes Soviet education. Certainly, it is apparent that we need better trained minds in statecraft just as well as we do in science and engineering. Einstein is said to have observed that politics is more difficult than physics and that the world was in greater danger from bad politics than from bad science.

With the tremendous emphasis on science, there is great danger that the chasm separating it from the other disciplines of learning may widen. This would be a great misfortune to all learning. Fundamentally science is no different from the other areas of learning, and its separation from the rest is a modern phenomenon that has not characterized the intellectual history of western man. There is no inevitable warfare between science and the so-called humanities except when the latter are based upon science which is dead. Anything of human interest may become humanistic. Today the growing edges of new knowledge are in science. Here are to be found the raw materials for the developing humanistic tradition of the mid-20th century.

The liberal tradition to which we subscribe at Carleton College assumes a kind of unity of life. It is not an automatic unity, however; it is one that we must achieve for ourselves. We must drop the assumption that there is a necessary division between science and other areas of learning. There need be no conflict. Science and the other humanities are parts of a larger whole. Science deals with man as he is and the other humanities with man as he ought to be.

My great fear is that the lessons of sputnik have not gone deep enough and will be forgotten too soon. No one questions the fact that we must continue to be militarily strong. No one doubts but that our survival demands greatly increased expenditures for defense. The Gaither report, the Rockefeller Brothers report, and the John Hopkins report are all agreed on this fact and on the conviction that we are in the midst of the greatest crisis our Nation has ever faced. Indeed, the crisis that faces all mankind is incomparably more dangerous than anything that has gone before.

But somehow I do not believe the greatest threat to our future is from bombs or guided missiles. I don't think our civilization will die that way. I think it will die when we no longer care—when the spiritual forces that make us wish to be right and noble die in the hearts of men. Arnold Toynbee has pointed out that 19 of 21 notable civilizations have died from within and not by conquest from without. There were no bands playing and no flags waving when these civilizations decayed; it happened slowly, in the quiet and the dark when no one was aware.

Having said all of this, I believe that our problem lies deeper than education. Great as that problem is, I think we could outdo the Russians in education and in military might and still we might fail. Do you remember, a great teacher once said, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

I believe that fundamentally there is only one thing can save us and that is a reorientation in our sense of values. I believe our weakness lies in the nature of the things we strive for. A former President of the United States once said that we should have "a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage." Surely this is too low an aim for a people whose birthright is freedom. It reminds me of the familiar advertising slogan "Save the surface and you save all." We have confused ends with means; we have confused the outward symbol with the inner reality. The world believes that the things by which we live are measured in terms of bathtubs, radios, TV's, and automobiles. Perhaps most of us believe the same thing, though our lip service says something else.

I believe that a free society will survive only on ideals that are always beyond human attainment—ideals which bear only an imperfect relation to the world in which we live or to the world we may ever expect to know. It is the function of liberal education to introduce the student to himself and to this kind of world, for liberal education is concerned with man's chief purpose, which is the creation and preservation of values. This is what gives meaning to our civilization and ultimate significance to the individual human life. This means that education must be both moral and intellectual; it means that the educated person cannot live detached from the moral issues being decided in his day. It is not easy to teach moral values in the society where the highest value is not honesty but success; yet this is the task that confronts us.

The less one thinks about this fantastic world in which we live, the better for one's peace of mind. However, peace of mind as an end in itself is the most deceptive of all human illusions. We could, of course, go right on spending four times as much for alcohol and tobacco as we do for education and fail to recognize the importance of our intellectual resources. Suppose we did that—what would happen? The tragic thing is that nothing would happen immediately. Nothing would happen in time to enable us to save ourselves. So far as I know, there is no record of any Roman recording the fact that his city and its empire were decaying. If any Roman recognized it, I suspect it was Julius Caesar and perhaps that is one reason why he became an emperor.

But it is our duty, it is our necessity, to think about the things I have been discussing. I hope the situation frightens you. If it frightens us enough, then perhaps we shall do something about it.

Certainly one lesson above all else stands out in history, and that is that means do determine ends. Noble ends cannot be achieved by ignoble means. Whether we are searching for a cure for cancer or a cure for communism, there is only one way to salvation and that is the way of truth.

We are spiritually free to do as we please. All of us as individuals and as a people have long-term credits. In other words, we have all the rope we need. Eventually, however, our credit runs out and suddenly we are at the end of it. Dismal as it may sound, we may be nearer the end of our rope than we realize. The day of reckoning may be nearer than we think. We may have shelved ultimate values too long.

What do I mean by ultimate values? Do you have any real notion of precisely what we as Americans believe? I think that what we believe is vastly more important than submarines or satellites or missiles. I believe that all the power in man that leads to lasting effort comes from his belief and that we as individuals and as a people grow strong only from believing.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind what the Communists believe. It has been clearly stated by Marx. There was never any doubt as to what Hitler meant; it was clearly stated in Mein Kampf.

How many of us have any real, concrete idea of what we believe—what the basic assumptions are underlying our civilization? We know in a vague kind of way that we live still in the afterglow of the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights.

We need to make our beliefs as specific as possible so we may understand them better and so that the world can understand us better. There is an old story of an oriental potentate who called his servant and ordered him to bring some fruit. The servant brought bananas. The potentate was annoyed and said, "I do not want bananas; I want fruit." The servant brought pineapple and one fruit after another, all of which were declined by the potentate with the declaration tht he didn't want peaches or pineapples, but fruit.

His demand was impossible to satisfy. There is no such thing as fruit in general. It is specific. There is no such thing as truth in general. It is specific. We must strive to be more articulate about our beliefs. We must stop gagging at the word "spiritual." Our task is to rediscover and reassert our faith in the spiritual, nonutilitarian values on which American life has really rested from its beginning.

Admitting the magnitude and the seriousness of the crisis of our time, we are then confronted as never before with the question as to whether we have a reasonable right to believe there is a future for Carleton College and institutions like it—whether there is a future for the boys and girls who hope to be educated at Carleton and similar institutions. I think no thoughtful person could make the dogmatic statement that man will survive, but we surely do have a right to believe that he can survive. Such a statement implies a kind of act of faith, not in science or technology or things material, but in man himself—in a belief in his sense of justice and the preponderance of the creative and cooperative impulses over the competitive and the destructive.

Man is entering a new dimension of space that will make added demands upon his inner resources. If he is to survive, he must learn to match this new dimension of space with corresponding developments in wisdom and character.

Special Report on Social Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, as you know, during the years that I have been in Congress I have been fighting continually for improved social-security benefits. Needless to say, I am not alone in this fight, for many other Congressmen feel as I do, and, by combining our efforts, we have succeeded in getting changes made in the social-security law.

Two years ago, in the 84th Congress, I introduced legislation which permitted women 62 years of age to collect social-security benefits. I also introduced legislation that permitted a totally disabled worker to be eligible for social-security benefits at the age of 50. These were passed in that session.

Last month the 85th Congress passed legislation raising social-security benefits by about 7 percent and boosting the taxes to finance that increase. It has now been signed by the President, despite his original threat to veto it, and will go into effect in January 1959. The increased payments will be received in February 1959.

Twelve million men and women—retired employees and their wives or survivors—will receive these benefits. Under the new law, top monthly payments to a retired employee and his wife—both over 65—will move up from $162.80 to $190.50 per month. For a single retired employee the payment will be moved up from $108.50 to $127 per month. Top payments for a surviving widow or widower are increased from $81.40 to $95.30 per month, and the maximum for a widow with 2 children will be $254.10 a month instead of the present $200.

To pay for these increases, the payroll taxes for the 75 million employees, now covered, and their employers will go up on January 1, 1959. Both employees and employers will contribute 2½ percent instead of the present 2¼ percent of taxable pay. The taxable wage base will be raised from the present $4,200 to $4,800 a year, and the tax on the self-employed will be raised from the present 3⅜ percent to 3¾ percent.

In addition to this raise in taxes, a new schedule of tax rate increases for employers and employees has been advanced from every 5 years after 1960 to every 3 years. Under the new schedule the tax rate will advance to 3 percent in 1960—3½ percent in 1963, 4 percent in 1966, and 4½ in 1969.

The new law also provides for an increase of Federal grants to the States for aid to the needy aged, the blind, the disabled, and dependent children. About 5,600,000 persons now receive benefits under this phase of the social-security program. Provision was also made so that dependents of totally disabled workers will be considered similar to the dependents of the retired workers.

The bill I introduced this last session would have given a 10-percent increase. However, it developed that in order to get any help for those receiving social-security benefits this year, it was necessary to make a compromise and accept the 7-percent increase this time.

This law will be taken up in the next session of Congress for furture improvements, as a comprehensive study of the Social Security Act had been ordered by a previous Congress and the report is to be made in January 1959. During the next session we hope to secure an additional increase in benefits—to bring it to 10 percent—and to pass legislation similar to the Forand bill, which was defeated this session and which would have provided hospital, surgical, and nursing-home insurance to those receiving social-security benefits. I shall also reintroduce my former bill which would automatically make a wife of a retired worker eligible for social security at the same time her husband qualifies, regardless of age.

For your information, the following table will give you a short résumé of the new scale of social-security benefits as they compare to those now in effect.

Old-age benefits

Highest average monthly earnings	Employee alone [1]		Man and wife [2]	
	New bill	Old law	New bill	Old law
$50	$33	$30.00	$49.50	$45.00
$100	59	55.00	88.50	82.50
$150	73	68.50	109.50	102.50
$200	84	78.50	126.00	117.80
$250	95	88.50	142.50	132.80
$300	105	98.50	157.50	147.80
$350	116	108.50	174.00	162.80
$400	127	(3)	190.50	(3)

Survivors benefits

Highest average monthly earnings	Widow, widower, child or parent		Widow and 2 children	
	New bill	Old law	New bill	Old law
$50	$33.00	$30.00	$53.10	$50.20
$100	44.30	41.30	88.60	82.60
$150	54.80	51.40	120.00	112.00
$200	63.00	58.90	151.60	157.10
$250	71.30	66.40	190.10	177.20
$300	78.80	73.90	210.20	197.10
$350	87.00	81.40	232.00	200.00
$400	95.30	(3)	254.10	(3)

[1] Worker aged 65 or over at time of retirement, and wife aged 65 or over at the time she comes on the rolls.
[2] Survivor benefit amounts for a widow and 1 child or for 2 parents would be the same as for man and wife.
[3] Not applicable since maximum average monthly earnings amount possible is $350.

Hon. Hal Holmes

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to one of the great Members of this legislative membership, the Honorable HAL HOLMES, of Washington.

HAL is a great American—a gentleman and a scholar in every respect. I am proud to say that he and his gracious wife are close friends of the McGregors, and I sincerely wish them every happiness in their retirement.

A Step Toward Truth in Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.
OF MISSOURI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an editorial appearing in the August 15, 1958, edition of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, entitled "A Step Toward Truth in Government," which refers to the Moss-Hennings bill for freedom of information which was passed by this Congress and signed by the President of the United States on August 12, 1958, as Public Law 85–619.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A STEP TOWARD TRUTH IN GOVERNMENT

With bills popping out of Congress by the dozen, some that are important get less notice than they deserve. One such is the Moss-Hennings freedom-of-information bill. If its effect is modest, the principle it embodies is vital. For this bill will help Congress and the people get the truth about what is going on in the Federal Government.

All this little bill does is to add a single sentence to the 1789 law that set our Government departments up in business: "This section does not authorize withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public." What had happened was that our modern Government departments, wanting to keep secret some of the things they were doing but lacking legislative authority to do so, began to twist this ancient law into such supposed authority, which clearly was not its original intent.

Thus passage of the Moss-Hennings bill prevents the papa-knows-best bureaucrat from hiding from the public what he is doing with the public's business and the public's money, where there is no good reason to hide it. It goes without saying that there are some things, like income-tax records, trade secrets, or matters of military security, that are legitimately kept secret in the public interest. But these are amply and specifically protected by about 80 other laws.

Even so, not everybody is happy at the Moss-Hennings bill. In particular Attorney General Rogers opposed it, and no doubt it was he who composed the somewhat sour sentences President Eisenhower used when he signed the bill. For example: The bill "is not intended to, and indeed could not, alter the existing power of the head of an executive department to keep appropriate information or papers confidential in the public interest." This power, added the President's statement, is inherent in the executive branch under the Constitution.

Actually, it isn't. Whatever this power is, it is inherent beyond question only in the President himself. And this despite the assertions of generations of Presidents, with

the assent of newspaper and other commentators, who never troubled to look up the law on the subject. It will be healthy if, when this issue next comes up, it is brought to court, where Presidents, with good reason, have been reluctant ot let it go. But this constitutional issue is irrelevant to the Moss-Hennings bill, with its modest correction of a growing abuse. It is only a first step in the necessary attack on a growing habit of Government secrecy. Even so, it is an occasion for cheers.

The Farm Policy Dilemma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the August issue of the Journal of Farm Economics contains an especially timely and informative article on the Farm Policy Dilemma, by Dr. Walter W. Wilcox, senior specialist in agriculture of the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

This article is the most comprehensive, yet brief, analysis of the contributions of farm price-support programs in the past 20 years which has come to my attention. I am asking that it be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because it contains a great deal of factual information on farm programs not available elsewhere that every Member of Congress should have at his fingertips.

Dr. Wilcox concludes that farmers have three alternative courses of action open to them, or some combination of them. Merely to maintain 1956–57 levels of income, they must either first, continue current supplementary distribution programs at the same or somewhat higher levels in the future; or, second, develop effective aggregate production control programs which would hold production 4 to 6 percent below what it otherwise would be for a number of years.

The third alternative, the one which Mr. Benson favors and the one toward which we are headed under the compromise Agricultural Act of 1958, is to allow all production to move through commercial markets and accept a drop of $2 billion to $5 billion, or 35 to 40 percent in net farm income as compared with 1956–57.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Dr. Wilcox's article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE FARM POLICY DILEMMA

(By Walter W. Wilcox, Library of Congress)

Farm income is low today, using any modern yardstick one may choose.

Farm-operator families on the 2,213,000 commercial (high production) farms received an average income of $5,415 in 1956, while all nonfarm families, including those living on skid row and public relief programs, received an average income of $6,900. The realized returns to all farm labor and management was only 69 cents an hour in 1957, while workers in manufacturing industries received $2.07 an hour.[1]

Farm income would be even lower except for the price-supporting activities of the Federal Government.

A rough and incomplete appraisal indicates Government price-support and related programs, on a year-by-year basis, must have raised total net farm income substantially above what it otherwise would have been each year in the late 1930's and early 1940's, in 1948 and 1949, and from 1952 to date.

This rough approximation of the income effects of price supports takes account of the direct Government payments and the removal of supplies from commercial markets by the price-supporting programs. Supplies were removed from commercial markets by surplus-removal purchases, using section 32 funds, and by the net annual increases in CCC loans and inventories in these years. It is assumed that each $1 of aggregate farm output removed from commercial markets by these programs increased farm income $2.50, or that the price elasticity of aggregate output was approximately —0.4.[2]

This estimate fails to take account of the income effects of acreage allotments in holding down aggregate output on a year-by-year basis of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and several other crops. It fails to include the income gains which resulted from a shift in productive resources from crops having a highly inelastic demand, such as wheat and tobacco, to other products having a less inelastic demand, such as soybeans, feed grains, and livestock. It also fails to take account of the dynamic effects of the higher and more stable farm income in the earlier years on the level of farm output and prices in later years.

This rough, incomplete measurement indicates that in the absence of price-supporting programs realized net farm income on a year-by-year basis would have been 20 to 55 percent lower in the years 1937–39, 14 to 43 percent lower in 1940–42, 24 to 34 percent lower in 1948–49, and 28 percent or more lower 1952 to date (table 1).[3]

TABLE 1.—*Selected price support activities and realized net farm income, 1937–56* [1]

[Dollars in millions]

Calendar year	Sec. 32 purchases	Increase in CCC loans and inventories	Cols. 1 and 2×2.5 [2]	Government payments	Rough estimate: Contribution of price support activities (total cols. 3 and 4)	Realized net farm income	Contribution of price support activities as percentage of net farm income (col. 5÷6)
1937	$75.2	$241.1	$699.7	$367	$1,057.7	$5,292	20
1938	211.6	523.5	1,837.7	482	2,319.7	4,273	55
1939	143.9	105.4	623.2	763	1,386.2	4,294	32
1940	235.1	215.9	1,105.0	723	1,828.0	4,289	43
1941	196.3	−71.6	311.7	544	855.7	6,133	14
1942	112.0	261.	932.5	650	1,582.5	8,825	18
1943	63.4	−77.8	−36.0	645	609.0	11,875	5
1944	24.9	−88.1	−158.0	776	618.0	12,217	5
1945	19.2	−692.3	−1,682.7	742	940.7	12,850	−7
1946	78.4	−33.9	98.7	772	870.7	15,000	6
1947	51.2	−120.5	−173.2	314	140.8	17,191	1
1948	75.6	2,013.1	5,221.7	257	5,478.7	15,943	34
1949	96.6	1,151.6	3,145.5	186	3,331.5	13,673	24
1950	46.0	−1,718.6	−4,181.5	283	−3,898.5	12,857	−30
1951	37.5	−339.9	−756.0	285	−471.8	14,892	−3
1952	82.3	[3] 1,674.1	4,391.0	275	4,666.0	14,256	33
1953	177.6	[3] 2,505.5	6,708.0	213	6,921.0	13,880	50
1954	58.9	[3] 1,205.0	3,159.7	257	3,416.7	12,190	28
1955	170.1	[3] 1,763.7	4,837.0	229	5,066.0	11,581	44
1956	171.1	[3] 1, 25.7	3,242.0	554	3,796.0	12,070	31

[1] See preceding text and footnote 2 with respect to limitations of these data as an accurate measure of the economic effect of price-support activities. Sec. 32 purchases and increase in CCC loans and inventories on fiscal-year basis lagged 6 months in relation to farm income and Government payments. Sec. 32 purchases taken from USDA Realized Cost of Programs Primarily for Stabilization of Farm Prices and Income. In 83d Cong., 2d sess., Senate, Farm program, hearings before Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, pt. 1, Jan. 17 and 22, 1958. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1958, p. 42. Net increase in CCC loans and purchases computed from USDA Commodity Credit Corporation Charts, Washington, D. C., November 1957, Tables 5A, 6A, and 6B. Government payments and realized net farm income taken from USDA Agricultural Statistics, 1956, and Agricultural Statistics, 1942, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1957 and 1943, pp. 470 and 660.

[2] The sum of cols. 1 and 2 are multiplied by 2.5 since statistical analyses indicate that farm income is increased about $2.50 for each $1 reduction in farm products supplied to commercial markets when farm products are in ample supply. (See previous footnote 2.)

[3] Net removal of farm commodities from commercial markets by CCC operations. (Source: Computed from USDA data.)

In the longer run, the public as well as farmers appear to have reaped net benefits from farm-price programs—benefits which are substantially the same as those realized from research and educational programs. Consider these facts, for example: In the 19 years preceding the adoption of farm-price support and related adjustment programs, farm output increased 6 percent. In the 20 years of farm price support programs (excluding the war years, 1941–45), farm output increased 40 percent. As a specific example of the influence of farm price support programs, Gray, Sorenson, and Cochrane found that potato production was higher and prices were lower when price supports were in effect in the late 1940's than would

[1] Interest at a rate of 4¾ percent was allowed on the current value of farm real estate, machinery, equipment, and farm working capital by the AMS in estimating the returns per hour to farm labor. See the statements on farm-income comparisons by Koffsky, Grove, and Johnson in Policy for Commercial Agriculture; papers submitted by panelists, joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Congress, November 1957, pp. 79–90 and 453.

[2] Wheat, cotton, corn, and dairy products made up most of the farm output removed from commercial channels. The short-run price elasticities of these products are about as follows: Wheat, 0.3; cotton, 0.5; corn, 0.5; milk used for manufacturing, 0.4.

[3] A more accurate evaluation of the economic effects of these programs is highly desirable. Plans are underway to have the USDA regularly report the relevant data on net physical quantities of each commodity removed from commercial markets by price-support operations. With such data, a more precise evaluation of the impact of farm price-support programs on farm income should be possible.

have been expected under free market conditions.[4]

Many factors have contributed to the rapid increase in output in recent years. One of the factors has been the increased stability and higher level of farm income resulting from farm price support programs in the past 25 years.

Largely because farmers have been unable or unwilling to balance output with available markets, their income gains from price-support programs have resulted in gains for other sectors of the economy. These gains are of two types—additional workers released by investment in labor-saving machinery and increased output of food and fiber in subsequent years.

It is highly probable that the aggregate influence of increased stability, and the higher level of farm income resulting from price-support programs has accelerated technological progress and increased efficiency in agriculture, more than offsetting the inefficiencies in resource use caused by specific commodity programs. As evidence in support of this, Dr. Barton's studies indicate that farm output per unit of total resources used has been increasing twice as rapidly in the past 25 years as in the 20 years 1910 to 1930.[5] Surely the inefficiencies in resource use introduced by acreage-allotment programs must have been more than offset by the income effects of the price-support programs to permit such a record.

Agricultural economists have sometimes assumed that the improved income position of agriculture has slowed down desirable migration out of farming. However, Professor Bishop has found that this is not true. Price-support programs have not retarded the migration of workers out of agriculture.[6] This is not surprising since the income position of farm people has continued to be less satisfactory than that of nonfarm people in spite of the improvement resulting from price-support activities.

Probably somewhat the reverse influence has prevailed. Farm enlargement and farm consolidation must have been facilitated by the increased stability and higher short-run level of farm income resulting from price-support programs. Also, stable or rising land prices, in part the result of these programs, have permitted farmers to leave farming without capital losses. This is an important aid to outmigration.

This brief summary of the effect of past price-support programs is in no sense intended to be a defense of the status quo. Existing price-support activities have been in urgent need of modernization for the past 10 years. Yet in view of these past accomplishments, it is surprising that agriculture's spokesman in the Cabinet, his research staff, and agricultural economists generally have been silent with respect to these facts while publicizing the Government costs of farm price-support programs. Intelligent plans cannot be made for the future by those who only see the past through jaundiced eyes.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

Although realized net farm income dropped 19 percent in the 5-year period 1952–57, total inputs used in agricultural production have increased slightly. A 12-percent decline in number of farmworkers[7] was fully offset by increases in other inputs.

It is of interest to observe that since World War II, the dynamic effect of labor leaving agriculture probably has been output-increasing. Labor leaving a continuing commercial farm enterprise often is replaced by modern mechanical equipment which results in improved technical production practices and always requires amortization, hence puts pressure on the family to increase output. If it is a son or daughter of the farm family itself who leaves, the young migrant may require financing for a period until he finishes an educational or training program. This additional financial burden also stimulates efforts to increase output and income on the home farm. When land is released by established farm operators leaving agriculture, on balance it probably goes to more efficient producers. Given the present labor supply and improved technology available for use in agriculture, similar influences are expected to continue dominant for at least another 5 or 10 years.

On the basis of these facts and others which are commonly known, it seems probable that farm output in the next 10 years or so will continue to increase as fast or faster than population increases.[8] This, of course, will be merely a continuation of the situation which has existed in the recent past. Furthermore, it seems probable that output will continue to be excessive in relation to market outlets even though farm prices drop further. (It is highly probable that additional capital will be channeled into agriculture by processors and production supply companies as vertical integration in agriculture increases.)

MARKET EXPANSION POTENTIALS

"Market expansion" at lower price levels and "learning to live with abundance" are phrases or slogans which have appeared with increasing frequency in recent months in public statements relating to agriculture. The probable economic results of such policies have been made to appear highly attractive. Yet data published in the Marketing and Transportation Situation, an official publication of the Department of Agriculture, testify to the ineffectiveness of such policies in the past 5 years.

Consider these facts with respect to the recent past:

Nine percent more American consumers, with 10 percent higher per capita real incomes in 1957, bought 11 percent more food from farmers on a value weighted basis, including more high-cost animal products relative to cereals and potatoes than in 1952. Yet in 1957 farmers were paid only $19.5 billion for this food—$600 million less than they were paid for the smaller quantity containing fewer livestock products in 1952. This is an indication of the lack of effectiveness of market expansion in recent years in conjunction with "living with abundance" in commercial markets.

This experience may be stated in another way. Although farmers' production expenses were $416 million higher in 1957 than in 1952, and consumers' disposable income was $63.2 billion higher, farmers received fewer dollars for their 11 percent larger food deliveries last year because of the abundance of farm products in the market places. These are the economic consequences of "abundance" even though the advertising and promotional efforts of both the producers and food trade were at record levels in 1957.

In view of this record, how can so many people in such important positions place such great confidence in market expansion as a method of increasing farm income at this time? Market expansion is a long-run, not a short-run solution to the farm problem. And farm output or market supplies must be brought more nearly into balance with market outlets at current prices before the modest accomplishments of our greatest market expansion efforts will show satisfactory results.

RISING LAND VALUES NO INDICATION OF ECONOMIC HEALTH

Farm real-estate values have risen sharply since 1947–49. A part of this increase was a return to more normal, long-run relationships between farmland values and farm income. Increases in land values since 1952, however, in an important respect are an indication of maladjustments in agriculture. They cannot be considered a sign of economic health as has been suggested in recent months. Rather, in large areas they reflect economic pressure for farm enlargement and the difficulty people have in finding a satisfactory substitute for farming as an occupation.

Farmers buy about two-thirds of the farmland that is sold each year. The competition for additional land for farm enlargement together with the other demands for agricultural lands has resulted in farm operators receiving very low returns for their management and labor (table 2).

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of farm real estate values, returns per hour of farm labor and hourly earnings of manufacturing employees, 1952–57*

[1947–49 = 100]

Year	Farm real estate values per acre	Realized return per hour to all farm labor and management [1]	Hourly earnings of manufacturing employees
1952	132	92	126
1953	132	90	133
1954	128	81	136
1955	133	75	141
1956	138	82	149
1957	147	77	156

[1] After allowance for interest at 4¾ percent on capital investment, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Although recent increases in farm-land values are the result of many factors, it is not a healthy situation to find land values and wages of industrial workers rising while returns to farm labor are falling. This is especially true when the returns to farm labor were already less than half the wages received by industrial workers. As indicated in the opening paragraph, returns to all farm labor and management in 1957 fell to 69 cents an hour. This was only one-third the hourly earnings of manufacturing employees.

INCOME LOSSES NOT OFFSET BY FEWER FARMERS

Although livestock producers are enjoying satisfactory incomes in 1958, it appears probable that feed grain and livestock producers will suffer the greatest income losses in the next few years. There are several reasons for this: Feed grain stocks have been accumulating for 5 years under the price-support program which has indirectly supported livestock prices and incomes. These stocks cannot be diverted to foreign countries to the same extent that it is possible to divert wheat and cotton stocks. Increased quantities of wheat will be offered for feed under freer market conditions largely offsetting such reductions in feed production as may occur as the result of increasing cotton and wheat acreage allotments. Further, substantial increases in the output of livestock products per unit of feed consumption are probable, especially in hog production.

Movement of people out of agriculture and farm consolidation has been advocated as a means of maintaining farm family incomes at a satisfactory level even though total net farm income falls. Between 1947 and 1956 the number of farms in the United States declined 1.7 percent per year. The total farm population also has been declining at the rate of 1.5 to 2 percent a year in recent years. Much of this movement of people to nonfarm jobs has been people leaving low-income farms which produce very few products

[4] Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 424, 1954.

[5] See Joint Committee Print (footnote 1), p. 22.

[6] Ibid., pp. 437–447.

[7] Based on the USDA farm labor series. The decline was only 8 percent in the commerce farm labor series.

[8] See, for example, American Agriculture in 1965, by James T. Bonnen, Joint Economic Committee Print (footnote 1), pp. 145–156.

for sale as well as people leaving commercial farms.

Some people suggest that public programs should be undertaken to speed up these trends. Even though the current recession were short-lived, it is doubtful that measures to speed up these movements will receive public support in view of the community adjustment problems growing out of the current rate of farm consolidation and migration of people from farms. The rate of movement of people out of agriculture in the next 5 to 10 years will depend primarily on the rate at which new job opportunities open up.

If one can depend on a continuation of production trends and the results of recent statistical analyses of supplies and prices, there is little likelihood of sufficient farm consolidation or movement of people off commercial farms to maintain current income levels on a per family or per capita basis if free market conditions prevail in the next 5 to 10 years.

As will be elaborated in subsequent paragraphs, a decline in net farm income of 25 to 40 percent is in prospect under free market conditions in the years immediately ahead. Farm people may either consciously choose to return to free markets, or because of a failure to agree on other courses of action, they may allow free market forces to operate again. If this occurs, the expected fall in total income, because of farmers' lack of bargaining power, will be softened somewhat by increased off-farm work of family members. The drop in income also will be mitigated by an annual reduction of perhaps 2 percent a year in the number of farms and the number of farm people sharing the income. But the expected drop in income is not likely to be fully offset by the fewer people in agriculture within the next 5 to 10 years.

THE ALTERNATIVES

It is against this background that one must consider agriculture's possible courses of action in the next 5 or 10 years. Agriculture has a choice among three relatively unattractive courses of action, or some combination of them.

(1) It may continue the current supplementary distribution programs at home and abroad at the same or at a somewhat higher level than they have been operating during the past 3 years. This is roughly one to two billion dollars a year in terms of values at the farm. These programs have made little progress in reducing aggregate stocks. Reductions in dairy products, cotton, and wheat have been largely offset by increased stocks of feed grains. A continuation of these distribution programs at recent or at a somewhat higher level at best would merely maintain farm income at current levels in an otherwise rapidly expanding economy. However, it is doubtful that current acreage allotments have a significant effect on total farm output other than changing its content somewhat, hence are not essential to the success of this course of action. Their continuation, however, may be essential for the maintenance of the incomes of the producers of the restricted crops which have a highly inelastic demand.

(2) A second course would be to develop effective aggregate production controls which hold production 4 to 6 percent below what it otherwise would be year after year for at least 5 to 10 years, again merely to maintain farm income at current levels, or

(3) Allow all production to move through commercial markets and accept a drop of two to five billion dollars or 25 to 40 percent in net farm income as compared with 1956–57.*

If net farm income falls only 25 to 40 percent from current levels, it is doubtful that the adverse effects on the supply function would be sufficient to bring output into balance with market outlets except at prices 10 percent or more below 1956–57 levels. Under free market conditions, output might well continue to be 2 to 4 percent in excess of the amount needed to supply available markets at stable prices, forcing farm prices down 10 percent or more. Production costs now take about 65 percent of the gross farm income. Under these conditions, a 10.5 percent reduction in farm prices would result in a 30 percent reduction in net farm income.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Adequate income is one of the prerequisites for a good farm life. However, farm families have many goals in addition to monetary income. They desire freedom to make their own decisions. They desire the respect and approval of their urban acquaintances.

In our democracy farm families themselves have the opportunity to choose among many conflicting goals. The role of the expert (social scientist) and an important part of the complex role of the farm leader is that of supplying farm people with relevant facts and analyses as a basis for intelligent policy choices in line with their value systems.

It is inevitable that there is much confusion in this field. But the confusion has been confounded in recent years by a failure on the part of many in leadership positions (including some with advanced degrees) to distinguish between facts and values. Consciously or unconsciously they have ignored facts which did not fit in with their value systems. Consciously or unconsciously they have discouraged research which might develop findings not in accord with their value system. In the arena of public discussion there has been no distinction on the part of many leaders between an intelligent interpretation of social scientists findings and statements calculated to mold the value systems of farm people into particular patterns.

It is easy to undertsand the failure of farm leaders to distinguish between educational activities based on research results and an attempt to mold the value systems of farm people in patterns similar to theirs. It is more difficult to understand the great dearth of comprehensive analyses on which to base intelligent policy decisions. Surely the scarcity of relevant comprehensive analyses is not due to a lack of social scientists with advanced degrees in high administrative and advisory posts, or to a shortage of well-trained social scientists.

In any event this analysis is designed to add to the body of relevant facts which are so urgently needed and it is hoped that it will move the "great debate" forward to a higher, at least to a more factual level.

*A fourth course would be to make up the difference by direct Government payments between family incomes received from prices in the market place and some agreed desirable level of family income.

This course of action appears to be sufficiently improbable to warrant placing it in a footnote. However, proposals for individual commodity programs involving a combination of Government payments making up the difference between market prices and an announced support level on domestic allotments, with free market prices on the balance of the production already has substantial legislative support.

Hon. Henry J. Latham

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues, and especially the delegation from New York, in paying tribute to one of my personal friends, the Honorable HENRY J. LATHAM, who is voluntarily retiring from this legislative body.

Congressman LATHAM has done an outstanding job and is one whose record for his constituency and his country merits every consideration from all of us. Future generations will record his activities as being worthy of entry into the archives of this great Nation.

Judge HENRY, our best wishes to you and yours always.

Congresswoman Martha W. Griffiths Reports to the People of the 17th District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I take this opportunity to provide the residents of the 17th District of Michigan a brief résumé of major legislation and of my activities as their Representative in the 85th Congress.

In January 1957, when the 85th Congress convened, it was believed to be just another Congress meeting to cope with the usual problems of our day. Then in October 1957 the Russian sputnik sailed into outer space and Congress returned to the second session impressed with the Russian endeavor and determined to do something about it. In his opening speech on January 7, Senate Majority Leader LYNDON B. JOHNSON said:

> We must work as though no other Congress would ever have an opportunity to meet this challenge, for, in fact, none will have an opportunity comparable.

Bipartisan press across the country is in agreement that this Congress has been one of the most productive Congresses that has ever met.

EDUCATION

The first sputnik made quite evident the need to promote studies in science, mathematics, engineering, and modern foreign languages in the race to keep up with and surpass Russian scientific advances. Congress passed the National Defense Education Act. It authorized $887 million in Federal aid. Approximately one-half of this will be available for student loans and fellowships so that more boys and girls can go to college. The principals of the high schools in our district are very much in favor of this program.

Once again, however, Congress failed to pass school construction legislation. In 1957, the House, for the second straight year, defeated a bill to provide $1.5 billion of Federal money to build public schools.

Congress voted to extend until 1961 the present programs that provide Federal funds for school construction and operating costs in areas overburdened with

Federal activities, such as Army installations and defense plants. The 17th District has already received $1,251,816 under this program.

LABOR

The failure of Congress to strike a blow at racketeering in unions, after the exposure of many shocking abuses, is a letdown for honest unionism, for employers who bargain in good faith, and for the public. A large majority of the votes which finally killed the labor reform bill were Republican. Of the Democrats who voted, 71 percent favored passage of the bill—I was among them. Of the Republicans who voted, 23 percent favored passage of the bill, 77 percent were opposed. Certainly there is a heavy responsibility on the part of Congress to work on this legislation in the early months of the next session.

Congress did pass the Welfare Funds Disclosure Act, requiring both unions and management to register, report, and disclose all employee welfare and benefit plans.

Congress convened this January in the midst of widespread and growing unemployment. Before a month had passed it was apparent that one of our major problems was a most peculiar recession—5 million to 6 million unemployed and yet the cost of living increasing daily.

ANTIRECESSION MEASURES

As a members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency I sat for weeks and heard governor after governor and the mayors of the large cities tell of legislation that was needed to help bring us out of the recession. Our own Governor Williams and Mayor Miriani most ably presented the needs of Michigan and Detroit. However, of the numerous measures proposed, few received approval.

A special program was enacted to extend State unemployment compensation programs.

The removal or reduction of many of our excise taxes—especially those on automobiles—could have given a quick boost to our economy but the only action taken was to remove the tax on freight transportation.

Legislation to provide low interest, long-term loans to communities to build much-needed sewers, streets, community buildings, and so forth, was defeated. All of the communities in the 17th District supported this legislation.

In 1956 a campaign pledge was made by both political parties to enact area redevelopment legislation. This would assist those areas which have suffered substantial and persistent unemployment for an extended period of time. A bill authorizing this program was approved by both the House and the Senate. The President vetoed the measure after Congress adjourned.

INFLATION

The very first people to be affected by inflation are those who live on fixed incomes; our senior citizens, disabled veterans, and so forth.

Congress passed legislation to increase the social-security retirement benefits by approximately 7 percent. The same bill requires the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to report to Congress next year on the need for increasing the $1,200 maximum amount a retiree can earn and still draw his benefits.

Pensions for veterans with service-connected disabilities were increased by approximately 10 percent.

Retirement annuities for civil-service workers were increased and postal and civil-service workers were given a pay raise.

Congress, for the first time since 1917, agreed to 2 separate increases in the public debt limit within 1 year. Raised to $300 billion during World War II, the ceiling had reverted to $275 billion in 1957. At adjournment it was up to $288 billion. I did not support the President's requests for authority to increase the Federal debt. Increasing the Federal debt is a serious thing. It is inflationary. It places additional interest burdens on the taxpayers. In my opinion other means are available to balance the Federal budget. For example the Defense Department, our largest spender, can reduce the budget by billions merely by instigating proper purchasing procedures.

The rising cost of living is of great concern to me—in this regard I introduced a resolution asking the House of Representatives to authorize the House Committee on Banking and Currency to make a full investigation and study of factors affecting the purchasing power of the dollar and the cost of living. The Detroit Common Council and the Livonia City Council have actively endorsed this proposal.

HOUSING AND PUBLIC WORKS

A new housing program for the elderly was instituted, providing long-term, low-interest loans to nonprofit corporations who will build housing especially designed for the needs of the elderly at low rental rates.

Early this session an emergency antirecession housing bill was passed by Congress to stimulate the housing business. The downpayment requirement for FHA housing was substantially lowered and additional money was made available for loans for low-cost FHA and GI housing.

Funds to complete the flood-control survey of the River Rouge were included in this year's appropriation for the Army Corps of Engineers.

Congress also appropriated $25,500,000 for further work on the St. Lawrence seaway connecting channels.

THE CONSUMER

Always of primary interest to me is legislation that directly protects the consumer.

To provide the consumer protection against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile products Congress passed legislation requiring the labeling of all fabrics as to content. To protect the public health a law was passed prohibiting the use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety.

Poultry that crosses interstate lines, as well as meat, must now pass Federal inspection. I introduced a bill to require compulsory inspection of poultry because much of the poultry sold in the Detroit area comes from out of State. Diseased fowl is not only dangerous to the consumer but also to those who must handle it in processing.

An auto-labeling bill passed this Congress. It requires all manufacturers and importers of new cars to attach to the windshield a label listing the suggested retail price as well as other pertinent information relative to dealer cost.

My Committee on Government Operations has spent many hours investigating the subject of false and misleading advertising. These investigations are made to see if the laws now on the books are adequate to protect the consumer, and if so, are they being properly enforced. The advertising policies of obesity remedies, cigarettes, prescription tranquilizing drugs and dentrifices were studied. It was found that many advertising claims are misleading and detrimental to the general health of the public. Proper measures must be taken to correct this situation.

SMALL BUSINESS

The awakened interest which this Congress has shown in the problems of small business and the actions it has taken to correct these problems, have been most encouraging. This Congress has made the best record for small-business legislation of any Congress in history.

Legislation was passed making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of Government. The amount of a loan which the SBA can make was increased from $250,000 to $350,000. A small-business tax-revision bill makes some substantial adjustments which will be greatly helpful to small business.

But the Small Business Investment Act is the most important of all. This legislation will give small firms better access to capital than they now have. The House Select Committee on Small Business has prepared some explanatory materials on this investment plan. I have copies available in my district office for anyone who would like one.

GENERAL

To cope with the problems of space, a Special Committee on Astronautic and Space Exploration was set up.

Legislation to relieve the financial plight of the railroads was agreed to.

Congress created the new State of Alaska.

Our World War I veterans were granted a Federal charter. I was one of the signers of the discharge petition that brought this bill to the floor for a vote.

Once again, my efforts to expand the distribution of surplus foods to the needy of our country by a stamp plan met strong opposition from the administration and was not approved. It is difficult to understand the position taken by the administration when surplus foods are in such abundance and millions of pounds are shipped to foreign countries each year.

Postal rates were increased this year. I did not vote for the increase. First-class and air mail have long paid their

own way. In my opinion, they should not carry the burden of the other classes.

Among the bills I have introduced are measures to put the House and its committee on television. I believe the people are entitled to see their Congress in action; the conduct that surrounded the Goldfine hearings, in my opinion, brought out the real need for this legislation.

A bill to require humane methods in the slaughter of livestock passed this Congress. This issue received the greatest support from the public of any measure introduced in this Congress.

Since January 1957 there have been over 50 bombings or attempted bombings of churches, synagogs, and small businesses. The Justice Department and the FBI have refused to enter these cases. I introduced a bill which would permit the FBI to investigate these incidents immediately.

It was my privilege last year to designate the Wayne County public library system a Federal Government depository. Four branches of this library are in the 17th District plus a bookmobile service.

I have made a continuing effort to get more defense contracts placed in the Detroit area. This administration has consistently said that more defense contracts would go to areas of high unemployment, and more subcontracts would go to small business but in actual practice this has not been done.

PERSONAL REPORT

In addition to my legislative duties, I would like to make reference to my other work and responsibilities as your spokesman in Washington. I have attempted from the outset of my congressional service to keep the residents of the 17th District as fully informed as possible.

To accomplish this, I have written a newsletter each month; I have maintained both a weekly and monthly radio series through the cooperation of radio stations WWJ and WKMH; and periodically I have given a report on TV through the cooperation of station WJBK.

I have taught civics in all the senior high schools in our district and I speak to many social and service groups. I was one of the principal speakers last fall at the annual convention of the American Association of Land Grant and State Universities in Denver and I spoke later to the American Medical Association in Chicago on civil defense.

I maintain 2 full-time offices, 1 in Washington at 1516 House Office Building, the other in our district at 16849 Grand River. My district office has enabled me to give you more prompt and efficient service.

Your letters, phone calls, and visits have been appreciated. I have attempted to assist you as promptly as possible. And it has been a pleasure to assist many residents of our district and our local and State officials in their dealings with various Federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration, Defense Department, Veterans' Administration, Social Security Administration, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In conclusion let me say that I have done my best to be responsive to the needs and opinions of the residents of our district and to discharge my responsibility as your representative in Congress in a way which I hope meets with your approval.

Security: The Great Illusion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

SECURITY: THE GREAT ILLUSION
(By Walter H. Annenberg)

We, the people of the United States, are engaged in a struggle not only to maintain our position as a great democracy but for our survival as well.

We have been challenged before by autocratic governments but never in our history have we been in competition with a society in such deadly earnest as Communist Russia.

Let us make no mistake about it. The leaders of the Soviet Union are determined to conquer us by overwhelming superiority in every field of human endeavor.

Most of us feel that we possess security because we have beaten down our challengers in the past. But this concept of security has created in many of us an attitude of our being impregnable and this has led to a dangerous degree of overconfidence.

Permanence of national position simply does not and cannot exist. The relative position of any nation is subject to the ambitions and policies of other nations.

To prepare as carefully and thoroughly as possible for every conceivable emergency is the sensible, logical answer to what we must do to maintain the supremacy we enjoy, to protect our freedoms and to safeguard peace.

The United States Government, in properly making monumental appropriations available for defense and offense, is doing only part of the job that has to be done. Every citizen must be awakened to his or her responsibility in this total struggle.

Have we the national character to measure up to this responsibility?

Too many of our people are soft, smug, spoiled, addicted to pleasure-seeking and easy living.

Too many are more concerned with a future 4-day workweek than with a 7-day-a-week survival.

Organized labor in instances is carrying on much as capital in instances did half a century ago, taking every advantage without thought of equity or of fairness to others.

Far too many of our citizens are becoming such devotees of the cult of individualism that they regard their rights and privileges as paramount and ignore their duties in behalf of the common welfare.

Our greatest natural resource, the youth of our country, needs as never before the sober supervision and wise counsel of their experienced elders. But the current training of youth is too frequently concerned with academic credits in archery or fencing.

We must organize and direct these young people into educational channels that will best fit them to meet the emergencies of the future. The sputnik age brought in by Russia's scientific achievements demands a serious reappraisal of our entire educational system.

Each citizen must feel an awareness of this grave responsibility to those who will inherit the United States. If we fail in this, we will not have met the Soviet threat.

The ideas here expressed have been written and uttered many times in the last few years, but they have to be reiterated and underscored. It is much later than we think.

Let us not fall behind the timetable of the Kremlin.

Important Western leaders with whom the writer recently discussed this broad subject in London, Paris, Brussels, and Spain's summer capital, San Sebastian, are as gravely concerned as our own leaders. These influential persons overseas are keenly aware of the job to be done by every citizen if Khrushchev and company are to be contained. It is a problem not too complex to understand but the mechanics of meeting it are extraordinarily difficult to set in motion.

Consider, a small-scale example, the dedication of Russian workers to the stupendous tasks to which they have been committed by their leaders.

In the United States pavilion at the Brussels World's Fair the personnel was, as could be expected, pleasant, calm, and courteous. But in the Russian pavilion the attendants displayed an intensely aggressive eagerness to explain the exhibit and to make a favorable impression upon the visitor, particularly if he was an American.

In the Russian pavilion restaurant the waiter was persistent and enthusiastic in describing the many dishes, the borscht and chicken Kiev, the caviar and, of course, the vodka. When he had successfully sold the order, with an air of individual accomplishment he literally ran to the kitchen to fetch and serve it.

We dare not delude ourselves. On all fronts—military, scientific, industrial, agricultural, scholastic, intellectual—the Russians are resolved to master us and the arts and skills in which we have long enjoyed leadership. They are dedicated to this goal. We cannot afford softness or complacency. We cannot afford laggardness. We cannot afford mediocrity in our thinking or in our doing.

Have we what it will take to make and keep our Nation secure in our time? Have we the willingness to work and to accept the disciplines required?

I repeat, have we the national character to meet the challenge?

Hon. Ed Martin, of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I note with a sense of deep regret that one of the great generals, one of the great governors, one of the great Senators, one of the great public officials is now retiring from public life. I refer to the distinguished Senator ED MARTIN, of Pennsylvania.

What a beautiful record of public service he has to leave for the future generations of this great Nation. Senator, to you and your gracious wife certainly go the best wishes, I am sure, of every Member of this legislative body, as well as everyone who knows you. Good luck to you and yours always.

A Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HARLEY O. STAGGERS
OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, the events of the past 2 years opened like Pandora's box and smacked the whole world in the face.

A new era was born. Manmade moons and intercontinental missiles drew our eyes skyward and polar submarines sent our minds probing the deep.

Congress burst its working seams to grasp the load thrust upon its shoulders. This 85th Congress faced the onslaught at first with the normal amount of prodding and fretting, then swung in with the big stick when it really got into action.

A Government agency was born to handle our space business. A new State made the 49th. Congress' assembly line of legislation slowed down recession, boosted foreign policy, and strengthened defense.

The box score of major legislation for the 85th Congress is one in which America can be proud. Foremost is our defense reorganization program. Our defense must be strong to assure a peaceful existence. We have strengthened and improved our foreign policy.

Specific authority has been provided for more extensive research and for scientific construction of missile bases, detection and warning systems, nuclear-powered guided missiles, warships, and other necessary equipment.

Congress renewed the collective-security arrangements, extended our foreign-trade policy, and turned its attention to improvements of our educational system, taking cognizance of the fact that education plays an increasingly important role in determining our future position in the world.

Legislation has been enacted to extend aid to hospitals, increased benefits to the social-security annuitants, civil-service retired employees, and increased old-age benefits.

Moneys have been granted for road-building which has been sorely neglected. Mortgage money has been made more readily available and funds have been provided for surveys in distressed areas.

Specifically speaking of the Second Congressional District which I have had the honor to represent in the United States Congress for the past 10 years, Mr. Speaker, I point to the following accomplishments:

At Green Bank, Pocahontas County, W. Va., there is now under construction a National Radio Astronomy Observatory of worldwide interest. Scientific research that will be done at this observatory will be a part of our race for the conquest of outer space, and will strengthen the security of our Nation.

Near Sugar Grove in Pendleton County, the United States Navy is now erecting a giant radio research observatory which will provide navigation aid to our ships, as well as military research on problems of communication, navigation, and space physics.

In keeping up with the air age I am happy to report, my colleagues, that the Second District of West Virginia is making every effort to take advantage of its facilities in furthering jet age developments in air transportation and defense.

The Martinsburg Airport, only a few air miles from Washington, has received Federal assistance in its Air National Guard program. Runways have been lengthened and operational and training facilities have been built.

The Elkins Airport financial problem has been settled. This assures continued daily commercial service in all directions and provides emergency landing space for military planes. The Elkins Airport has already proved its worth many times in saving human lives and military aircraft.

Hardy County, in the eastern panhandle of our State, received a short-range navigation system called VORTAC, which is a navigation aid airway system in our vast radar air traffic control plan which is of such vital importance today.

In Webster County a very high frequency omnirange has been constructed to serve as an aid to airplanes and is one of many hundred navigation aids being built throughout our country.

Mr. Speaker, Federal aid is being channeled to many of our schools, colleges, and the West Virginia University. I feel it is not necessary to stress the need for aid for our educational system.

Hospitals in Hampshire, Grant, Monongalia, Barbour, Preston, Pocahontas, and Webster Counties are being assisted through Federal funds. Aid has been received for construction work, additional beds, and medical research.

Federal assistance has also been given to many cities and towns in the Second District of West Virginia for new waterworks, sewage plants, water pollution, and other health aids.

At long last the construction of a Federal building has been approved and money appropriated for Martinsburg, my colleagues. This will provide court and post office quarters.

The Harpers Ferry National Monument has become a reality. This has already become a mecca for tourists and will continue for many years to come.

It has been my pleasure to have assisted in production contracts for the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory, located in Mineral County, W. Va., and also for contracts for much needed road construction work. This Navy-owned laboratory is taking an essential part in our guided-missile program.

Much modernization of our civil-works program is underway in the second district. Substantial progress is being made on navigation facilities on the Monongahela River. Construction of Hilderbrand lock and dam is under way and the improvements and construction work of the Opekiska lock and dam will be of great benefit to the entire length of the Monongahela River.

The water resources development program in West Virginia also includes a system of reservoirs and local flood-protection projects in the Ohio River and its tributaries. Local flood-control projects have been completed in Elkins and other points in West Virginia. Flood-control work in the district is progressing which will benefit areas in Petersburg, Moorefield, Ridgeley, Keyser, and Pocahontas Counties. Funds have been made available for dams and flood-control protection of the Potomac River and its tributaries.

Bayard, W. Va., has received an allocation for a flood-control project. Study is underway for a flood-control project in the Greenbrier River which would be a protection for Marlinton.

Recently, the Marlin Dam watershed project in Pocahontas County was approved. This will provide flood protection to the city of Marlinton.

The Morgantown Ordnance Works at Morgantown, W. Va., should not be allowed to close under any circumstances. Through my efforts it was reactivated after the war and it shall be my purpose to do everything possible to keep this large plant in operation. Many other projects have been complete and many others are in the offing.

It is true that all our needs were not met. Living costs are still high; taxes are excessive and our international problems are many. There were a number of important bills that failed of enactment. Included among these are the railroad retirement; labor and housing bills; bills to revise the immigration laws and to curb corrupt practices in Federal elections.

Many feel that Congress did not go far enough in meeting the challenge of Russia's superiority in the space age. But it is my hope that the newly created National Aeronautics and Space Agency will step up our domestic atomic program for defense and missile research and development. If this does not prove adequate to safeguard our interests of national security, then further action should be taken in the coming Congress.

Although small business was given liberalized loan programs and some tax relief, I feel it must be given increased consideration in the next Congress. I have actively worked for the removal of the unfair excise tax which I believe would be a boost to small business. It is my belief, however, that further steps must be taken to bolster the confidence of the small-business man. He is vital in the preservation of competition in our economy and to our present and future prosperity.

For many years I have sponsored measures for a general cut in taxes for individuals. I shall continue to fight for this much-needed tax relief.

Generally speaking, the 85th Congress was responsive to the major problems of the day and made a record that is a source of pride to us who had the honor to serve in it.

But it is not all up to Government. You, and every man, woman, and child in this great Nation can strengthen this country by living democracy. We all must work more, teach more, learn more, and pray more for knowledge, understanding, and peace. We can be better citizens, better neighbors, and better

travelers. Each American can tell and show the world that democracy is the way of life.

The time has come when Democrats and Republicans must close ranks and stand shoulder to shoulder as a united people in this desperate struggle for survival. This, I truly believe: The best way to stamp out communism and all other destructive "isms" is to prove democracy is so superior, so desirable, and so right, that no one would wish to be without it.

So long as we have leaders in our Government who believe in the inalienable rights of the human being and the majesty and glory of Almighty God, this country shall go forward. We must not stand still—we must progress and keep faith.

Two Basic Resources

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
OF TEXAS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of Texas' great strongholds of democracy is Navarro County in the fertile blacklands of north central Texas. Navarro County is the home of one of Texas' most ruggedly independent and stanchly Democratic daily newspapers, the Corsicana Daily Sun.

The Corsicana Daily Sun regularly presents to its readers an intellectually honest and politically forthright point of view which many larger newspapers would do well to emulate.

One such editorial from the Corsicana Daily Sun, dealing with our vital soil and water resources and with the need for their conservation, recently came to my attention. This editorial presents its case clearly and with commonsense. It reflects the finest philisophical traditions of the democracy of the Texas blacklands—a devotion to furthering the best interest of soil, water, and people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the editorial entitled "Two Basic Resources," which appeared in the Corsicana Daily Sun.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TWO BASIC RESOURCES

Two natural resources, more than any other, are basic to the national economy and to life itself. One of these is land. The other is water.

There are other fundamental resources—coal, oil, iron, etc. Any sharp curtailment of these would reduce our standard of living and change our society in various ways. But none of these other resources is as basic as land and water. We can import oil, if necessary, and iron ore; indeed, we are doing so, to some extent. We also import other more or less vital products. We cannot import land. We cannot import water.

These facts must be understood if one is to understand the importance of watershed projects being undertaken on farmland here and there about the country. Such projects hold great promise for the conservation of both land and water.

Five years ago the Federal Government set up more than 60 pilot projects on upstream watersheds. The basic idea is to halt erosion, prevent floods, retain water on the fields. Once there are enough such projects, with thousands of farmers cooperating, the danger of great downstream floods will be greatly reduced. And, at the same time, land that might have washed away will be held for crop production.

The mighty dams and flood-control projects on the Nation's big streams are important. We must not focus on them entirely. The upper watershed projects also will play an increasingly important role in conserving our basic resources.

Progress Report on the New Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I would like to include the following very excellent speech recently given by Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, executive director of the Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency, Philadelphia, Pa., before the members of the Philadelphia chapter of the Quartermaster Association at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot:

Distinguished guests, honored friends, and fellow members of the QM Association, the advance notice for this dinner had me billed to present to you a progress report on the activities of our new Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency. At a similar dinner nearly 2 years ago I told you of the origins of the Clothing Agency under an entirely original concept of military supply called the single manager system. I told you then of our plans and hopes for the future.

Why do I call this 2-year organization a new Agency? We have implemented most of the plans I told you about, we have realized many of our early hopes, we are fully and capably staffed, we have proved, at least to our founding fathers, the Department of Defense, the soundness of this new supply concept, we have successfully met our first emergency test by quickly filling the needs of the Armed Forces as they moved into Lebanon. Why, then, are we still new? Will we ever come of age?

The answer to the last question is definitely "yes" and I would set the date for the bar mitzvah at June 30, 1959. We are still in our infancy with many growing pains. We have not yet attained the pattern of organization and operations that we have set for ourselves. This pattern we designed to meet what we call our four basic objectives. These are: First, an energized, standardized program to reduce the size and complexity of our vast inventory and to simplify all phases of supply management; second, to modernize our procurement procedures. I will later discuss more fully this objective because it is of primary interest to our industrial membership; the third and fourth objectives are closely related. The third is to develop a single clothing distribution system in order to eliminate the duplication, waste, crosshauling and backhauling inherent in the operation of 4 separate systems, 1 for each service. The fourth is to develop an inventory control system which will be 100 percent responsive to the demands of our customers while reducing and controlling input so as to decrease our $2-billion inventory to economic and manageable limits.

It is these latter two objectives that we have not yet attained. The size and complexity of the job far exceeded our initial estimates. Stocks are having to be consolidated from 58 storage sites into 12. Supply and accounting procedures—completely outmoded—are having to be modernized. Methods satisfactory for the supply of a single service were found woefully inadequate to the supply of four services. We are well on the road to the solution of all these problems. Until they are solved we must consider that our clothing agency is still in its organizational phase. Many of the most talented members of our staff are working fulltime in this area. That is why I am hopeful for the future and can anticipate with confidence our going into long trousers at the end of this fiscal year.

From all this you must not infer that we are not now an effective supply organization. Our people have done a tremendous job against terrific handicaps. With few exceptions we are meeting on a timely basis the demands of our customers. All I mean to imply is that when we have eliminated the handicaps we will be the best supply agency in the military.

With this broad picture of where we are and where we are going supplywise I would like to turn to the second objective and examine in some detail the progress toward the modernization of our procurement procedures, including the new and controversial qualified manufacturers list. I will state first off that I consider we have attained this second objective. I think the results will speak for themselves. What results or statistics are significant in judging the effectiveness of military procurement? One measure of efficiency often applied is quantitative. Did we effectively spend all the money we had? The last fiscal year we did. More important I think are these questions. Did we get the supplies on time and were they of the quality we specified?

Involved in the first question is the time-consuming red tape bugaboo of Government purchasing called lead times—the lapse of days from the date an open to buy position is determined until first delivery. The preparation and transmission of a purchase directive and issuance of an invitation to bid which used to require 3 to 5 months, are now accomplished in less than 2 because our supply, purchasing, and inspection divisions, all of whom are involved, are working in close personal daily communication and cooperation. The bid period has been considerably shortened because all the essential information, specifications, patterns, etc., are available immediately to the bidders through the application of PIN notices. The period from bid opening to award, so critical to the bidder for production planning purposes, has been reduced from an average of 42 to 24 days. This was accomplished by simplified bid evaluation made possible through the bailment procedure, refinement in the preaward survey process, and the cooperation of the Small Business Administration. Overall purchase lead time has shortened from 90 days to 55 days. But most outstanding, I think, is the decrease in production lead time as reflected by our delinquent contract record.

The delinquency rate has gone from over 20 percent to less than 2 percent. This record reflects the fine work and cooperation of our contractors. It also reflects the improvements in our own technique and administration.

So much for the timeliness of supply. Improvement in the quality of our purchases has been equally satisfying. One measure of this is the reduction of specifica-

tion deviations from 300 monthly to 130 currently, and still on the way down. Specifications have been clarified. Contractors have learned to live with our rigid inspection standards. They are giving us the quality we want.

A significant contributor to this result is the program of mandatory contractor testing by which full responsibility for the quality of contractor-furnished material is placed directly on the contractor himself. Whereas heretofore 21 percent of contractor components have developed test failures, under the new program such failures are a rare occurrence.

I think you will agree that this record of improvement in the timeliness and quality of procurement is significant. It results in a more orderly flow of Government business which must be of real assistance to the contractor. It is a record which is gratifying to us, but we are not being complacent about it. Further improvements are constantly being developed. Two of the most important are mandatory contractor inspection and the qualified manufacturers list.

Before the QM Association convention in Philadelphia on October 9 and 10, the first I. B. to include mandatory contractor inspection will be on the street. By the end of the fiscal year it will be in general use. It is certain, therefore, to be one of the principal subjects for discussion at the convention. In fact, there will be a seminar at the depot at 2 p. m. on the 9th on this subject alone. Although the seminar is designed specifically for shoe manufacturers, all contractors are welcome. We will use every possible means to disseminate information about the program, but because of its importance to future contractors, all prospective bidders should avail themselves of every opportunity to learn about it in detail.

For the benefit of those who have not heard of it, I will describe briefly the qualified manufacturers' list program. The QML, as we call it, is essentially a bidders' list which has been prescreened to eliminate firms which, for one reason or another, are not qualified to produce a particular garment for the military. The important point is, and I will return to this later, that bids will not be accepted from firms not on the list of qualified bidders; that is, not on the QML.

To different people the QML means different things. To the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives it appears a constructive forward step in the history of military clothing procurement. To the Comptroller General it is a radical measure justified by the past history of uniform procurement. To southern manufacturers it represents an effort by organized labor to gain control of uniform production. To the Small Business Administration it seems a serious encroachment on their authority. To many of our regular suppliers it must be a hell of a nuisance. To many of my staff it has been and will continue to be a heavy workload. To the Bureau of the Budget it means another public form to approve, and to many lawyers in and out of the Government it will undoubtedly bring a comfortable living for years to come.

To the press and myself it has three entirely different meanings. The approval and implementation of the QML was first announced at a labor meeting in Atlantic City last May. The conservative New York Times headlined on page 1 "U. S. To Help Unions in Military Buying." Nothing could be further from the fact. QML has been carefully planned and will be scrupulously administered to avoid favoritism of any kind to any group.

A columnist also jumped to an erroneous conclusion. He decided that the Secretary of Labor had invented QML to save military uniforms from mob control. In his latest article on the subject, he talks of our clothing contracts only in terms of racketeers, bribery, slave labor, and chiseling. By implication, he insults our QM personnel and contractors alike.

I think the time has come to stop all this loose talk about corruption in the military clothing business. We have been continually vigilant to avoid and to eliminate persons and firms who were at all suspect. I am confident that we are doing a good job. I will not, therefore, accept the allegation of bribery, influence, and corruption being the rule of the day. I will not accept unsupported allegations that any one of our employees is guilty of accepting a bribe. I will not accept an unsupported allegation against any one of our contractors. If anyone has evidence of wrongdoing, I hope he will come to me, because I can and will take the necessary corrective action.

The QML will, of course, help to police our list of contractors and will as a consequence protect legitimate firms from all sorts of questionable practices. It was not, however, designed to eliminate gangsterism, because today, to the best of our knowledge, it does not exist in our uniform-procurement program. So much for the press interpretations of QML. Now for mine.

To me the QML is simply another tool to assure and improve the orderly flow of purchase activity. Under the old rules we must give full consideration to a bid submitted by anyone not on the suspended or debarred list. This could include, and often has, people with a three-sewing-machine loft, or no plant at all. It could include people with a notoriously bad record of performance on previous contracts or a bad record on paying taxes. It could include people who have no qualifications whatever for making the particular garment. Under those old rules we could, of course, in many of these cases, reject a low bid. There are two important points. We must spend valuable time between bid opening and award to fully consider the bid. Second, a rejected low bidder always has the right of protest. Under the new rules of QML it is assumed that such firms as I refer to would not be on the qualified list. Their bids would not be accepted, we would waste no time in evaluating them and a protest would be invalid.

This, of course, is a tremendous advantage to us and to the legitimate bidder. Consider a recent case from our files. A low bidder proposed to lease a plant which was not acceptable to us. If the QML had been operating this particular lease arrangement would not have been approved. The bid would not have been accepted, and we would have gone on with the purchase without delay. But what happened? The bidder suspected he would be rejected and under the old rules registered a formal protest. The result? We lost over 2 months in obtaining the needed supplies. The next low legitimate bidder lost 2 months production.

This case is but a sample of how QML will speed the procurement process and protect the legitimate qualified manufacturers. QML affords such advantages to industry and Government alike that I can summarize and conclude this talk with one statement. QML is just one example of the outstanding contributions which your clothing agency is making in the field of military supply.

Hon. Karl M. LeCompte

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my good friends from the great Iowa delegation in paying tribute to one of its members, the Honorable KARL M. LECOMPTE. KARL is voluntarily retiring, and he and his gracious wife have every reason to be proud of his fine record.

He has done an excellent job and our best wishes go out to both him and his wife in their retirement.

The Guard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that this body has reiterated its confidence in the Army National Guard each time an opportunity has presented itself. It is unfortunate that attempts have been made to injure and decrease the efficiency of the National Guard, but in each instance the Congress, to the limits of its authority, has blocked such moves.

In times of peace our regular military establishments often lose interest in maintaining the National Guard at proper strength, with proper equipment and training. Attempts to slight the guard this year were blocked when Congress restored the funds that had been cut by the Department of Defense. The Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, directed that the National Guard be kept at its present strength of 400,000 and the House affirmed the resolution of the committee. I am proud of the action taken by both the committee and the House.

It is unfortunate that the guard should have to continually struggle not only to keep itself properly equipped and trained, but also to prevent its destruction by misguided groups.

In Indiana, we are proud of our National Guard division and I know other States have a similar pride in their guardsmen. I am proud to be a member of the 38th Division, Indiana National Guard. I deeply regret that the late adjournment of Congress has prevented my attending summer camp with the division this year, as it has in each of the past 2 years.

The record of the National Guard throughout our Nation is an inspiration to all of us. The true meaning and significance of the guard has been expressed far better than I can express it, and, with the permission of the Speaker, I will place the following quotation in the RECORD:

THE GUARD

Civilian in peace, soldier in war—of security and honor, for three centuries I have been the custodian. I am the guard.

I was with Washington in the wilderness, fought the wily warrior, and watched the dark night bow to the morning.

At Concord's bridge, I fired the fateful shot heard 'round the world.

I bled on Bunker Hill. My footprints marked the snows at Valley Forge.

I pulled a muffled oar on the barge that bridged the icy Delaware. I stood with

Washington on the sun-drenched heights of Yorktown. I saw the sword surrendered. I am the guard.

I pulled the trigger that loosed the long rifle's havoc at New Orleans—these things I knew—I was there. The hill at San Juan felt the fury of my charge. The far plains and mountains of the Philippines echoed to my shout. I am the guard.

The dark forests of the Argonne blazed with my barrage. Chateau Thierry crumbled to my cannonade. Under the arches of victory I marched in legion—I was there. I am the guard.

I bowed briefly on grim Corregidor, then saw the light of liberation shine on the faces of my comrades. Through the jungle and on the beaches, I fought the enemy, beat, battered, and broke him. I raised our banner to the serene air on Okinawa—I was there. I am the guard.

Soldier in war, civilian in peace, I am the guard

I was a Johnstown, where the raging waters boomed down the valley. I cradled the crying child in my arms and saw the terror leave her eyes.

I moved through smoke and flame at Texas City. The stricken knew the comfort of my skill.

I dropped the food that fed the starving beasts on the frozen fields of the West and through the towering drifts I plowed to rescue the marooned.

I have faced forward to the tornado, the typhoon, and the horror of the hurricane—these things I know—I was there. I am the guard.

I have brought a more abundant, a fuller, a finer life to our youth.

Wherever a strong arm and valiant spirit must defend the Nation, in peace or war, wherever a child cries, or a woman weeps in time of disaster, there I stand. I am the guard.

For three centuries a soldier in war, a civilian in peace—of security and honor, I am the custodian, now and forever. I am the guard.

In closing, I want to say that the Indiana National Guard, and I am certain that this applies to other guard units, is now better trained and equipped than it has been in its long and illustrious history. We are now reorganizing into the pentomic structure to keep the guard ready to meet every contingency.

It is the duty of Congress to see that our country is kept ever free and ever able to protect that freedom. To do this, the citizen-soldier must be trained, equipped, and organized so as to carry on the tradition of America's great defenders.

Hon. Richard B. Wigglesworth, Hon. Donald W. Nicholson, and Hon. John W. Heselton

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my other colleagues in paying respect to the retiring Members of the Massachusetts delegation in the Congress, the Honorable RICHARD WIGGLESWORTH, the Honorable DONALD W. NICHOLSON, and the Honorable JOHN W. HESELTON.

It has been my privilege to serve with these gentlemen for many years. Their records as Members of Congress, as public servants, have been ones that are worthy of observation and praise. I want to extend to them in their retirement every good wish and the sincere hope that they will have many years to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

The Arabs Can Get Along With the Israelis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 5, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to direct attention to the following item which appears in the current issue of the Bulletin of the American Friends of Hebrew University. It demonstrates what I have always contended, and that is: With a willingness to live at peace with one another, there is no limit to the good that can come from amicable relations between the Arabs and the Israelis.

The article follows:

ARAB STUDENTS AT HEBREW UNIVERSITY RAISING STANDARDS, HELPING PEACE IN AREA, SAYS DEAN CASPER

"The rapidly increasing number of Arab students at HU reflects the possibility for the development of enlightened leadership which can raise the standard of Israel's Arab citizens and work toward peace in the area."

This is the feeling of Dr. Bernard Casper, HU's dean of students, who has worked closely with the Arab students who are matriculated at the university.

Recently in the United States for a UJA speaking tour, Dr. Casper pointed out to AFHU Bulletin that there is absolute equality in treatment of all students at HU.

"Deserving Arab students are receiving scholarships and stipends. They share all living and educational facilities with Jewish students. Through our efforts, the Prime Minister's office has even set up a special department to help facilitate travel requirements for Arab students. They are receiving every encouragement and are achieving excellent records," he declared.

Through Dr. Casper's efforts and the cooperation of the American Consulate and interested United States organizations, Farid Haj, blind young Arab HU graduate will do graduate study at Columbia University's Department of Special Education this fall. Mr. Haj, one of the recipients of a Magnes Foundation scholarship, plans to prepare himself for an important role in helping to train and rehabilitate handicapped Arabs in Israel.

Dr. Casper is particularly delighted that HU is attracting Arab coeds for study. He feels that the university is playing an important role in breaking down the old prejudices about higher education for Arab women.

Hhe notes that a major deterrent to the matriculation of more Arab students is the language barrier. But we have young Arab students perfecting their Hebrew at the Ulpanim along with new Jewish immigrants, and the study of Hebrew in Arab elementary schools is developing rapidly, just as in the whole standard of education for Israeli Arabs.

Dr. Casper also works on the task of integrating immigrant students into HU. Last year alone more than 200 immigrant students were accepted by the university and given stipends for tuition and board through the Jewish agency.

"From these new immigrants may come Israel's future leaders in government and other fields," Dr. Casper says, "but as one may well imagine, their problems are manifold. Many are confronted with Judaism and Jewish life for the first time, others require personal counseling. They must learn a new language and prepare for a new type of life altogether."

Dr. Casper, who met with university authorities in many United States cities where he appeared, was chief chaplain of the British Army's famed Jewish Brigade in World War II. Before enlisting in the British Army in 1940, he occupied a pulpit in Manchester. The 42-year-old educator first visited Israel during the war of liberation in 1948 and joined HU in 1956.

Bulkley, "Expendable" Hero, Gave $200,000 Earnings to Charity

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, at the request of my good friend, Mr. Joe Capsin, of Honolulu, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article entitled "Bulkley, Expendable Hero, Gave $200,000 Earnings to Charity."

This article is from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of recent date and outlines exceptional and most commendable generosity on the part of a great World War II hero, Capt. John D. Bulkley, United States Navy.

Mr. Capsin is a great hero on his own account, and is distinguished for outstanding courage and many good deeds.

The article follows:

BULKLEY, "EXPENDABLE" HERO, GAVE $200,000 EARNINGS TO CHARITY

Navy Capt. John D. Bulkley, World War II torpedo boat hero, said today he gave away $200,000 because his heroic exploits are public property.

Captain Bulkley is convalescing at Tripler Army Hospital from two duodenal ulcers which hemorrhaged while he was at sea commanding the Navy oiler *Tolovana*.

His most famous deed was rescuing Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Philippine President Manuel Quezon from Corregidor in the early days of the war.

Bulkley commanded a squadron of tiny PT boats.

MOVIE MADE

A book, not authored by him, and a movie were the result, both entitled "They Were Expendable."

The captain told interviewers today at the hospital that he has received more than $200,000 for the use of his name in the book and movie and later publications.

He said he turned all such money over to the Navy Relief.

He shied away from too much talk about this, but it was apparent that a high degree of personal ethics caused his decision.

"My actions were public property," he said.

WON'T WRITE BOOK

The 46-year-old hero, recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor and of more than nine other awards, says he himself will never write a book.

"Neither will General MacArthur. Why? Because we don't need the money," he says.

The captain appears to have recovered completely from his latest scrape with death.

He said he got up and drank coffee and ate after the first duodenal hemorrhage.

The second attack, shortly afterward, laid him low.

The *Tolovana* is a 25,000-ton vessel usually commanded by four-stripers or at least senior commanders.

NO DOCTOR ABOARD

Such vessels don't carry doctors, but the *Tolovana* had a chief hospital man aboard.

But Captain Bulkley thinks the Navy should have medical books written for laymen.

"Neither the chief nor I was able to figure out exactly what was wrong with me," he said.

Drain, Oreg., Black Sox Wins National Baseball Championship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the Drain, Oreg., Black Sox this month gained international fame by winning seven straight games in the national baseball congress tourney in Wichita, Kans. That feat won them the national crown, and the hard-playing team members now will represent the United States in the Global World Series.

The Black Sox team comes from an industrious and self-reliant lumbering town in Oregon's Fourth Congressional District which I have the honor to represent. The Black Sox players were the youngest team from the smallest town in the tourney, I am told. Drain is the first west coast team to win the national baseball congress championship.

The team is sponsored by Harold Wooley. It is managed by Ray Stratton. Tom Myers is the business manager.

There were 31 teams competing in the games in Wichita. The victory by the Oregon youths is a stirring tribute to the long hours of practice they put in and to the teamwork which came because of this practice.

Oregonians are proud of the Black Sox. I understand that the mailmen and telegraph operators were "swamped" with business as congratulatory notes poured in to the city of Drain.

The praise was for a team of champions. Members of that team are: Jack Henkel, Stan Dmochowsky, Irv Roth, Dan Luby, Jim O'Rourke, Wimp Hastings, Ellis Olson, Jim Pifher, Don Lane, Norm Welch, Jerry Droscher, Elwood Hahn, Jerry Bartow, Jerry Gregg, Wes Stock, Darrel Wooten, Lowell Pearce, and player-manager Ray Stratton.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I should like to include several newspaper stories and editorials concerning the tournament and Drain's outstanding part in it.

The articles follow:

[From the Drain (Oreg.) Enterprise of September 4, 1958]

DRAIN WINS NATIONAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP—REPRESENTS UNITED STATES AT GLOBAL WORLD SERIES

It took 19 years and a little town nestled in a Umpqua Valley—called Drain—to break the national NBC tournament barrier.

Drain has done it again. This small lumbering town has again gained fame by winning seven straight games in the National Baseball Congress tourney at Wichita, Kans., and capturing the national crown. The Silverton, Oreg., baseball team was the last Oregon entry in the NBC finals and they ended in third place.

The Black Sox now enter the Global World Series as the United States representative playing champion teams of foreign countries. The time and site for the Global Series has not been set at this date. The Drain team automatically are an entry into the NBC tourney next year.

Drain finished the tourney as the youngest team, from the smallest town, and the first west coast team to ever win an NBC national championship. The all-college star, semipro team is sponsored by Harold Woolley and managed by Ray Stratton who plays third base on the now famous Drain Black Sox. Business Manager Tom Myers was also present during the entire tourney play in Wichita.

Because of the large coverage given each tournament game Drain played by Oregon daily newspapers, no attempt will be made to summarize them except to give the scores of each game as follows:

Drain 5, Macon, Ga. 4.
Drain 4, Milwaukee 1.
Drain 10, San Diego 5.
Drain 4, Casa Grande, Ariz. 2.
Drain 8, Alpine, Tex. 6.
Drain 1, Glenview, Ill. 0.
Drain 8, Alpine, Tex. 7.

SCOUTS THICKER THAN TREES

Talent scouts for major league baseball teams have offered attractive contracts to many of Drain's players since the tourney started, according to Manager Ray Stratton. However, most of the players have not finished college yet, and Stratton indicated that education came first.

Tom Greenwade, New York Yankees scout, picked the Drain Black Sox early in the tourney to finish 1, 2, or 3. Of course, there was never any doubt in Drain's mind as to who was going to win.

If you will recall the August 7 issue of the Drain Enterprise the leading headline on the front page read: "Drain Favorite in Nation To Win NBC Title." This was printed 2 weeks before the tourney even started. The NBC president, Raymond Dumont of Wichita, stated in a telephone conversation with Manager Ray Stratton several weeks before the tourney that Drain was seeded as 1 of the 4 favorites to win the tourney title.

"Those Oregon boys have top college talent and they have several boys that are outstanding experienced players from the pro ranks," the Yankee scout proclaimed. "There's never been a team in the National with so much top college material. There is more material to sign from this tourney than any I've covered and I've been here every year since taking up scouting." More than 25 scouts were attracted to Wichita to look over this year's crop, an all-time record.

Drain did not pick an easy year to try to win the NBC title, according to NBC officials. Many have remarked that never in the entire history of the NBC tourney has the competition been so tough.

Herbert Kokernot, Alpine Cowboys sponsor, has brought seven teams to the tourney in the past. "This is by far the toughest field and we're coming up here since 1947," the popular Cowboys' sponsor said.

Drain beat the Texans twice in the tourney.

[From the Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard of September 2, 1958]

DRAIN BLACK SOX NATIONAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONS—OREGON NINE EDGES ALPINE, TEX., 8 TO 7, IN FINALS OF NBC

WICHITA, KANS.—The Drain, Oreg., Black Sox are the toast of semipro baseball Tuesday after capturing the National Baseball Congress title here Monday night with a thrilling 8 to 7 victory over Alpine, Tex.

The young Drain team, representing the smallest town in the tourney, scored a single run in the ninth to break a 7 to 7 tie and give the west coast its first title in history before 7,000 fans.

A pair from the University of Oregon—catcher Ellis Olson, and shortstop Jim Pifher—turned in the key blows for the Oregon champions.

It was Olson who slammed out a three-run homer in the eighth and also had a single and double. An inning later, Pifher brought the Sox the title with a single scoring the winning run.

And, in the last of the ninth, another Oregon performer, second baseman Wimp Hastings, turned in a sparkling fielding performance to cut off an Alpine rally.

The Black Sox, given little consideration in pretournament picks, beat the team favored to walk off with the title. And Drain not only beat Alpine once but did it twice—the first time last Friday by an 8 to 6 score.

Manager Ray Stratton brought his team of college stars through the double elimination tournament with an undefeated record, winning seven games including wins over all the tournament favorites.

Monday night it was the same story—timely hitting, clutch hurling by Wes Stock, and the same hustle which has made the Black Sox the tournament darlings.

FROM BEHIND

The second youngest team in the tourney, the Black Sox, were up against a team of veteran ex-professionals Monday night. And for the fourth straight time they came from behind to win.

Drain trailed 4 to 3 going into the 8th inning when the Sox rallied for 3 runs.

Pifher started the inning with a one-out single and went to second on an error on the play. He then came home on a single by the tournament's most valuable player, Jim O'Rourke. Before things were over, Alpine starter Jim Hiland had been shelled from the game.

Jerry Droscher set the stage for the big blow of the frame by singling with Olson's three-run homer following the second out of the inning.

The Cowboys came right back to tie the score with three runs in the bottom of the inning.

THREE-RUN HOMER

A walk to Ray Van Cleef started things but Stock got the next two batters out. But an error followed by Tommy Snow's three-run homer deadlocked the game.

The winning run for the Oregonians romped home when Hastings singled, went to second on Stratton's sacrifice, and came home on Pifher's single through the box.

The new champions had gone ahead 2 to 0 in the top of the second on Olson's single, a walk to Dan Luby, and two more singles by

Hastings and Stratton, each accounting for a tally.

Alpine rallied to go ahead in the bottom of the third with three runs off Stock. A single by Snow and Mickey Sullivan's homer tied the count and Dayton Todd's hit and two-bagger by Gene Leek brought the go-ahead tally.

NUMEROUS JAMS

The Sox battled back with a run to tie it in the fifth on a combination of Olson's double, a sacrifice and an error.

Again the lead didn't hold up. Todd singled, went to third on Leek's single and came home on a fielder's choice. But that set the stage for the Drain comeback.

Stock, the ex-Washington State hurler now property of the Baltimore Orioles, got himself out of numerous jams to go all the way. He allowed 13 hits while the Black Sox were getting 12.

The losers stranded 15 runners as Stock managed to escape unscathed with 2 or 3 men on base on several occasions. He struck out 10.

Three pitchers shared the chores for the Texans with the last pitcher, Bill Schultea, taking the loss.

Snow's 4 hits in 5 trips grabbed the batting honors for the game with Todd and Leek each picking up 3 for the Cowboys. Hastings and Pifher followed Olson with two hits each.

TWO SOX HONORED AFTER TOURNEY

Drain centerfielder, Jim O'Rourke, the Santa Clara star, and manager Ray Stratton were both honored after the Black Sox won the title.

O'Rourke was named most valuable player and Stratton received the all-American manager award.

Two other Sox had been named to the all-star team Saturday night—Rightfielder Jerry Droscher and pitcher Elwood Hahn.

SEVEN STRAIGHT WINS MARK MARCH TO TITLE

WICHITA, KANS.—"I can't give the ball club enough praise. I knew we'd give somebody a bad time."

A thrilled Ray Stratton was talking after directing the Drain Black Sox to the National Baseball Congress championship with an 8–7 triumph Monday night.

"I knew we'd surprise somebody." And Drain, practically unrated in the pre-tournament selections, knocked off all the tournament favorites, including highly regarded Alpine, in the 31-team field.

"The boys put out 100 percent. Everybody knew the job he had to do. It's a pleasure to work with them," the Black Sox manager said.

PLAYED TOUGHEST TEAMS

"We had good balance—defense, hitting, and pitching. You can't call it a fluke. It was an uphill battle and we played the toughest teams."

The team "went wild" after taking the title, he added. "We converted most of the fans with our hustle and fire."

Stratton couldn't praise his team enough.

"They came through. They got the hits when they counted and came up with plays when they had to. They improved with competition."

Two players who failed to get tournament recognition on the all-star team, Shortstop Jim Pifher and Second Baseman Wimp Hastings, drew special praise from the Sox skipper.

PLAYERS PRAISED

"Hastings is every bit an All-American," Stratton said. "He didn't make an error and made plays out of this world."

And he also wondered how Centerfielder Jim O'Rourke was left off the all-star team announced Saturday night and then named "most valuable player" of the tournament Monday night.

Two other Drain players and Stratton also received recognition. Stratton was named "All-American Manager" and Pitcher Elwood Hahn and Rightfielder Jerry Droscher were on the all-tournament team.

Drain statistics

Batting	At bat	Hits	Percent
Hastings	28	12	0.429
O'Rourke	27	10	.370
Pifher	27	9	.333
Luby	25	7	.280
Olson	19	5	.263
Stock	4	1	.250
Droscher	27	6	.231
Stratton	22	5	.227
Lane	6	1	.167
Roth	6	1	.167
Bartow	24	3	.125
Hahn	10	1	.100
Dmochowsky	3	0	.000
Pearce	1	0	.000
Total	229	61	.266

Pitcher	Won	Lost	Innings pitched	Earned-run average
Dmochowsky	1	0	9	0.00
Wooten	0	0	⅔	0.00
Lane	1	0	9	2.00
Hahn	3	0	27	2.67
Stock	1	0	14⅔	4.91
Henkel	1	0	1⅓	6.84
Pearce	0	0	1⅓	6.84

"I don't want to take the credit because of the training by college coaches," he added.

SCOUTS ALL OVER

The big question of some of the players signing professional contracts was answered by Stratton.

"Scouts were all over them but education comes first. They'll all be back," referring to many on the club who are still in school.

"They had a lot of offers, many very attractive. It's very good opportunity for a boy who wants to play pro by playing in this tournament."

What are Drain's biggest assets?

Stratton says it is "youth, hustle, and desire."

"They're a great bunch of guys, a great bunch of guys. I couldn't ask for any better bunch."

Drain picked up supporters in the crowd throughout the tourney. "People were calling us and telling what a fine bunch of boys we have," he continued.

OWNER THRILLED

Stratton added that it would be hard to find anyone "more thrilled" than the team owner, Harold Woolley.

"He's terrific," Stratton said of Woolley. "He never says a word. I have the full say-so. He's wonderful and tickled to death." The team's business manager, Tom Myers, also drew praise from Stratton.

Stratton finally got down to talk about Monday night's game.

"There were anxious moments, I tell you right now. It was a terrific game. The fans saw everything they could see."

"Stock was in trouble all right—about every inning. They gave him a bad time. You've got to give him credit."

He added that Stock was getting tired in the ninth.

HOME WEDNESDAY

Stratton credited "timely hitting" for much of the Drain success. And, too, he noted that starting pitchers went all the way in every game but one. And that was when Stock was knocked from the game when he took a line drive on the leg.

"I tried to look ahead but we had to play one game at a time."

The team will probably fly home Wednesday after a rest Tuesday. But Stratton said he didn't know if the club would fly to Portland or Eugene.

The Black Sox now enter the Global World Series as the United States representative, but the time and site have not been selected.

The Black Sox may play a team of Salem and Eugene Northwest League players Sunday at Bethel Park in Eugene.

And Stratton is already looking toward next year when the Black Sox are automatic entries in the NBC tourney.

The storm the Black Sox kicked up after winning the title was followed by a real electrical storm but the team had already reached its hotel.

[From the Eugene Register-Guard of September 3, 1958]

DRAIN TO RETURN THURSDAY; CARAVAN, RECEPTION PLANNED

Drain will salute its returning national baseball champion Black Sox Thursday when the club arrives home from Wichita, Kans.

A car caravan and reception is slated for the semipro champions with the caravan meeting the Black Sox at 4:30 p. m. at the airport junction north of Eugene.

Stacy Johnson, president of the Drain Chamber of Commerce, said the team would arrive at Portland Airport at 11:45 a. m. and then drive home, arriving at the junction about 4:30 p. m.

STORES, SCHOOLS TO CLOSE EARLY

Drain stores are closing at 3 p. m. and schoolchildren will be dismissed early to meet the team, he added.

The reception is planned for the Drain baseball park if weather permits or the high-school gym.

Johnson said the town was still shook up over the Black Sox' surprising victory in the 31-team tourney at Wichita Monday night.

"We had to plan this on such short notice," he stated. Other cities are also expected to take part in the welcome.

Drain's plans for the global world series are still not definite since the time and place have not been announced.

GOVERNOR SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations continue to pour into Drain, highlighted by a telegram from Gov. Robert D. Holmes:

"As Governor of Oregon and as a long-time baseball fan, it is my great pleasure to congratulate you and your champs, proving again that our State has the best fighting teams in the Nation.

"I know the entire State is proud of you and your boys and the fact that you brought the national non-pro baseball title to Oregon. What makes us the proudest is the fact that you won it after the so-called experts had said you didn't stand a chance.

"A few more licks like this and perhaps the rest of the United States will be convinced of what we already know—that Oregon is something to be reckoned with be it baseball, football, timber, or scenery, or anything.

"Congratulations again to the Black Sox."

[From the Eugene (Oreg.) Register-Guard of September 3, 1958]

NATIONAL CHAMPS

Drain was the smallest town represented in the National Baseball Congress championships at Wichita—in terms of population. But in those terms only.

Drain's Black Sox whipped through the title series with seven straight wins and no defeats. And in copping the national semi-professional crown, they proved that Drain, in terms of sports keenness, is one of the biggest small towns anywhere.

Here in Oregon, this fact has been long recognized. Not only has the Black Sox been a good, aggressive team year after year, community backing of baseball and other sports has been an outstanding characteristic of the Drain area. Interest in sports

and in the wholesome development of the youth of the area led Drain to construct the first municipal swimming pool in this part of the State. And, among smaller cities of the United States, Drain's summer playgrounds program has been a pacesetter for the past 10 years.

Interestingly, the key figures in the financing and the planning of Drain's sports and recreation developments have often been too modest to allow their names to be publicized. They have pointed out instead, that many people in the community have contributed money, time, and labor—each according to his own abilities. Special credit should go to Harold Woolley, the team's sponsor.

Actually, about the only full-time Drain residents on this year's Black Sox roster are the team's manager and coaches. The players mostly are University of Oregon, Oregon State, and Washington State College athletes working in Drain this summer at jobs provided by backers of the team. But the Black Sox are in every real sense a "town team." Win or lose, they have always had the full backing of the town—and the town has benefited through its united interest in the team.

That the Black Sox should come through to win the world series of semipro baseball is a wonderful climax to a community effort, as well as an exciting proof of the superlative skills of the young men playing on the team.

[From the Roseburg (Oreg.) News-Review of September 4, 1958]

CONGRATULATIONS, BLACK SOX

(By Charles V. Stanton)

If ever a team deserved congratulations, it is the Drain Black Sox, who now rate as national champions in the amateur class.

In fact, in my opinion, the Drain team could beat a good many professional aggregations. Maybe I'm just prejudiced. Perhaps I'm too provincial. But I'll bet I have a lot of company throughout Douglas County.

When a team from a small town wallops the best nonprofessionals in the United States, particularly big-city teams with a pick from large groups of athletes, it really is something to be proud of. I'm mighty proud, and I know you are.

For the first time in all history, Douglas County has a national baseball championship. It comes only because the Black Sox never quit. Time and again they came from behind to win their games. That's the spirit that makes real ball clubs.

Drain went to Wichita with no support except from the home fans. No one at the national tournament expected Drain to win. The Black Sox were not even rated. Yet they beat all comers and took the No. 1 team, Alpine, Tex., to the cleaners, 8 to 7, after apparently throwing the game away by an error in the eighth.

BACKERS DESERVING, TOO

The win must have caused a mild furor in Drain. When I was there, everyone seemed to be most interested in what the Black Sox were doing. The people of Drain were confident their team would give a real account of itself in the national tournament. In fact, a considerable number went to Kansas to see the games, knowing their team was sure to get into the finals. And that, in my opinion, is the kind of fan backing that makes a team play its best.

Everyone undoubtedly will be praising the individual players on the team. And they deserve every bit of praise they get. Every player, it seems, had something to do with winning one or more of the several games. But in my opinion the financial backers of the team are deserving, too, of some praise. If it hadn't been for the fact they were willing to put up money to meet the team's expenses and hire the coaches, there wouldn't have been a national championship for Oregon. They kept the Drain team in the league so long as there was a league. When other areas couldn't keep up the financial requirement, the Drain Black Sox still maintained their organization and whipped some of the best aggregations of the Pacific Northwest. Now they have justified the faith of their fans and supporters by bringing home the top awards of the national tournament. To say we are proud is to put it mildly.

INTEREST INCREASING

The Drain team is made up principally of college youngsters anxious, for the most part, to carve out names in the major leagues. This national championship won't hurt chances in the least. Every player is a top athlete.

Douglas County, it seems to me, has been making steady improvement in its athletics. Recently we had an American Legion team in the national tournament, and walked off with some high honors, although we didn't win the title. Our American Legion team this year went a long way against tough odds. It needed only a little more hitting power to roll for the championship. We have had some excellent play in the Evergreen League. Some of our representatives are doing a swell job in college football. They doubtless will be picked for professional play later on.

It's too bad, in my opinion, that we can't keep a baseball league going. If Drain can do it, why can't other spots?

Of course, Drain is one of my favorites. The people there are cooperative. Enough sports-minded people have money to keep athletics foremost. Drain has its living war memorial with athletic field, swimming pool, park, and playground. Its people have erected public buildings and have dug sewers with their own hands. Now it is decorating its streets. And all the time it has been supporting a baseball team that has now won national honors.

A lot of credit, in my opinion, is due a lot of people, and congratulations particularly are due the Black Sox.

AMVETS Honor Congressman Ross Adair

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, we in Indiana are quite proud of my colleague, ROSS ADAIR, and the contributions he has made by his service in Congress.

He has been especially interested in legislation affecting veterans, having served on the Committee on Veterans Affairs for the past 8 years.

I was glad to see this service recognized recently by the following announcement of the AMVETS—American Veterans of World War II and Korea:

The national convention of AMVETS assembled in St. Louis, Mo., announced today, August 22, that its national award for outstanding congressional service is being given Congressman ROSS ADAIR, of Indiana.

Past National Commander Rufus Wilson, chairman of the honors and awards committee, read the following citation to the convention when he announced the award:

"Mr. ADAIR was first elected to the Congress in November of 1951. He was assigned to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Next year he will be the third ranking member of his party on the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

"During the 83d Congress, he served with distinction as chairman of the Subcommittee on Administration. During this period of time he visited the five district insurance offices of the VA at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Dallas, Denver, and St. Paul. A number of suggestions which he made at that time were subsequently adopted by the Veterans' Administration which resulted not only in savings to the taxpayer but improved service to the individual veteran policyholder. This was the first time that a subcommittee of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs had visited each of the insurance offices to study the administration of the 6 million insurance policies held by the veterans of this country.

"Mr. ADAIR helped secure approval of Public Law 138 of the 83d Congress which provided for the automatic renewal of term-insurance policies. This law has saved literally millions of dollars in the administrative cost for the Federal Government.

"Mr. ADAIR has also been interested in the direct loan program of the Veterans' Administration and was instrumental in securing approval of the legislation which permits the monthly payments made by veterans to be reused for additional loans.

"He was a member of the committee when the Korean GI bill was written and reported to the House; he was an ardent supporter of that bill.

"In the Congress which has just adjourned Mr. ADAIR was a member of two special subcommittees appointed by the chairman to consider the consolidation and codification of all veterans' laws. He was chosen as a member of this subcommittee because of his demonstrated ability and leadership and because of the judicial temperament which characterizes his public actions and for which he is well known to all of his colleagues in the House. This legislation, in which he played so vital a part, will be of the greatest assistance to all veterans and particularly to service officers.

"Mr. ADAIR's membership in the Committee on Foreign Affairs has enlarged his knowledge of problems involved in the United States global commitments and he—as a member of that committee—has inspected many of our outposts throughout the free world.

"A colleague, when asked to describe the service of Mr. ADAIR, said he would use three terms—humility, integrity, and judicial temperament. His questions to witnesses appearing before the committees on which he serves are always judicious and searching, and he has the ability to elicit from any witness a full disclosure and do it in such a manner as to not offend in any way the individual under questioning.

"The honors and awards committee believes that this choice adds another distinguished name to the list of those Members of Congress who have received our congressional award."

Al Wilson, AMVET national committeeman from Muncie, Ind., said, "We are most fortunate to have Congressman ROSS ADAIR on the Veterans' Affairs Committee. A better choice for the congressional award could not have been made."

Preston Dudelston, Commander, Indiana Department of AMVETS and a resident of Hartford City, Ind., said, "A better man could not have been chosen. Congressman ROSS ADAIR has given the Indiana Department of AMVETS the kind of representation on the Veterans' Affairs Committee that we want. He is consistent and sincere in his support of veteran legislation. He has proved over the years that he is the friend of the veteran and his family. We are proud of him."

The 85th Congress—Final Report by Hon. Carl Albert, of Oklahoma

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, once again we have come to the close of a successful Congress, and once again it has been a Democratic-controlled Congress. The 85th Congress made numerous major strides in the way of constructive and progressive legislation. This in itself is not the major achievement of the 85th Congress. It must be remembered that much of the constructive legislation was enacted in the face of considerable opposition from substantial portions of the President's own party.

Of course we Democrats are always ready to "bail out" Republican administrations. In the first place it is good for the people and in the second place it makes our task less burdensome when we regain the White House which, incidentally, will next be in 1960.

Now, I do not wish to be critical of all Republicans in Congress. Rather, I wish to take this occasion to compliment those on that side of the aisle who have worked equally as industriously and diligently as those on my side of the aisle in the interests of constructive and progressive legislation.

The success of the 85th Congress is essentially due to the cohesiveness and action of the Democratic Members of Congress. The rollcall votes of the Republican Members clearly show that the Republican Party in Congress is divided, broken up into blocs, and confused. Such votes also show that the Old Guard Republicans with their extreme conservative or reactionary actions have come out of the underground and are again taking control of the party machinery. This is due to a number of factors: First the President cannot be elected for another term; second, there is a lack of leadership in the executive branch, as expressed by some Republicans; third, failure of the President and his associates in the executive branch to give even minimum consideration to reasonable requests made by Republican Members.

Dissatisfaction with the leadership and policies of the President has developed to the extent that some Republican Members openly state that they "are on their own." In other words, the Republican Party has broken into a number of splinter groups. Under such conditions, a Republican House or Senate in the next Congress would be most unfortunate for the country.

The people of our country are concerned, and properly so, with the present spectacle of political confusion and economic incompetence, particularly in the face of a serious and mounting world crisis.

There are about 5 million persons out of work, and with the inclusion of additional part-time unemployment, we have the equivalent of over 6 million unemployed.

(NOTE: August figures will be issued September 9, 1958.)

At the beginning of this rise in unemployment it was apparent to many of us that we were having a recession and were faced with a possible depression.

The administration, at first was not particularly impressed and, in fact, took a rather optimistic view of the situation. They referred to this economic crisis as a "slight dip" which would soon take an upward turn. As increased unemployment figures poured into the White House the administration began to act. First it admonished those of us who were calling for Executive action and promoting legislative action to refrain from talking about the "slight dip" and it would go away. Second, the President delivered a "chins up" message to the American people. These actions were nice, of course, but were not exactly what we needed to stem the tide of recession and stimulate employment.

Democrat Members in both Houses of Congress took positive and tangible action. Numerous antirecession propoals were offered. Some were rejected and some were adopted.

The record of the 85th Congress is one in which we can all take a great deal of pride. It was one of the hardest working Congresses in the history of our Nation. Statisticwise the 85th Congress will rank high with other Congresses in the past 25 years in quantity of measures introduced, reported, passed, and so forth.

Mr. Speaker, at this point, I would like to make a brief comparison of the statistics of the 85th Congress with those of other recent Congresses.

The almost 21,000 bills and resolutions put into legislative hoppers of the 85th Congress was the largest number in more than 20 years. The combined figure was 14,013 in the first session and 6,591 in the second. Not since the 72d Congress of 1932–33 has the number reached such heights. Of the total, 14,799 were introduced in the House and 6,392 in the Senate.

The 20,644 of the 85th Congress exceeded the 18,939 of the 84th, the 16,385 of the 83d, the 14,164 of the 82d, and the 16,670 of the 81st.

During the past 26 years, the totals have ranged between 9,536 and 20,644. In the 72d Congress the total was 21,191.

Measures reported totaled 5,252—2,498 in the first session and 2,754 in the second. Figures for the House and Senate were 2,450 and 2,802, respectively. The total compares with 5,751 for the 84th Congress, 5,263 for the 83d, 4,601 for the 82d, and 5,880 for the 81st.

Measures passed totaled 5,126—2,408 in the first session and 2,718 in the second. Figures for the House and Senate were 2,546 and 2,580, respectively. The total compares with 5,713 in the 84th, 5,201 in the 83d, 4,593 in the 82d, and 5,764 in the 81st.

Laws enacted reached the number of 936 for public laws and 784 for private laws, making an aggregate of 1,720 measures enacted during the Congress. The first session accounted for 316 public laws and 34 private laws; the second session accounted for 620 public laws and 443 private laws. By comparison, the 84th Congress enacted 1,028 public laws; the 83d, 781; the 82d, 594; and the 81st Congress, 921.

Measures vetoed totaled 51 for both sessions—12 in the first and 39 in the second.

The Senate confirmed 58,691 executive nominations. These statistics are only a part of the complete picture. The great achievement of the 85th Congress lies in the quality of legislation enacted.

Now I would like to outline some of the major accomplishments of this Congress.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Many of our recent Congresses have been defense minded. With the launching of sputnik the 85th Congress became even more so. The impact of this achievement by the Soviet Union presented many new problems. We have made some headway toward solving these problems and are constantly seeking ways and means to do a better job in this respect.

Congress authorized $54.6 million to expand and accelerate construction of missile bases, detection and warning systems, and created the Advanced Research Agency within the Department of Defense.

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics was authorized to expend $44.7 million for construction and equipment of research facilities.

Authority for the construction and expansion of atomic energy facilities was provided in the sum of $386 million. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission was authorized to expend $35 million for construction of a reactor for an atomic-powered destroyer.

We extended until 1962 the standby emergency powers of the President under the Federal Civil Defense Act.

A $100.5 million program of new construction and conversion of naval vessels during 1959 was authorized. The program includes nuclear-powered and guided-missile warships, amphibious landing craft, and service ships.

The President requested and we cooperated to the extent of enacting a law reorganizing the Department of Defense so that there would be no question about areas of responsibility, authority, and so forth.

A total of $2.8 billion was authorized for construction projects at Armed Forces installations and bases here and abroad.

These by no means represent all the action taken by the 85th Congress to bolster our defenses. They are some of the major ones and call for vast expenditure of funds. The Congress recognizes this but at the same time, it recognizes, as does everyone, that broad defense programs cannot be purchased in bargain basements and we must pay the price, no matter what it is, that is necessary to retain our freedom and way of life.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In the field of foreign policy, the 85th Congress continued the established tradition of bipartisanship which has become such a vital factor in the conduct of international relations.

One of the major actions in this field was the enactment of the Middle East resolution which authorized the President to undertake economic and military cooperation with nations of the Middle East to strengthen the defense of their independence.

We authorized $6.33 billion for the mutual security program.

Legislation was enacted authorizing the exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our allies.

We extended for 2 years the authority of the President to control exports of strategic materials.

We increased the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by $2 billion, a 40-percent increase to an aggregate of $7 billion.

Suspension of import duties on metal scrap was extended for another year.

An additional $10 million was authorized for completion of the Inter-American Highway.

AGRICULTURE

In the area of agriculture a Democratic-controlled Congress again demonstrated its appreciation of the problems confronting the farmers of our Nation. This appreciation developed into profound concern as the months went by and the economic plight of the farmer continued to deteriorate while Secretary Benson pursued his policies with little regard for either the plight of the farmer or the manifest dissatisfaction with such policies of an overwhelming majority of the people's representatives in Congress. The Congress finally took legislative action to alleviate the situation by passing a joint resolution which would have prevented a reduction of farm price supports for the 1958 crops below those for 1957, and would have barred cuts in acreage allotments for 2 years. This resolution passed the House by a vote of 210 to 172. The breakdown shows 166 Democrats and 44 Republicans supported the legislation while 141 Republicans and 31 Democrats voted against it. Convincing evidence of the President's support of Secretary Benson's policies, at whatever cost to the farmers, was provided in the President's veto of this resolution.

In spite of such administration response to the problems of the farmer much beneficial legislation has been enacted pertaining to agriculture.

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act was extended during the first session for 1 year with the amount of surplus commodities authorized to be traded in under the act increased from $3 billion to $4 billion and with an increase from $500 million to $800 million of the amount for relief of needy persons abroad. Legislation extending this program to June 30, 1960, was enacted during the second session with additional increases in the amounts authorized of $500 million in 1958 and $1,500,000,000 each for 1959 and 1960. A program for deferred grazing and protein feed production in drought-stricken areas was enacted, a compulsory inspection program for poultry and poultry products was provided for, price supports for the 1957 crop of extra-long-staple cotton was continued at the same level as for 1956; legislation aimed at facilitating the control and eradication of plant pests became law; the authority of the President to grant special livestock loans was extended and the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the soil-conservation program on a national basis was extended for 4 years and finally legislation establishing humane-slaughter methods for animals was enacted.

It should be kept in mind that legislation in the field of agriculture benefits not just the farmer but directly or indirectly each and every citizen. For example, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act is a vital program in the conduct of our relations with other countries and plays an important role in our relations with the countries of the free world. The poultry inspection program is of obvious benefit to every consumer in supplying added protection against the marketing of impure poultry products and of course the humane-slaughter legislation although of no economic benefit to the farmer is considered extremely desirable by a great cross-section of our citizenry.

Legislation dealing with agriculture insofar as it contributes to the well-being and stability of an important segment of our people—the farmers—contributes to the economic health of all of us.

NATURAL RESOURCES

In the area of natural resources the Democratic 85th Congress again evidenced the longstanding devotion of the Democratic Party to the preservation and development of our natural resources for the benefit of all the people.

An extensive program of river and harbor development, flood-control projects and beach erosion-control projects totaling $1.57 billion was passed by both the House and Senate during the first session in the hope that speedy implementation of such a program would act as a deterrent to mounting unemployment and stimulate economic activity. The President vetoed the measure and thus frustrated for a time the achievement of this goal. The Congress, realizing the need and desirability of the legislation, passed in the second session a second bill with certain modifications designed to avoid a second veto—while recognizing that certain features of the first bill had to be sacrificed, however desirable, if any such legislation was to become law.

The program whereby exploration for critical materials by private industry under contract with the Department of the Interior is conducted—the Federal loans to be repaid out of royalties—was extended.

The increasing awareness by the Congress of the peaceful potential of atomic energy was demonstrated in the enactment of legislation authorizing a $382.6 million program for construction and development by the Atomic Energy Commission including $21 million for reactors to produce electric power.

The Democratic tradition of resource development for the benefit of the people was upheld in the enactment of legislation authorizing $600 million for Niagara River power development by the New York Power Authority under Federal license, providing preference to public agencies of 50 percent of the power.

Greater flexibility in the administration of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1958 was provided with passage of legislation permitting the Secretary of the Interior to carry out contracts unless disapproved by Congress within 60 days.

The interest of Congress in the operation of the St. Lawrence seaway was amply demonstrated by legislation enacted increasing the borrowing authority of the corporation from $105 million to $140 million as well as effecting certain other changes.

Other legislation: Provided for a program designed to encourage the development of phosphate production on the public domain; granted congressional consent for compacts relative to flood-control projects, diversion of waters, pollution control, and other matters; extended until December 31, 1959, the purchase program for asbestos and fluorspar; for the construction of the San Angelo reclamation project and water-conservation projects in the Pecos River Basin of Texas and New Mexico; requires congressional approval to effect withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres of public land; raised the limit of acreage which lessors of public lands may mine in order to increase coal production; and established a commission to review national outdoor recreation resources.

GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

After many years of deliberation a law was finally passed paving the way for admission of Alaska into the Union.

Laws were finally enacted giving substantial salary increases to Federal and postal employees; these coming after Presidential vetoes earlier in the Congress.

We enacted a law to increase postal rates by $547 million a year.

The House adopted resolutions creating a Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, and creating a permanent Committee on Science and Astronautics. Another resolution was adopted by the House recommending a 10-point code for all Government employees and officeholders.

Loans up to $75 million were authorized to help finance public works in the District of Columbia.

A new agency, the Federal Aviation Agency, was established to regulate air traffic and safety.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

This Congress increased the compensation of members of the Armed Forces by an amount in excess of $575 million.

Pensions were increased for widows of Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and Civil War veterans.

Congress passed a bill which was vetoed by the President extending the direct home-loan program for World War II veterans.

Rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities and dependency allowances were increased.

Career incentives for nurses and medical specialists of the armed services were provided for.

Eligibility standards for widows of veterans were liberalized.

All laws administered by the VA governing compensation, pensions, hospitalization, and so forth, were consolidated into a single law.

Other veterans' laws enacted include increase in burial allowance, increase in rate of compensation for certain blind veterans, and increase in premiums and benefits for total disability under the National Life Insurance Act.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, AND WELFARE

The Democratic Party has always been deeply concerned with matters affecting the security, health, and welfare of our people. This continuing interest in the improvement and expansion of our social-security program was evidenced by the enactment of Public Law 85–840. This legislation will place the whole program on a sounder and more realistic financial basis while at the same time increasing benefits to reflect the increase in the cost of living since benefits were last increased, and effecting certain other desirable changes which were needed.

The concern of the Congress over our educational achievements in the United States was reflected in the enactment of Public Law 85–864, which authorizes an $887 million 4-year program of student loans, fellowships, and other aid to improve teaching of mathematics, science, and language.

During the 85th Congress we enacted legislation extending for 3 years the special milk program in nonprofit schools, nursing schools, child-care centers, settlement houses, and summer camps. This act authorized $75 million annually for this program.

In the field of medical research this Congress has taken a great step forward by authorizing the largest expenditure in history for that purpose—$294,383,000.

Congress extended the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act for a period of 3 years.

Federal assistance programs for school construction in areas affected by Federal activities were extended.

We authorized a $1 million program of grants-in-aid to public or nonprofit schools to train public-health specialists, technicians, and administrators.

Civil service retirement annuities were increased; interstate sale of switch-blade knives was banned; Federal indemnity against atomic reactor hazards for the protection of the public was provided.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

The economic well being of our people has been a subject of primary concern to this Congress. During these 2 years we have witnessed on the one hand spiraling prices and on the other mounting unemployment, increased indebtedness, and shrinking incomes.

Some of the action taken by the Congress to aid in stimulating employment and general economic activity and which failed to become law as a result of Presidential veto is dealt with elsewhere. These include the rivers and harbors and flood control bill and the veterans' housing measure—both passed in the first session only to be vetoed by the President.

Other important progressive legislation bearing on our national economy did become law, however, under the leadership of the Democratic majority, sometimes with and sometimes without significant GOP support.

(a) Fiscal policy: The Congress enacted three necessary and important measures relating to Government fiscal matters. One, the Secretary of the Treasury now has the authority to pay up to 3.26 percent interest rate on savings bonds. Two, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to make direct purchases of United States securities from the Treasury was extended until June 30, 1960. These two measures were needed to give needed flexibility to the management of Government fiscal matters during these times. A third measure sought by the administration to deal with the problem of rising Federal deficits, due in part to declining revenues as a result of the recession, was an increase in the statutory debt limit. Such an increase was enacted increasing the limit to $288 billion on a temporary basis to June 30, 1959 and to $283 billion on a permanent basis.

(b) Housing: Several important housing measures were enacted by the Congress. They reflect both the long-standing devotion of the Democratic party to effective legislation aimed at encouraging the construction of adequate housing for our growing population and the immediate concern of the Democratic majority in the Congress with the recession.

The measures as enacted authorized a $1.9 billion and $1.8 billion homebuilding program for 1958 and 1959, respectively; liberalized downpayment requirements on FHA-financed houses; extended guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans; increased the funds for FNMA mortgage purchases; increased by $4 billion the authorization for FHA mortgage insurance and increased the borrowing power of FNMA by $0.5 billion to $1.6 billion as a means of easing the mortgage-money market.

In an effort to secure House passage under a suspension of rules of S. 4035, which provided for a $2.4 billion housing program, 185 Democrats voted yea but were defeated by 134 nay votes, 111 of which were cast by Republican Members. Since a two-thirds vote for passage under suspension of rules is required this effort failed.

Specific measures enacted as an antidote to growing unemployment and a decline in economic activity included: an accelerated program of highway construction authorizing $5,500,000,000 for construction by the States including $1,800,000,000 additional funds for both the regular Federal aid and the interstate superhighway programs; provision for Federal assistance, to be repaid in 5 years, to the States on an optional basis for the payment of up to 15 weeks additional Federal unemployment compensation for jobless persons whose State payments under the existing program have expired; authority for Federal departments and agencies to currently purchase supplies and equipment in advance out of appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, as a stimulus to business recovery and an acceleration in the trade-in program for old vessels and their replacement by modern ships, under the Merchant Marine Act. Two concurrent resolutions by the Congress urging upon the administration the acceleration of Federal construction projects, both military and civil, for which funds had been appropriated were heeded and such a policy adopted.

(c) Small business: The difficulties of small business in the midst of increasing economic concentration were aggravated during the 85th Congress by prevailing economic conditions. In keeping with the leadership of the Democratic majority in attempting to find ways and means of combating these conditions—legislation enacted to aid small business is high on the list of accomplishments of this Congress.

During the first session the lending authority of the Small Business Administration was increased by $80 million to a total of $455 million. A second measure enacted during the session extended the life of the Small Business Administration to July 31, 1958, and further increased its lending authority to a total of $530 million.

In the second session, legislation has been enacted providing for the creation of a Small Business Investment Administration to provide equity capital and long-term loans to small business enterprises through investment companies chartered for that purpose. Most significant was the enactment during the second session of legislation making the SBA a permanent agency. In addition to the foregoing provisions this Congress has provided that: the maximum interest rate which can be charged by the Government on loans to small business shall be reduced from 6 to 5.5 percent; the maximum loan which may be made to a single firm be increased from $250,000 to $350,000; the SBA has authority to help small business engage more extensively in research by encouraging the building of laboratories, sponsoring applied research, and encouraging the exchange of research information; small businesses have access to research and development work done by large firms under Government contracts and the SBA has wider authority to grant loans in areas of excessive rainfall.

All of this legislation was enacted with one primary purpose uppermost and that was that every practical means possible be utilized to assist small business to retain its vital role in the economic life of our Nation.

(d) Taxation: The 52 percent tax rate on corporate income was extended for 1 year in each of the 2 sessions as was the present schedule of excise taxes on alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and automobile parts and accessories. In addition legislation was enacted limiting issuance of tax-amortization certificates for fast writeoff of new defense plants and terminating the program December 31, 1959.

During the second session the 3 percent tax on freight was repealed; numerous technical changes were made both in the exercise provisions and in the income, estate, and gift tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. These changes were aimed at eliminating inequities and unintended benefits,

to clarify the law and to improve its administration.

The Congress wisely enacted legislation exempting from the 10 percent admissions tax musical and dramatic performances of nonprofit civic associations and school or college athletic contests proceeds of which benefit tax-exempt charitable institutions or organizations.

Other legislation of economic importance provided for: The labeling of automobiles as to manufacturer's suggested retail price; Federal guarantees of up to $500 million in loans by railroads to finance new equipment, provide operating expenses and meet other obligations; and grants the ICC power to permit curtailment of unprofitable services and facilities.

This presentation by no means is a complete picture of all the fine achievements of the 85th Congress. Based upon this record of progressive, enlightened leadership by a Democratic Congress, oftentimes in the face of administration indifference, every Democrat can go into the campaign this fall with a sense of achievement and pride in his association with a party that put principle and the interest of the people above partisan consideration; a party which cooperates with the President when the needs of the hour demanded such cooperation and a party which is always ready to shoulder the responsibility of leadership on the frequent occasions when this administration has failed to provide it.

The Red-Legged Devils

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 5, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, permit me to direct our colleagues' attention to an article written by Col. Charles G. Stevenson, which appeared in the July 1958 issue of the National Guardsman.

All Brooklynites are proud of the "14th" and of its glorious tradition. I am particularly proud of it, because my older son received his military training as a member of the "14th" before joining the Regular Army in World War II.

The article follows:

RED-LEGGED DEVILS AT GETTYSBURG

(By Col. Charles G. Stevenson)

One sultry summer dawn nearly a hundred years ago, reveille went for the 14th Brooklyn Regiment on a farm in southern Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Gettysburg. As they stirred from their sleep that July morning, the Brooklyn boys, already veterans of 2 years' campaigning from Bull Run to Chancellorsville, little realized that during the next 3 days they were destined to play a leading role in the most famous battle fought on this continent.

In the meeting engagement which opened the battle on July 1, 1863, the Brooklyn regiment was one of the first involved. It was part of the 1st Division, I Corps, rushed up to relieve the cavalry screen in front of the Union Army after contact was established. It led in the capture of the bulk of Davis' Confederate brigade in the early hours of the conflict. Thereafter, it helped hold off the gray-clad hordes while the bulk of the Union Army was occupying its main line of resistance on the ridge south of the town. During the second night of the battle, the fighting 14th filled a breach in the Union lines that may well have proved disastrous.

During the fight on July 2, the staff of the Regimental or State flag was shattered by a rifle ball. Both State and National colors were riddled by bullets. In the teeth of a hail of shot, Capt. Ramon Cardona of Company I and some of his men spliced together the pieces of the broken pole. Throughout the rest of the war the flag was carried on the spliced staff. Today, thus mutilated, it and the 14th's Civil War national colors stand in a case in the Brooklyn Armory of the present-day successor units of the regiment in the New York National Guard. These units are the 187 Field Artillery Battalion (Observer), the 955 Field Artillery Battalion (155 Howitzer Towed), and the 187 Field Artillery, Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery. The Civil War colors are brought out each year for the annual veterans review on the anniversary of the regiment's swearing-in for 3 years' war service by Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell in 1861.

The 14th Brooklyn was one of the Militia regiments which gave up their legal 3-month obligation and volunteered en masse in April, 1861, for 3 years' war service. After First Bull Run, the State changed its designation to 84th New York Volunteers. The men of the 14th in camp at Arlington, Va., vigorously protested this. Finally they appealed to General McDowell. His reply gave the Regiment its motto "Baptized by Fire." General McDowell said:

"You were mustered by me into the service of the United States as part of the militia of the State of New York known as the 14th. You have been baptized by fire under that number and such you shall be recognized by the United States Government and by no other number."

During its 3 years' service the regiment became known as the Red Legged Devils" because of its fighting ability and from the French chasseurs-a-pied red trousered uniform which the regiment had adopted in 1860.

After the Confederate success at Chancellorsville in May, the Union Army of the Potomac returned to camp on the north bank of the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg. The Union arms had yet to win a major victory in Virginia.

The Confederate leader, General Lee, determined to cross the Potomac with the intention of cutting the communications of Washington with the North and, if possible, capturing Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Lee started his northward movement on June 3. When General Hooker, then Union Commander in Chief, learned of this, he moved the Union Army north also, paralleling Lee's advance.

At this time the 14th, commanded by Col. Edward B. Fowler, was in the 2d Brigade (Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler), 1st Division (Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth), 1st Corps (Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds). The I Brigade (Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith) from which the 14th had been transferred several months before, was the famous Iron Brigade, composed of midwestern troops.

Before the battle, General Reynolds, who commanded the left wing of the Army, composed of I, III, and XI Corps, turned over temporary command of I Corps (of which he was permanent commander) to Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday.

The 14th broke camp on the Rappahannock on June 12, and from that date until Gettysburg, the regiment was constantly on the march, tramping anywhere from 5 to 25 miles a day. During the last 5 days of June it rained heavily, and roads were deep in mud. On June 30 the regiment bivouacked 5 miles north of Emmitsburg, Md., in a cultivated field. The farm yielded a chicken dinner for every man that night. The 14th went into battle the next day on a full stomach. This was fortunate, because the men got little to eat or drink during the next 3 days.

Meanwhile, Union cavalry under General Buford had entered Gettysburg on June 30. They encountered the Confederate advance guard on the Chambersburg Pike about one-half mile west of the town. Buford sent a message to Reynolds stating that A P Hill's Corps of Lee's army was at Cashtown, 9 miles west of Gettysburg; that Longstreet's corps was behind Hill; and that the other Confederate corps under Ewell was reported coming down from Carlisle. The effect was to concentrate Lee's army at Gettysburg, although no specific orders to that effect were given, as far as can be ascertained.

At 5 a. m. on July 1, Hill's corps with Heth's division in the van advanced from Cashtown. The Confederates soon ran into the outguards of Buford's cavalry division on McPherson's Ridge. Heth ordered his two brigades to deploy, Archer's south, and Davis' Mississippi brigade, north of the Chambersburg Pike. The Mississippi brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. J. R. Davis, a nephew of President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America. Buford's men opened fire on the two Confederate brigades at 4 a. m. and the battle was on.

Returning to the 14th: 7 a. m. a courier galloped up to Colonel Fowler's tent with orders for the regiment to move toward Gettysburg with Wadsworth's division. General Reynolds rode at the head of the column.

When the firing between Buford's and Heth's divisions broke out, the 14th immediately left the Emmitsburg Pike near the Codori House and marched to a point near the Lutheran Seminary where rifles were loaded. The regiment then moved up to a position on McPherson Ridge about 500 yards west of the seminary and relieved Buford's dismounted cavalry.

The 14th and the 95th New York were deployed facing West, on a line running approximately due south from the Chambersburg Pike, with the 14th on the left of the line. On the 14th's left was a cluster of woods, toward which the 1st Brigade was advancing.

The mission of the 14th, the 95th, and the Iron Brigade on its left was to stop Archer. The other 3 regiments of the 14th brigade, deployed north of the pike, were to beat back Davis. General Reynolds made these dispositions on the scene in person.

Archer's men had skirmished across an open field, crossed Willoughby Run in front of the Union position, and had occupied the woods on the 14th's left front. They opened fire on the 14th from the woods and also from the 14th's immediate front. This cost the 14th several casualties. Colonel Fowler's horse was hit and he was struck in the thigh by a spent bullet.

The 14th returned the fire and the Confederate skirmish line withdrew. Colonel Fowler saw a second enemy line advancing about 600 yards to his front and left front. A volley from the Iron Brigade, which by then had advanced into the woods, stopped the second attack.

During this fight, General Reynolds was killed by a Confederate sharpshooter in a tree. Men of the 14th recovered his cap and equipment from the field. General Doubleday assumed command of the field.

(A bronze tablet stands on McPherson's Ridge where the 14th first was engaged. It reads in part: "Here in the forenoon, July 1, 1863, the regiment opened fire on A. P. Hill's corps." There are two tablets and one monument to the services of the 14th on the battlefield of Gettysburg. It is not believed that any other regiment has three

such tributes to its services during those 3 memorable days.)

Meanwhile, the Mississippians under Davis were driving back the Union regiments north of the pike, so much so that one of Davis' units was able to work its way around and fire a volley into the 14th's rear. This might have demoralized less-seasoned and valiant troops than the Red Legged Devils, but when the pressure from the west was relieved by the repulse of Archer the 14th changed front to the north toward Davis, who had taken position in front of a railroad cut which paralleled the road.

The 95th New York likewise changed front, and the 6th Wisconsin Regiment was brought up from reserve. Together, under the command of Colonel Fowler, the three regiments stormed the Confederate position. After a hand-to-hand fight at the edge of the cut, the Mississippians were driven into it and surrendered.

This is how Colonel Fowler described his actions in this fight:

"I had no time for deliberation, my first impression was that we were lost. Like lightning I reasoned that, if we attempted to retreat, every one of us would be shot, and that our only chance was to charge them. I at once faced the 2 regiments (14th and 95th) to the rear and retired, until I was on a line with the enemy, when I changed front perpendicularly to face them, the enemy at the same time performing the same maneuver and firing rapidly.

"At this time the 6th Wisconsin advanced bravely to our assistance and formed on our right. (The 95th New York being in the center, and the 14th on the left). I then gave the order to advance the whole line, and charge the enemy, and shouted, cheered, and urged our men on, making as much noise, excited as I was, as my lungs and throat were capable of. All this time they had fallen back to a railroad cut in which they took cover, showering bullets at us like hail, and our brave boys were dropping at every step, but although our ranks were fast thinning, we continued steadily to advance, until we had regained possession of the lost gun, which was opposite the 14th.

"The enemy's fire still continued as deadly as ever, and there seemed a strong disposition on the part of our men to halt at this point, as there was a slight cover caused by the banks and fences of a road running parallel to the railroad cut (the Chambersburg Pike), but I saw that to do so would be fatal to us. I therefore, commanded, urged and shouted to advance, which after some little hesitation was done, and the line advanced up to the enemy's position. When nearing the cut, I sent my adjutant to the 6th Wisconsin, directing them to flank the enemy's position by advancing their right wing, which they did, our boys giving a tremendous cheer as they advanced up to the cut. The enemy rose up, threw down their arms and surrendered."

According to Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, artillery commander of the Army of the Potomac, the two small brigades of Wadsworth's division won decided successes against superior numbers in the first morning's battle.

To perpetuate the memory of the 14th's fight at the railroad cut, a monument was erected by the State of New York at the point of the Confederate surrender. It consists of an 8-foot granite statue of a soldier in the 14th's French-style uniform in the position of "Handle Cartridge." The figure stands on a pedestal 10 feet high. The base has the following inscription:

"On this spot at 10:30 a. m., July 1, 1863, this regiment participated in the repulse of Davis' Mississippi Brigade and the capture of a large portion of that command. Took into the engagement 356 officers and men and by the War Department records lost during the 3 days 217."

The enemy surrender in the railroad cut did not mean the end of fighting for the 14th. The leading division of Ewell's Corps, which was coming down from Carlisle to join Lee at Gettysburg, made its appearance on the right flank of the 14th's brigade. The 14th was ordered to fall back to Seminary Ridge.

In the movement, one of the most vivid tragedies of the day occurred. Corporal Forrester, of Company C, had been wounded and was lying among the dead in front of the line. Four men volunteered to bring him back. They tore a piece of canvas from a tent and crawled out to get him. Rolling him on the canvas, and with one man at each corner, they lifted the stricken corporal. Just as they did so a shell landed in the middle of the group. Corporal Forrester and three of the others were killed. The fourth volunteer died while being moved to the rear.

The 14th on Seminary Ridge and, in fact, the whole of the I Corps, fought through the early part of the afternoon of July 1 against overwhelming numbers. The I Corps gradually was pushed back along the ridge to a position near the seminary.

The 14th with the 6th Wisconsin checked a series of Confederate charges up the slope of the ridge. The desperate defense put up by the I Corps during the first day was a vital factor in the ultimate Union victory. It gave General Meade, the Union commander of the Army of the Potomac, who had succeeded General Hooker, an opportunity to bring up the rest of his army and secure the commanding position south of the town, which later proved impenetrable.

At 4 p. m., the XI Corps having retreated to Gettysburg in rear of the 14th, Colonel Fowler received orders to fall back through the town to Cemetery Hill. "Fall back, boys," ordered Colonel Fowler, "but do not make a run for it." When the regiment in good order reached the main street, it found a confused jam of Union artillery and infantry trying to get through, with the Confederate artillery firing into the mass. A Confederate shell struck a brick building on the corner. It showered Colonel Fowler and the men around him with bricks and mortar. Colonel Fowler led his troops down a back alley to another street which led out to the Emmitsburg Road. At the point where the road entered Gettysburg, Colonel Fowler and his men turned sharp left and filed up Cemetery Hill in rear of a stone wall behind which the reserve division of the XI Corps was placed. At about this time a thunderstorm broke and cooled the heat of the battle as well as that of the humid July day. A beautiful rainbow appeared briefly over the cemetery.

As the first day's engagement drew to a close, the 14th's division (Wadsworth's) was placed in position on Culp's Hill on the extreme right of the Union line, practically at the barb of the fishhook-shaped Union line of battle. The XI Corps was on the left of Wadsworth. Opposed to them was Ewell's Corps. The next morning, July 2, General Meade made a redisposition of the Union forces. The XII Corps was placed on the right of Wadsworth's division.

The second day's battle did not open until the middle of the afternoon, although there were minor skirmishes and intermittent firing throughout the morning. The Confederates made their main attack on the Union left in the vicinity of the Round Tops. At 7 p. m., part of Ewell's Corps attacked the Union right where the 14th was stationed. The brunt of Ewell's attack fell upon Wadsworth's Division and upon one brigade of the XII Corps, the rest of the corps having been rushed over to assist the Union left. Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, commanding this Union brigade, immediately requested assistance. The 14th was rushed up in answer to the call. Again Dame Fortune picked the 14th to play a crucial role in the great battle.

As the regiment made its way through pitch darkness and thick woods toward the right of the Union line, it stumbled headlong near a spot called Spangler's Spring into a body of troops which promptly opened fire. Not knowing whether they were friend or foe, Colonel Fowler called for two volunteers to reconnoiter. Privates Cox and McGuire of Company I stepped forward. Shortly thereafter Cox returned and reported that it was the 10th Virginia. His comrade, McGuire, was wounded.

The situation was serious. The enemy was within the Union lines and was about to seize the vacated trenches of the XII Corps. At once, Colonel Fowler gave the order to fire. After a short but hot skirmish, the Confederates, who were from Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's division, fell back. The 14th relieved the 137th New York of the XII Corps in the pits. After midnight troops of the XII Corps returned, but the 14th remained in the line and fought with the XII Corps during the rest of the battle.

The prompt action of the 14th helped to prevent Ewell from turning the Union right. If Johnson's men had overrun the 14th in the early night hours, they would have gained the Baltimore Pike, Meade's main line of communications, and would have penetrated into the rear of the Union Army.

A bronze tablet set in a large boulder near Spangler's Spring at the foot of Culp's Hill marks the spot of this encounter. It reads:

"Here about 9 p. m., July 2, 1863, the 14th Regiment while moving from its position to the left of this to reinforce Greene's brigade, unexpectedly encountered the advance of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which had crossed the abandoned works and was advancing toward the Baltimore Pike. By opening fire on them, the regiment caused them to halt until the XII Corps returned and drove them back. At daylight, July 3, the regiment rejoined the brigade but soon afterward moved again to the right to reinforce the XII Corps and fought in the trenches and lay in reserve until the repulse of the enemy."

Daylight, July 3, found the 14th crouched with Greene's brigade in the breastworks of the XII Corps. Almost immediately the Confederates launched a series of infantry attacks. From their rifle pits the 14th men fired round after round at the advancing southerners. When their ammunition gave out, the 14th was relieved and retired to the second line which was even more exposed than the frontline of the battle. For 7 hours the regiment fought thus. The extent of the engagement was apparent after the battle was over. The trees had been reduced to stumps or poles, their limbs having been shot off. And for fully 100 feet in front of the breastworks the Confederate dead lay so thick that it was difficult to pick a way through the bodies.

At 1 p. m., Lee issued the order which opened the final phase of the struggle. Preceded by two signal guns, the Confederate artillery from the line occupied by Longstreet and Hill laid down a murderous barrage on Cemetery Ridge. Many shells from this barrage topped the ridge and fell among the Union men facing Johnson. Thus, the 14th was subjected to fire from the rear as well as the front. Following this artillery preparation, Pickett made his memorable charge on Cemetery Ridge and failed. As dusk brought the battle to a close and the Confederates started to withdraw forever from Pennsylvania soil, the 14th, or what was left of it, still was firing and in possession of its part of the field.

After the Gettysburg campaign, a New York newspaper described the services of the 14th and two other New York National Guard regiments, thus:

"The heroic and gallant 2d, 9th and 14th Regiments, New York State National Guard, have been almost wiped out of existence in the recent bloody conflicts on the soil of Pennsylvania and Maryland. * * * No regulars that ever served on any field have won more unperishable honor than these three regiments of militia."

The regiment was refilled with recruits and conscripts and served in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania campaigns till mustered out on May 22, 1864, after 3 years of hard service. Little wonder that the people of Brooklyn held the men of its 14th Regiment in high esteem. As the Brooklyn Eagle said in its issue of May 25, 1864, when the regiment returned from Virginia:

"No regiment has a more spotless record. Brooklyn may well be proud of her sons for they have done honor to their birthplace."

Legislative Program of the Department of Labor, 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement showing the action taken by the 85th Congress on the 1958 legislative program of the Department of Labor, as recommended by the President in various communications to the Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1. Proposal: Wage orders under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Congressional action: The part of the Department's proposal providing for biennial, rather than annual, review of industry wage orders under the FLSA was passed—Public Law 85-750. The part of the proposal to provide for review of these orders by the Secretary of Labor was not enacted.

2. Proposal: Pension and welfare plans.

Congressional action: Teller bill, providing for reporting by these plans, was passed—Public Law 85-836. It does not carry out the Department's proposals respecting adequate administrative and enforcement provisions.

3. Proposal: Longshore safety.

Congressional action: S. 3486, substantially the same as the Department's proposal, was passed—Public Law 85-742.

4. Proposal: Unemployment insurance for ex-servicemen.

Congressional action: Department's bill was passed—Public Law 85-848.

5. Proposal: Temporary additional unemployment compensation.

Congressional action: Temporary additional unemployment compensation under the Social Security Act was passed—Public Law 85-441. However, the proposal to include railroad workers in the temporary program was not enacted.

6. Proposal: Extension of Mexican farm labor program.

Congressional action: Passed. Public Law 85-779.

7. Proposal: Increase in ceiling for International Labor Organization contributions.

Congressional action: Ceiling was increased by a provision of the Mutual Security Act, Public Law 85-477.

8. Proposal: Depressed areas.

Congressional action: A bill, differing somewhat from the administration's proposal, was passed. This bill (S. 3683) was not signed (was pocket vetoed) by the President.

9. Proposal: Labor reform and Taft-Hartley amendments.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 3097, S. 3098, S. 3099.

10. Proposal: Disclosure of union reports filed under sections 9 (f) and (g) of Taft-Hartley.

Congressional action: Not passed. Senate Joint Resolution 94, House Joint Resolution 335.

11. Proposal: Extension of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Congressional action: Not passed. H. R. 8413.

12. Proposal: Eight-hour laws revision.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 814, H. R. 6588.

13. Proposal: Extension of unemployment insurance coverage.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 2076, H. R. 6856.

14. Proposal: Extension of unemployment insurance system to Puerto Rico.

Congressional action: Not passed. H. R. 634.

15. Proposal: Safety of Federal employees (charge back).

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 816, H. R. 5928.

16. Proposal: Grant-in-aid occupational safety.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 816, H. R. 5928.

17. Proposal: Equal pay for equal work.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 817, H. R. 6089.

18. Proposal: Judicial review under Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 1653, H. R. 6308.

19. Proposal: Charge back of administrative costs under Longshore Act.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 818, H. R. 5929.

20. Proposal: Veterans' reemployment rights.

Congressional action: Not passed. H. R. 8522.

21. Proposal: Revision of District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 1214, H. R. 6139.

22. Proposal: Protection of Department of Labor enforcement employees.

Congressional action: Not passed. S. 887, H. R. 4757.

Hon. Hubert B. Scudder

SPEECH
OF
HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 21, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join again with my colleagues in paying tribute to the Honorable HUBERT B. SCUDDER, of California, who is voluntarily retiring from public life.

It has been my privilege to serve on the same committee with Congressman SCUDDER and words fail me when I attempt to express my appreciation of his fine cooperation and his sincere endeavors in behalf of good legislation in our committee and in this Congress.

HUBERT, you have done a great job, and I wish you every success and every pleasure in your retirement.

Summary of the Record and Accomplishments of the Committee on Ways and Means During the 85th Congress

SPEECH
OF
HON. WILBUR D. MILLS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with established custom and also in specific response to the letter of August 4, of our distinguished majority leader, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK, I am pleased to take this means and opportunity to set forth a brief summary report on the record and accomplishments of the Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress.

The Committee on Ways and Means has just completed one of the most active, intensive and productive periods of work in its entire history. The committee has thoroughly considered the extremely large volume of legislation referred to it and has taken action on both major and minor bills in each and every field of its broad jurisdiction. The legislation which has been accorded favorable consideration by the committee is sound, responsible, and beneficial to the American people. While members of the committee individually, including myself, may have differed over particular bills on occasion, every member of the committee has applied himself with great diligence and conscientiousness to the extraordinarily heavy workload confronting us with the result that I can truthfully and with sincerity say that the record of the Committee on Ways and Means for the 85th Congress was not only an outstanding one but I believe will compare favorably with the record of any of this committee's predecessors. At a later point in this summary I will present not only a brief digest of the legislative measures which have received favorable consideration by the committee during this Congress but I shall also present detailed statistics on the work and activity of the committee which I believe Members of this body and the public generally will find both interesting and highly revealing. However, before doing so, I wish to express a personal comment at this point relative to the high degree of cooperation which I have received as chairman of the committee.

As Members of the House know, a very difficult task devolved upon me with the unfortunate passing of our late esteemed colleague and chairman of the committee, the Honorable Jere Cooper, just before the opening of this session of the Congress. As the new chairman of the committee, this task was made much easier for me by the exceptionally fine cooperation which I have received from my colleagues on the committee and I wish to express to them my sincere and grateful appreciation for their assistance and helpfulness. The normally very heavy workload of the committee during the session now drawing to a close was enhanced by the fact that consideration of certain major legislative meas-

ures had been deferred until this section, other measures relating to termination dates had to be brought to completion and acted upon during this session, and by the further fact that the other body did not act on several major matters until very late in this session. My colleagues on the committee have pursued their heavy responsibilities with energy and with great ability, with the result that the record of this committee is truly an enviable one.

In this connection, it is worth emphasizing here that the nature of the measures falling within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means is such that this committee must always proceed with the utmost caution, responsibility, and prudence. Taxes, tariffs, social security, and fiscal legislation are matters which intimately and personally affect the lives of every American, and in all these areas our committee must act with the highest degree of responsibility bearing in mind that these are sensitive and vital areas of action. Also, in each of these areas the committee must always bear in mind not only the immediate effect of measures upon which it may take favorable action but it must also consider the long-term effect and impact of the measure and the relationship which the precedent which it will set will have to other proposals which will be made in the future.

As is clear from the table which I shall set forth below, and as will be even more fully demonstrated from the legislative digests later on, the committee has taken action in every field of its jurisdiction on a broad front during this Congress. A bird's-eye view of some of the major measures acted upon by your committee is indicative of the diligence and conscientiousness with which the committee has approached its heavy responsibilities. The committee favorably reported, the House and Senate passed, and the President signed, the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, a bill of over 430 pages, which is the first technical revision of our excise tax structure since 1932, when many of our present excise taxes were first adopted; it has favorably reported the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, a bill of some 270 pages, and over 100 sections, which passed both the House and the Senate and is now public law, the purpose of which is to correct unintended benefits and hardships and thus close many actual and potential loopholes in our income and estate tax laws; it has favorably reported, and there has been signed into law, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, a major legislative enactment which extends the President's authority in the vital field of international trade for an additional 4 years; it has favorably acted upon, and there has been signed into law, the first revision of the Anti-Dumping Act for many years; it favorably reported, the House and Senate passed and the President signed, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1958, a major social security bill, which strengthens the financial basis of the social security system, provides increased benefits for all social security recipients, strengthens and improves the benefit structure, and improves other titles of the act; it has twice favorably reported and there have been signed into law, at the request of the administration, measures to extend the so-called Korean corporate and excise taxes for an additional temporary period of time; it favorably reported, and there has been signed into law, a bill to provide for an emergency extension of Federal unemployment compensation benefits; it favorably reported a bill which was signed into law to make it possible for our citizens to receive a higher interest rate on their investments in United States savings bonds; it favorably reported a bill which has become public law to extend for an additional period of time the provisions of the Renegotiation Act; it has acted to empower the Government to further control the manufacture of narcotic drugs; it has acted on bills, at the request of the administration, to increase the public debt limit so as to protect the fiscal integrity of the Government; and it has acted upon a very broad variety of measures of lesser importance in all fields of its jurisdiction.

As was pointed out in the report which summarized the activities of the committee during the first session of this Congress, the subcommittees of the Committee on Ways and Means undertook and completed a series of studies during the first session which laid the groundwork for a considerable amount of the action taken by the full committee during the second session of this Congress. These subcommittees, which were established at the beginning of this Congress are three in number and operated in the three major fields of the committee's jurisdiction.

The membership of the subcommittees is as follows:

Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy: Hon. HALE BOGGS, chairman; Hon. CECIL R. KING; Hon. BURR P. HARRISON; Hon. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY; Hon. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ; Hon. DANIEL A. REED; Hon. JOHN W. BYRNES; Hon. ANTONI N. SADLAK; Hon. THOMAS B. CURTIS.

Subcommittee on Excise Taxes: Hon. AIME J. FORAND, chairman; Hon. HERMAN P. EBERHARTER; Hon. EUGENE J. KEOGH; Hon. FRANK M. KARSTEN; Hon. A. S. HERLONG, JR.; Hon. THOMAS A. JENKINS; Hon. NOAH M. MASON; Hon. HAL HOLMES.

Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation: Hon. WILBUR D. MILLS, chairman; Hon. NOBLE J. GREGORY; Hon. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN; Hon. FRANK IKARD; Hon. RICHARD M. SIMPSON; Hon. ROBERT W. KEAN; Hon. HOWARD H. BAKER.

These subcommittees are to be commended on the meritorious activities and studies which were undertaken and completed by them which was of material assistance to the full committee during the session of this Congress now drawing to a close.

I. STATISTICS ON COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

To indicate the intense activity of the committee from January 1957 to date, there have been some 200 meetings of the full Committee on Ways and Means, and 48 meetings of the 3 subcommittees, for a total of 248 meetings during the 85th Congress. The full committee met 61 times in executive session during the first session, and 62 times in executive session during the session just completed, in addition to the meetings of the subcommittees and meetings concerning public hearings. The hearings of the full committee and the subcommittees are contained in some 16 volumes covering over 10,000 pages of testimony. These hearings also contain, in addition to the testimony of some 1,057 witnesses who personally appeared before the committee, the statements and expressions of views of hundreds of additional individuals and organizations on the subjects under consideration. Included among the major hearings during this Congress were extensive hearings on general revenue revision, extension of the President's authority under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements legislation, hearings on all titles of the Social Security Act, hearings specifically on unemployment compensation, on the Anti-Dumping Act, and on a series of other subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

There follows a complete table which shows all the subjects upon which public hearings were conducted by the committee, along with the number of witnesses who actually appeared personally before the committee and the number of days devoted to each such hearing:

TABLE I.—*Public hearings, Committee on Ways and Means and subcommittees thereof, 85th Cong.*

Subject	Date	Total number of witnesses	Total number of pages	Days
Tax Extension Act	Feb. 6, 1957	2	31	1
Interest rate of United States savings bonds	Feb. 21, 1957	4	40	1
Antidumping Act	July 29-31, 1957	9	430	3
Import excise tax on lead and zinc	Aug. 1-2, 1957	70	355	2
Withholding of city taxes	Aug. 27, 1957	14	82	1
General revenue revision	Jan. 7-Feb. 7, 1958	355	3,588	24
Public debt limit	Jan. 17, 1958	3	56	1
Reciprocal trade agreements	Feb. 17-Mar. 25, 1958	282	2,935	27
Import of newsprint	Mar. 27, 1958	3	20	1
Unemployment compensation	Mar. 28-Apr. 1, 1958	52	388	3
Social security	June 16-30, 1958	192	1,205	11
Renegotiation Act extension	July 29, 1958	13	240	1
Public debt limit	July 30, 1958	3	49	1
Total		1,002	9,420	77
Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation: Changeover of depreciation method.	Mar. 12, 1957	5	50	1
Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy: Panel Discussion.	Dec. 2-13, 1957	50	865	10
Grand total		1,057	10,335	88

There were referred to the committee during the 85th Congress a total of 2,078 bills and resolutions, by far the largest number which have been referred to the committee in its entire history. Despite this extraordinary heavy volume of legislation referred to the committee, as further indicative of the committee's intense work, the committee favorably reported to the House a total of 105 bills and resolutions, of which 98 have passed the House of Representatives, 71 have passed the Senate, and 71 were signed into public law. These reported measures cover all fields and facets of the committee's jurisdiction. During the course of this Congress the committee has considered practically every bill which has been referred to it, either specifically or in terms of the subject matter covered by the bill. I have had a check made and find that more bills were reported by the committee during this Congress than in any Congress during the past 20 years.

There follow tables showing the above and also showing the status, by major category of subject matter, of legislation referred to the committee and legislation upon which favorable action was taken:

TABLE II.—*Legislation referred to Committee on Ways and Means, 85th Cong. (Jan. 3, 1957, through Aug. 22, 1958)*

Total number of bills referred to the Committee on Ways and Means 1st and 2d sess. through Aug. 22, 1958	2,050
Total number of House joint resolutions referred	17
Total number of House concurrent resolutions referred	5
Total number of House resolutions referred	4
Total number of Senate bills referred	2
Total	2,078

	Total number of tax bills	Total number of tariff bills	Total number of social security bills	Total number of miscellaneous bills	Grand total
House bills	1,170	346	511	23	2,050
House joint resolutions	12	3		2	17
House concurrent resolutions	4			1	5
House resolutions	1	3			4
Senate bills	2				2
Total	1,189	352	511	26	2,078

TABLE III.—*Status of legislation, Committee on Ways and Means, 85th Cong.*

	House bills	House joint resolutions	Senate bills	Total
Reported by Ways and Means	101	3	1	105
Passed House	94	3	1	98
Reported in Senate	68	3	1	72
Passed by Senate	67	3	1	71
Public law	67	3	1	71

	Tax bills	Tariff bills	Social security bills	Miscellaneous bills	Total
Reported by Ways and Means	41	42	18	4	105
Passed House	36	41	17	4	98
Reported in Senate	19	36	14	3	72
Passed Senate	19	35	14	3	71
Public law	19	35	14	3	71

TABLE IV.—*Number of bills and resolutions reported by the Committee on Ways and Means from the 75th through the 85th Congs., 1937 through 1958*

Congress:	
75th, 1937–38	33
76th, 1939–40	25
77th, 1941–42	35
78th, 1943–44	29
79th, 1945–46	27
80th, 1947–48	62
81st, 1949–50	55
82d, 1951–52	65
83d, 1953–54	52
84th, 1955–56	99
85th, 1957–58	105

II. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LEGISLATION ON WHICH FAVORABLE ACTION WAS TAKEN

A. TAX LEGISLATION

1. MAJOR TAX BILLS

Before summarizing the tax legislation favorably reported during this Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means, it would be useful to comment briefly on the response of our existing ability-to-pay tax system to the sharp recession which was felt in the first part of 1958. When the magnitude of this recession was realized, there were numerous recommendations for general tax reduction legislation. While only the future can actually tell us whether or not these recommendations were wise, it is worthwhile to point out that our tax system itself showed a very considerable flexibility in the face of the business decline. The President's budget document in January which was developed without consideration of the recession situation, anticipated Federal revenues for fiscal year 1960 in the neighborhood of $74½ billion. At the present time the Treasury is anticipating budget receipts in fiscal year 1960 of $67 billion. This decline of $7½ billion means that this much more money will be left in the hands of the public. It will be available for private expenditure, and it will be one factor in whatever recovery we may experience over the next 12 months. The decline in tax revenues is to a very small extent the result of specific legislation enacted during the current year. It is primarily the response of a tax system based on ability to pay to a sudden decline in that ability. I simply want to take note of this situation at the same time that the fact is recorded that the committee did not recommend for enactment any of the proposals for general tax reduction that were advanced during the early months of 1958.

During the 85th Congress the Committee on Ways and Means favorably reported 7 pieces of major tax legislation. Two of these were the Tax Rate Extension Act and the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act which passed the House during the 1st session. The remaining 5 major tax bills were passed by the House during the 2d session of the 85th Congress, although 1 had been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 1st session. Of the 7 bills, 6, in substance, have been enacted into law. These include the Korean rate extension bills in both the 1st and 2d sessions, a bill dealing with the temporary formula for taxing life insurance companies, the excise tax revision bill, the income tax revision bill, and the small business tax adjustment bill, which was included in the income tax revision bill. The remaining major bill dealing with the treatment of retirement programs for the self-employed has been passed by the House and is awaiting action by the Senate.

Including both major and minor tax legislation, the Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress took favorable action on 41 bills designed to amend the tax laws in various respects. Of the 34 bills not included in the category of major legislation above, 14 have been signed into public law and 29 have passed the House.

A brief description of the major bills in the tax field follows:

EXCISE TAX TECHNICAL CHANGES ACT OF 1958

The Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, H. R. 7125, was a comprehensive technical revision bill in the excise tax field. The conference report on this bill was accepted by the Senate on August 15 of this year. The bill was approved by the President on September 2, 1958, and is Public Law 85–859. This bill represents the culmination of 3 years' work. The major part of this work was done by the Subcommittee on Excise Taxation. The full Committee on Ways and Means took action on the bill in the spring of 1957. The bill passed the House on June 20, 1957.

The bill as finally passed deals for the most part with technical and administrative problems in the excise-tax field. Generally it is designed to reduce complexity of administration and competitive inequalities. Title 2 of the bill, for example, involves a very extensive revision of the sections of the Internal Revenue Code dealing with the taxes on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products, and firearms. Since the objective of many of these provisions is regulatory, it is highly desirable that they should operate in a way to protect the revenue and at the same time involve a minimum of unnecessary compliance problems for manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers. Another feature of the bill is a general revision of the rules defining the tax base for the manufacturers

sales tax where the manufacturer also makes sales at retail. Unless the tax base here is defined as the manufacturer's price component of the final price, this manufacturer would be at a competitive disadvantage. Illustrative of the other technical provisions of the bill were revisions of the reporting requirements with respect to various tax-free sales and a rather comprehensive revision of the rules dealing with the documentary stamp tax on property transfers. In a large number of areas, the bill defines more precisely than present law what is a taxable article. Revisions of this nature were made in connection with the retail taxes on jewelry and luggage and various manufacturers excise taxes.

The bill was not designed primarily to reduce excise taxes but several tax reductions provided in the final bill should be noted. The present exemption from the admissions tax of tickets selling at 90 cents or less was revised to avoid the notch problem of the suddenly high tax on tickets just over 90 cents. The new provision allows an exemption from tax for the first $1 paid for any admission. Another significant reduction was the granting of exemption from a large number of manufacturers and retail excise taxes for nonprofit educational organizations. This will eliminate the discrimination in the present law whereby public schools are able to buy various articles and services tax free while private schools must pay the tax. An additional tax exemption is the removal of the tax on club dues for certain nonprofit community swimming pools and skating rinks.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1958

A second major tax bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means was H. R. 8381, the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. This bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on July 9, 1957, passed the House in January 1958, the conference report on this bill was accepted by the House and Senate on August 15 of this year. The bill was approved by the President on September 2, 1958, and is Public Law 85–866. This bill was concerned primarily with correcting unintended tax benefits and hardships in income, estate, and gift taxes, some of which arose as a result of the major tax revision enacted in 1954, as well as those carried over unchanged from the 1939 code. This bill was the culmination of several years of work, first by the Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation and then by the full committee.

For the most part the various provisions of the Internal Revenue Code represent a definite policy of the Congress on the question of how various business transactions should be treated. The bill, H. R. 8381, dealt with unintended benefits and hardships in the sense that it did not represent to any great extent a revision of the general policy or philosophy of the Congress with respect to the treatment of various kinds of transactions. It was concerned with situations where the language of the statute gave rise in practice to results that were not intended in the original policy. In certain areas, for example, the Congress had provided specified exceptions to loophole-closing provisions in order to accommodate ordinary business practices. It turned out in practice that some of these ordinary practices could be utilized in achieving a purpose that the Congress had sought to prevent. It became necessary then to redefine the dividing line between tax avoidance devices to be prevented and ordinary business practices that should not be encumbered with complicated tax requirements. This was the nature of provisions included in the bill dealing with such things as the depreciation of improvements on leased property, amortization of bond premium by dealers in tax-exempt securities, and the taxation of "call" proceeds on bonds originally issued at a discount.

In other respects it turned out in operation that detailed provisions of our tax laws have involved the application of some penalty provision in the case of legitimate business transactions. For this reason the bill provides new rules with respect to such things as collapsible corporations, reinvestment of proceeds from the seizure or condemnation of property, and the investments of funds of pension trusts, designed to facilitate legitimate business operations.

In still other respects the bill revises the operation of the tax law in areas where it was unnecessarily complicated such as in the definition of property for purposes of computing the depletion allowances.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX ADJUSTMENT

A particularly important piece of legislation reported by the Ways and Means Committee this year was H. R. 13382, providing certain tax changes that were of importance to small business. The language of this bill, slightly modified by the Senate Finance Committee, was added on the floor of the Senate to the technical amendments bill, H. R. 8381, and was finally passed by the Congress in that form—Public Law 85–866. Two provisions of the technical amendments bill itself were of particular importance to small business so it will be useful to discuss the small business provisions en bloc.

The small business tax revision bill contained five principal provisions designed to assist small business.

First, the bill provided ordinary loss treatment—up to $25,000 or $50,000 a year in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return—where the original holder of small-business stock sells it at a loss, subject to the qualifying conditions contained in the bill.

Second, the 2-year net operating loss carryback is extended under the bill to a 3-year carryback. The carryback of losses to the third prior year should result in refunds of taxes in the year of the loss when the taxpayer most needs the funds, rather than in a subsequent profit year.

Third, the bill permits businesses to write off 20 percent of the cost of their depreciable, tangible personal property—both new and used—in the year of acquisition, subject to the conditions contained in the bill.

Fourth, the bill increases from $60,000 to $100,000 the minimum accumulated earnings credit representing amounts which a business can accumulate over a period of years without the possibility of imposition of accumulated earnings tax.

Finally, the bill provides that where the estate of a decedent consists largely of an interest in a closely held business, the estate is to have up to 10 years for payment of the Federal estate tax.

The small-business provisions that were part of the technical amendments bill included permission for certain small corporations to be taxed in a manner similar to the taxation of partnerships and certain tax advantages for small business investment companies.

KOREAN TAX RATE EXTENSIONS—REPEAL OF TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF PROPERTY

In both the 1st and 2d sessions of the 85th Congress, at the request of the administration, the Committee on Ways and Means took steps to extend for another year the 52-percent corporate income tax rate and certain excise tax rates on automobiles, distilled spirits, cigarettes, wine and beer, known as the Korean tax rates.

In the rate extension bill in the 2d session of the 85th Congress, there was included a provision repealing the tax on the transportation of freight including the special taxes on the transportation of coal and the transportation of oil by pipeline—Public Law 85–475. This particular excise tax on the transportation of property has been more widely criticized than any excise tax since it discriminated against areas of the country removed from the centers of population, and against companies too small to afford their own truck fleets, and it was generally regressive in its impact. This repeal involved a revenue loss in the fiscal year 1960 of approximately $450 million.

MISCELLANEOUS

In January of 1958 the Ways and Means Committee reported, and the House passed, H. R. 10021, that would extend for another year the system of taxing the income of life-insurance companies that was provided in 1955—Public Law 85–345. Hearings on the subject of life insurance company taxation beginning November 17 will be held by the Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

H. R. 10, a bill to provide that self-employed individuals may exclude from taxable income amounts set aside in certain approved investment plans, in trusts or in insurance polices for the purpose of providing retirement income was reported and passed by the House. No action has been taken by the Senate on this bill.

H. R. 5551, as reported by the committee, would have permitted the deduction from gross income of a limited amount of railroad retirement tax paid by railroad employees. The bill was not reached on the House schedule prior to adjournment.

2. MINOR TAX BILLS

In addition to the major tax bills discussed above, there were a number of less comprehensive but important bills reported by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress amending the tax laws, which are summarized below:

H. R. 17, by Mr. FORAND; passed House August 5, 1957: As amended by the committee in reporting this bill favorably to the House, it would reduce from 20 to 10 percent the tax imposed with respect to roof gardens, cabarets, and similar establishments. Testimony and statistics presented to the committee indicated that the discriminatorily high rate of the cabaret tax—almost all other ad valorem excise taxes do not exceed the rate of 10 percent—is a significant contributing factor to the existing serious decline in the level of employment of musicians and other entertainers. An estimated revenue loss of $21 million is anticipated from enactment of this legislation. The bill passed the House as reported by the committee.

H. R. 232, by Mr. IKARD; Public Law 85–165, signed August 26, 1957: This bill provides that a taxpayer who receives or accrues an award in a civil action for breach of contract, or breach of fiduciary duty, and so forth, may spread the amount of the award over the period during which it would have been received, except for the breach, if this results in a lesser tax than would result from including the entire award in gross income of the current year. Under existing law, averaging of certain receipts, such as those from back pay, and so forth, is permitted, but in the case of a breach of contract, and so forth, the injured party may receive a judicial award for the loss of income which would ordinarily be received over a period of years but is required to include the amount of the total award in gross income for the year in which the award is received. It follows that this frequently results in a substantially higher tax than would be imposed if the taxpayer had received the equivalent income spread over the period in which the breach occurred. Provision is also made for the allowance of all credits or deductions the taxpayer would have received had he received the income in the absence of a breach of contract or fiduciary relationship, and so forth. The Senate amended the bill by adding a provision which severely restricts the authority of the Office of Defense Mobilization to issue certificates for rapid amortization of emergency facilities. Under the provisions of the amendment, certificates for 5-year amortization can be issued after August 22, 1957, only for new or specialized defense facilities, as therein defined, and for research and development facilities for defense. The authority to issue these certificates is terminated completely after December 31, 1959.

H. R. 731, by Mr. KEOGH; passed House August 15, 1958: This bill provides relief in the case of amounts left by an estate to United States charities where there is a foreign or State death tax imposed upon the transfer to charity. This is accomplished by allowing a deduction for estate-tax purposes for foreign death taxes imposed and paid on charitable bequests if, first, the property on which the tax is imposed is situated in the foreign country and included in the gross estate of a citizen or resident of the United States, and, second, if the decrease in estate tax resulting from the deduction inures solely to the benefit of public, charitable, or religious transferees or if the entire Federal estate tax is to be equitably apportioned among all of the transferees of the decedent which received property included in the gross estate. Where this deduction is allowed, no credit against the estate tax is to be available for the foreign taxes which are deducted. The provision is effective with respect to the estates of decedents dying after the date of enactment.

H. R. 2391, by Mr. BAKER; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill would allow a deduction to taxpayers for percentage depletion on income from sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters, if the taxpayer extracts the sand and gravel under a permit from or with the permission of the United States. The deduction is to be available for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956. Under present law, there is a 5-percent allowance for depletion of sand and gravel deposits, but the Internal Revenue Service has ruled that this deduction is not available to taxpayers who dredge sand and gravel from the bed of a navigable river under a permit from the Federal Government on the basis that such taxpayers do not have an economic interest in the deposit.

H. R. 4952, by Mr. SIMPSON; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill amends the foreign tax credit provisions of both the 1939 and the 1954 code by providing that a United States recipient of a royalty for the use of copyrights, patents, and other similar properties derived from sources within the United Kingdom is to be deemed, for foreign tax credit purposes, to have paid any income, war profits, or excess-profits taxes paid to the United Kingdom with respect to such royalty, provided the recipient elects to include in its gross income the amount of such United Kingdom tax. Under the tax laws of the United Kingdom, royalties and dividends paid by British corporations are treated as advance payments of the tax of the shareholder or royalty recipient. Where recipients of such dividends or royalties are subject to the income taxes imposed by the United Kingdom, they are taxed on the gross amounts of the dividends or royalties and are considered to have paid the tax on the dividends or royalties previously collected from the payer of the dividend, and so forth. The United States Supreme Court did not accept this concept as to who was the taxpayer of this British tax where the United States citizens or residents were involved. To prevent double taxation, a tax convention was entered into with the United Kingdom for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1945, which provides that British corporate taxes on dividends paid to United States shareholders are considered to have been paid by the shareholder. This convention overcomes the effect of the United States Supreme Court decisions and allows a foreign tax credit for the taxes paid. The same convention provides that royalties paid by a British corporation to a United States recipient are not subject to the British corporate tax unless the recipient has a permanent business establishment in the United Kingdom. However, where a United States royalty recipient has a permanent business establishment in the United Kingdom, no relief from double taxation is available under the income-tax convention and, as a result, royalties are reduced by British corporate taxes and the royalty recipient is not entitled to a foreign tax credit as a result of the United States Supreme Court decisions. This bill gives United States royalty recipients who have permanent business establishments in the United Kingdom the same relief accorded to dividend recipients under the income-tax convention.

The provisions of this bill are embodied in section 111 of H. R. 8381—Public Law 85–866.

H. R. 5520, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–17, signed April 20, 1957: This bill, as passed by the House, increases the maximum permissible interest rate on savings bonds and certificates held to maturity from 3 percent to 3½ percent a year. It also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the yield on savings bonds and certificates with an issue date of February 1, 1957, or later, as well authorizing him to increase the maximum interest rate on series E savings bonds maturing on February 1, 1957, or later, which the holder retains for an extension period of not more than 10 years beyond maturity, with certain restrictions. The need for this legislation was based on the fact that since May 1, 1952, when the Treasury Department raised the investment yield on savings bonds held to maturity to the maximum permitted by statute, this rate has necessarily remained stationary. However, the rates of return on most other forms of investment had risen sharply since that time placing savings bonds in a relatively unfavorable position. Thus, the effect of this bill was to permit the Treasury Department to restore the competitive position of savings bonds with other comparable forms of saving without causing any significant change in the present distribution of investments. The Senate amended the bill so as to reduce the maximum permissible interest rate from 3½ percent contained in the House-passed bill to 3.26 percent and it is this rate which became public law. This legislation was introduced at the request of the administration.

H. R. 5551, by Mr. MCCARTHY; reported to House July 30, 1958: This bill, as introduced, would exclude from taxable income, taxes imposed upon employees under the social-security, railroad retirement, and civil-service retirement systems. The bill, as reported to the House by the committee, was amended so as to permit the deduction from gross income, for Federal income-tax purposes, of a limited amount of railroad retirement tax paid by railroad employees. The amount of the deduction would be limited to an amount by which the railroad retirement tax exceeds 3 percent but may not exceed in any case $200 per year. The deduction is only allowable with respect to wages paid to railroad employees after June 30, 1959, for services after that date. The maximum tax benefit to a

railroad employee who earns at least $4,200 at the first bracket income-tax rate of 20 percent would be $27.30 per year.

H. R. 5658, by Mr. FORAND; passed House July 31, 1957: This bill removes aromatic cachous from the application of the 10-percent excise tax on toilet preparations. The committee believed that aromatic cachous should not be taxed as toilet preparations since they are more nearly like mouthwashes and candied mints than like the externally applied toilet preparations to which the tax applies. The tax also places them at a competitive disadvantage with nontaxed articles purchased for similar use. In addition, they are usually sold in candy stores, and so forth, and other shops which do not handle other articles subject to the toilet-preparations tax.

H. R. 5804, by Mr. BENTLEY; passed House August 15, 1958: This bill extends 2 years after 1954 a provision of the 1939 code relating to persons who have been mentally incompetent since September 30, 1947, and who remain so until the date of their death. The bill also provides that any powers such persons have at the date of their death to change beneficiaries of a certain type of trust they have created are not to result in such property being included in their gross estate for estate-tax purposes. Under existing law, a decedent's gross estate includes all trust property in which he has a discretionary power even if the decedent was mentally incompetent 3 months or more before December 31, 1947, and continued to be so to the date of his death, so long as the date of his death is after August 16, 1954.

H. R. 5938, by Mr. KING; Public Law 85–318, signed February 11, 1958: This bill deals with the application of the marital deduction in the case of decedents who were adjudged incompetent before April 2, 1948, and were not restored to competency before their death. Under the provisions of the 1939 code, a marital deduction is provided for estate-tax purposes with respect to interests in property passing to a surviving husband or wife, but where the spouse's interest is terminable or may fail to pass to the spouse, the marital deduction is available only if the termination of the interest or the failure of the interest to pass occurs within the 6 months immediately after the decedent's death, or as the result of a common disaster resulting in the death of both husband and wife. This bill adds another exception in the case of terminable interests passing to a surviving spouse where the event which could terminate the interest becomes impossible of occurrence within 6 months of the decedent's death. This exception is available only in the case of decedents adjudged incompetent before April 2, 1948, who were not restored to competency before their death. April 2, 1948, represents the effective date of the act originally providing the marital deduction.

H. R. 6745, by Mr. EBERHARTER; reported to the House February 13, 1958: This bill provides for the withholding by the Federal Government from wages of Federal employees of income taxes imposed by certain municipalities if the municipality has a population according to the most recent decennial census of 75,000 or more. Existing law provides for the withholding by the Federal Government of State or Territorial taxes collected through withholding. This bill represents a further extension of that provision since, like the State and Territorial governments, the cities have cooperated with the Federal Government with respect to fiscal matters generally and also withhold Federal income taxes from compensation paid their employees. The bill restricts this withholding to cities with populations of 75,000 or more in order to limit the administrative burden being assumed by the Federal Government.

H. R. 7628, by Mr. MASON; reported to the House August 29, 1957: This bill provides for the extension of involuntary conversion tax treatment to property which is disposed of as a result of civil antitrust proceedings instituted by the Attorney General under the Sherman Act or the Clayton Act where none of the defendants in the civil action have been named as defendants in criminal proceedings because of the acts complained of in the civil action. As in the case of other involuntary conversions, any proceeds received from the property sold or otherwise disposed of solely as a result of certain specified antitrust proceedings are not to result in taxable gain to the extent the taxpayer replaces the property converted with other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or purchases stock in the acquisition or control of a corporation owning such other property. The newly acquired property, however, must be a type of reinvestment which is in accord with the terms of the consent agreement or court decree.

H. R. 7670, by Mr. EBERHARTER; passed House August 15, 1958: This bill provides that income-tax exemption is not to be denied a social club simply because it is also a benevolent life-insurance association of a purely local character—which are themselves tax exempt. It had been brought to the attention of the committee that there are some organizations which carry on the activities of both a social club and a benevolent life-insurance association. In such cases, present law prohibits tax exemption of the organization as a social club. The bill provides that no part of the income of the club which is attributable to its operations as a benevolent life-insurance association can be used for the recreational, pleasure, or other nonprofitable purposes for which the club is also organized. It also provides that no club dues tax will be assessed with respect to amounts paid by the members which are attributable to its activities as a benevolent life-insurance association.

H. R. 7762, by Mr. JONAS; Public Law 85–319, approved February 11, 1958: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill, which became law without further amendment, makes applicable to taxable years ending in 1954 a rule dealing with personal holding company income. The rule, which provides that personal holding company income does not include rents for the use of property of a corporation where the lessee uses the property in the operation of a bona fide commercial, industrial, or mining enterprise, was made applicable to years beginning after December 31, 1953, and ending after August 16, 1954, in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and equivalent treatment provided in the 1939 code was extended by Public Law 370 of the 84th Congress to taxable years ending before January 1, 1954. Through an oversight, this law was not made applicable to years ending after December 31, 1953, which were not covered by the 1954 code. The bill H. R. 7762 was designed to correct this oversight.

H. R. 7954, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–74, approved June 29, 1957: This bill amended section 4263 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code to set the mileage rate limit at 2.5 cents per mile on fares eligible for the exemption from tax on transportation of persons provided for service personnel traveling in uniform of the United States at their own expense while on official leave. The legislation was made necessary by the increase in rail tariffs which became effective July 1, 1957, and would have rendered the existing exemption from tax for such travel ineffectual if the mileage rate limit were not raised. The committee felt the continuance of this tax relief to be highly desirable. The bill became law without amendment.

H. R. 8102, by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri; reported to House July 31, 1957: As reported by the committee, this bill would provide substantially the same tax treatment for real estate investment trusts as present law provides for regulated investment companies, with the tax treatment provided being limited to what are clearly passive real estate investments—as contrasted to active operation of businesses involving real estate. This would have the effect of eliminating the corporate tax on certain real estate investment trusts which distribute substantially all of their earnings to shareholders, the distributed earnings thus being taxed only to the shareholders. The committee was of the opinion that equality of tax treatment between the beneficiaries of real estate investment trusts and the shareholders of regulated investment companies is desirable, since in both cases the methods of investment constitute pooling arrangements whereby small investors can secure advantages normally available only to those with larger resources. It was also believed desirable to remove, as much as possible, taxation as a factor in determining the size of investments in stocks and securities on the one hand and real estate equities on the other, particularly at a time when there is a nationwide shortage of private capital and mortgage money for individual homes, office buildings, factories, and so forth. Although the provisions of this bill were adopted as an amendment to another bill in the Senate, H. R. 8381, the provision was deleted in conference.

H. R. 8216, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–323, approved February 11, 1958: This bill provided that refunds of alcohol and tobacco taxes cannot be made to persons

who have not borne the burden of the tax or cannot show that they have paid the refund over to the person who has borne the ultimate burden of the tax. These provisions already existed in most cases with regard to manufacturers and retailers excise taxes. Until recently there appeared to be no special need for these restrictions in the case of alcohol and tobacco taxes, but recent developments have made desirable their enactment in order to prevent the unjust enrichment of taxpayers who have shifted the burden of the tax to someone else. Adoption of this legislation was urged by the Treasury Department. Amendments were adopted in the Senate relating to the effective date.

H. R. 8268, by Mr. McCORMACK; Public Law 85–367, signed April 7, 1958: This bill redefines the term "unrelated business taxable income" contained in the 1954 code so as to accord the same tax treatment for income distributed with respect to limited partnership interests held by certain testamentary charitable trusts as is presently accorded income derived from dividends received by such trusts. The bill, as amended by the committee, excludes from the definition of unrelated business taxable income the income derived from a limited partnership interest only to the extent that the income attributable to such interest is actually distributed. The bill provides limitations which assure that the new exclusion will apply only to passive income derived from a limited partnership interest and then only to the extent that such income is distributed by the trust to charitable organizations. Additional limitations are provided to assure that the exclusion will be reduced to the extent that the charitable trust makes a capital distribution to the partnership from amounts distributed to the trust by the partnership.

H. R. 8560, by Mr. McCARTHY; passed House July 31, 1957: This bill would remove the manufacturers' excise tax on children's phonograph records selling for 25 cents or less. At the present time the tax on phonograph records applies to all such records, regardless of price or purpose for which sold. The committee was advised that records selling for 25 cents or less are primarily designed for children. It has already been provided by law that the excise tax on sporting goods shall not apply to specific sizes or types or articles used predominantly by children, and the committee concluded that a similar provision should apply in the case of phonograph records. The anticipated revenue loss was estimated to be negligible.

H. R. 8628, Mr. SADLAK; passed House July 31, 1957: The purpose of this bill is to permit a taxpayer to make appropriate adjustment in his last-in and first-out LIFO inventories for abnormal conditions induced by wartime shortages without requiring such taxpayer to take such adjustments into account with respect to his Korean war excess-profits tax liability. The amendment proposed by this bill is necessitated by the interrelationship between the section of the 1954 code relating to involuntary liquidations of last-in first-out LIFO inventories and a section of the 1939 code relating to an excess-profits tax base for the 1950 excess profits tax, which may operate to deprive taxpayers of the relief which was intended to be afforded to them upon the replacement of an involuntarily liquidated LIFO inventory or to deny them the use of the special average base period net income provided by the 1950 Excess-Profits Tax Act. Thus by the provisions of this bill the average base period net income of companies preserving defense capacity and increasing capacity for manufacturing peacetime products from certain strategic and critical metals would not be reduced because of subsequent expenses for the replacement of liquidated inventory.

H. R. 8794, by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri; Public Law 85–380, approved April 16, 1958: This bill exempted from the excise tax on admissions certain musical performances conducted by nonprofit civic or community associations. This is accomplished by substituting the words "musical performances" for the word "concerts" in the language of the already existing law providing exemptions from admissions tax for performances by symphony orchestras, bands, and so forth, thus making possible the exemption from tax of musical comedies and reviews conducted by such nonprofit associations. The committee felt there was no justification in exempting, for example, a light opera but subjecting to tax a musical comedy or review presented by the same organization at its next performance. This bill was amended in the Senate to: First, provide an exemption from admissions tax in the case of athletic games or exhibitions between school teams where the proceeds are divided between the educational institutions involved and hospitals for crippled children; and, second, provide an exemption for such games or exhibitions where the proceeds inure to tax-exempt organizations operated for the purpose of benefiting retarded children. The House accepted the Senate amendments.

H. R. 8865, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–321, approved February 11, 1958: This bill was designed to secure greater compliance with present law on the part of employers and others in paying over to the Government trust fund withheld tax moneys such as income, social security and retailers taxes. It provides, in general, for penalties to insure that employers who withhold income or social security taxes or who collect excise taxes shall pay such moneys into the Treasury. The committee was advised that as of December 31, 1956, the delinquent withheld income and social security taxes alone amounted to $279 million. This legislation was designed to prevent further occurrence of this kind of delinquency. The bill became law as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 8881, by Mr. REED; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill amends the marital deduction provisions of the 1939 code to conform them with the more realistic rules of the 1954 code with respect to certain property left in a life estate with a power of appointment between 1948 and 1954. The provisions of both the 1939 code and the 1954 code provide a marital deduction in computing the gross estate of a decedent if the decedent's surviving spouse has a right to the income of the property forming the basis of the gift for life, with a general power of appointment. Unlike the 1954 code, the 1939 code required that in such cases the property be placed in trust. Because of doubt as to what constituted a trust under the laws of the various States, it was not clear that a legal life estate qualifies as a trust in all jurisdictions. It was also not clear when, where property was placed in trust and the surviving spouse given an interest in and power of appointment over part of the property, the interest given constituted a transfer in trust qualifying for the marital deduction. For these reasons, a section was incorporated in the 1954 code to provide that property in a legal life estate, as well as property in trust, qualifies for the marital deduction, and also that a right to income coupled with a general power of appointment over a part of the property forming the basis of the gift, qualifies for the marital deduction. The rules provided in the 1954 code are, by the provisions of this bill, incorporated in the 1939 code.

A provision similar to H. R. 8881 is embodied in section 99 of H. R. 8381—Public Law 85–866.

H. R. 8887, by Mr. FORAND; passed House September 16, 1957: Under the provisions of the 1939 code a deduction is provided in computing estate tax, as distinguished from a credit, for the value of property left to a decedent within 5 years of his death if such property had been taxed as a part of the estate of the donor-decedent or had been subject to gift tax. Because of difficulties presented by the interrelationship of certain sections of the 1939 code no deduction for prior-taxed property was allowed to the extent that property in question exceeded 50 percent of the decedent's estate and had been acquired from the decedent's spouse. As a result, double taxation resulted where more than 50 percent of the decedent's estate was acquired from his spouse, because no marital deduction had been allowed to the extent of the excess over 50 percent. To eliminate this double taxation, a section of the 1954 code provided a credit, which was later extended to estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1951, and before August 16, 1954, by Public Law 417, 84th Congress. This bill would extend the treatment provided by Public Law 417 to the estates of decedents dying after December 31, 1949, by making the credit available where the deaths of the husband and wife occurred within 3 years of each other but after December 31, 1947, and by providing that, where the deaths of the husband and wife occurred more than 2 years apart, the credit for prior estate taxes would be 80 percent instead of 100 percent.

H. R. 8960, by Mr. KEOGH; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill would exclude from the definition of personal holding income for tax purposes the income from certain music royalties received by publishing corporations. The exclusion would be available only where other per-

sonal holding company income does not constitute more than 5 percent of the gross income of the company, and only if the copyright royalties constitute 50 percent or more of the gross income. Recent trends have shifted the source of income of music publishing companies from the sale of sheet music to royalty income. Substantial expenses for advertising and promotion are usually necessary in order to secure the success of musical compositions. In general, the publishing companies are operating companies, rather than passive in nature, and should not be subject to the personal holding company tax because of this shift in source of income. The bill contains safeguarding provisions.

H. R. 9035, by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania; Public Law 85–320, signed February 11, 1958: This bill amends the 1954 code so as to provide substantially the same treatment for stock options held by an employee at the time of his death as was previously provided in the case of stock options exercised by the employee prior to his death. Generally, the bill provides that where an option is held by an employee at the time of his death, it will receive a stepped-up basis for determining gain or loss for purposes of the income tax. The new basis of the option provided by this measure will reflect the spread between the option price and the value of the stock at the date of the death of the employee or the optional valuation date. The law prior to the enactment of this bill failed to provide such a stepped-up basis for options held and unexercised at the date of the employee's death. This legislation removed this inequity.

H. R. 9049, by Mr. BOGGS; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill permits pension trusts under certain conditions to purchase unsecured debentures of the employer. The provisions of existing law denied income tax exemption to employee pension, profit-sharing, and stock-bonus trusts—among other tax-exempt organizations—unless any loans made to employers are adequately secured. This limitation worked a hardship on unincorporated stock brokerage firms, which are prohibited under other provisions of law from pledging any of their registered securities as collateral for employee-trust loans. In many cases the assets of the brokerage firm consist almost entirely of assets falling in these restricted categories. Thus these firms find it difficult to borrow funds from their employees' pension, profit-sharing and stock-bonus trusts, even though this is advantageous to the employees' trusts. This legislation was designed, with adequate safeguarding provisions, to rectify this discrimination. The provisions of this bill were incorporated, in substance, in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958—H. R. 8381, Public Law 85–866—in the Senate and were in that bill as it was approved by the President.

H. R. 9057, by Mr. HERLONG; reported to House August 21, 1957: This bill, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, would provide 5-year amortization treatment for housing facilities constructed for migrant farm workers. The committee decided upon this action because of the serious shortage of existing housing facilities for such farmworkers and their families, as well as the inadequacy of the facilities that are in existence, and because it is believed preferable that this shortage be made up by construction by private industry rather than by the Government. Similar treatment has been accorded in the past for the construction of other types of facilities where shortages existed.

H. R. 10239, by Mr. KEOGH; passed House August 15, 1958: As reported by the committee, this bill would suspend through June 30, 1960, the 3 cents per pound tax imposed on the first domestic processing of palm oil, palm kernel oil, and fatty acids or salts derived therefrom. This action was taken to restore the competitive balance between these oils and coconut and babassu oils, the first domestic processing tax on coconut oil having been suspended by Public Law 85–235—approved August 30, 1957—and no processing tax being imposed on babassu oil. Palm oil and palm kernel oil are used for the same general purposes as coconut and babassu oils and the action of last year placed them at a competitive disadvantage.

H. R. 13130, by Mr. MILLS; Public Law 85–517, approved July 11, 1958: This bill extended for 2 years, to July 11, 1960, the existing authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize transfers of distilled spirits between plants and warehouses where it is deemed desirable for national defense. The committee was advised that termination of these provisions would have a disrupting effect upon industry operations and create administrative problems for the Government; moreover, while part of the authority under this provision is not being used at the present time, need for such authority could arise on short notice in the case of a national defense emergency. This legislation, which was enacted into law without amendment, was approved by the Treasury Department.

H. R. 13173, by Mr. MCCORMACK; passed House August 8, 1958: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill provides that the period of limitations for filing a claim for credit or refund of overpayment of taxes where a net operating loss carryback results from the elimination of excessive profits by renegotiation is not to expire before the 12th month after the month in which the agreement or order for the elimination of the excessive profits becomes final. The committee was advised that, while the period for filing a claim in most cases provides adequate time, there is a type of case where the taxpayer may not be in a position to know that he is eligible for a credit or refund before the expiration of the period of limitations. In such cases, this has the result of the Government, through renegotiation, taking money away from the taxpayer on one hand, and even though his decreases his tax liability, denying him an opportunity to obtain a credit or refund. The committee believed this to be unfair and unintended. As reported by the committee, the bill would apply only in cases where it was the renegotiation which made the renegotiated year a loss year.

B. GENERAL FISCAL, AND OTHER LEGISLATION

1. DEBT LIMIT

In the field of general fiscal legislation, the Committee on Ways and Means twice during 1958, at the request of the administration, raised the debt limit of the United States. In January of 1958 the committee reported the bill, H. R. 9955, which provided that the permanent $275 billion debt ceiling would be raised temporarily by $5 billion—to $280 billion, effective through July 1959. This action was taken on the basis of the administration's estimates in the January budget that the budget would be approximately balanced in fiscal years 1958 and 1959. The purpose of the debt ceiling increase enacted at that time was to assure the Treasury of an adequate margin of working balance to deal with the irregular flow of revenues into the Treasury during the year and to provide additional borrowing capacity for flexible debt management. At the time this temporary increase in the debt ceiling was enacted, the Treasury was within $1 billion of the permanent debt ceiling and was operating with an imprudently low cash balance.

The sharp turndown of tax collections and the increase of expenditures in the first half of 1958 made it clear that instead of a balanced budget for the fiscal year 1959 there would be a very substantial deficit which has been estimated close to $12 billion. In view of this situation, the committee reported H. R. 13580, which further raised the debt ceiling. As reported by the committee, this bill raised the permanent debt ceiling from $275 billion to $285 billion, and in addition provided that until June 1960 the debt ceiling would be temporarily increased by $3 billion, $288 billion. The bill, as acted on in the Senate, provided that the existing permanent debt limit be raised from $275 billion to $283 billion. The temporary increase under present law of $5 billion continues through June 30, 1959. The House concurred in the Senate amendments. The bill was approved by the President on September 2, 1958 and is Public Law 85–912.

2. RENEGOTIATION ACT

The committee reported H. R. 11749, to extend the renegotiation authority under the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for a 6-month period, to June 30, 1959, as well as to provide 2 substantive amendments to the renegotiation law which were recommended by the administration. The President has requested, and the Department of Defense has recommended, the extension of renegotiation. Defense expenditures are greater in amount than ever before in peacetime history, and past production and cost experience in the manufacture of new and experimental weapons in the aircraft, missile, and space fields are not necessarily satisfactory for setting proper prices and avoiding excessive profits. These factors make the continuation of renegotiations expedient. The committee limited the continuation to 6 months because it intends to under-

take a broad review of the entire subject of renegotiation early in the next Congress. The two substantive amendments provide for, first, the addition of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the departments whose contracts are subject to the provisions of the renegotiation law; and second, the judicial review of decisions of the Tax Court in renegotiation cases in the court of appeals. This second amendment was stricken from the bill by the Senate Finance Committee. The House concurred in the Senate amendments. The bill was approved by the President on September 6, 1958, and is Public Law 85–930.

3. INTEREST RATE ON SAVINGS BONDS

During the first session, the committee favorably reported H. R. 5520, which was designed to increase the maximum permissible interest rate on savings bonds and savings certificates. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the bill, was given discretionary authority to raise the interest rate on Series E savings bonds, maturing on February 1, 1957, or later which the holder retained for an extension period of not more than 10 years beyond their maturity dates, from 3 percent to 3.26 percent. This bill was approved by the President on April 20, 1957, and as a consequence the interest rate on savings bonds has been increased. This legislation was and is quite important to the millions of individuals who purchase and hold Series E savings bonds and will permit our individual citizens to continue to participate in this vitally important savings program at a rate of interest commensurate with that which is paid on other forms of similar investments.

C. CUSTOMS AND TARIFF LEGISLATION

1. MAJOR BILLS

During the 2d session of the 85th Congress the Committee on Ways and Means considered and took action on a number of bills relating to customs and tariff matters. The principal measure in this area was H. R. 12591, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. The Trade Agreements Act has, since 1934, been the principal instrument of United States foreign trade policy and the measure under which the tariff system of the United States has been modified in consideration of elimination of certain trade barriers of foreign countries. The last extension of the trade agreements legislation took place in 1955 and was for a period of 3 years. The extension this year was the 11th one in the history of the trade-agreements program and is regarded as the most critical extension thus far. Because of the immense responsibility imposed upon the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with this legislation the committee held extensive hearings which provided an opportunity for all interested individuals and organizations who desired to be heard to appear before the committee. In addition the committee spent several consecutive weeks in a study of the legislation and its perfection in executive session. As a result the legislation was approved by the House by a vote of 317 to 98. The bill as passed by the House was modified by the Senate and the difference between the two versions were resolved in conference. The conference report was agreed to by both Houses. As approved by the Congress the legislation contains the following important provisions:

First. It provides for an extension until July 1, 1962, of the President's authority to enter into trade agreements. This is the longest extension in the history of the trade-agreements program. The extension for a 4-year period was designed to make possible the negotiation of a trade agreement with the European Common Market and free trade area countries.

Second. The President was authorized to negotiate reductions in duties by 1 of 3 alternatives: (a) a reduction by 20 percent; (b) reduction by 2 percentage points; and (c) a reduction to a rate of 50 percent ad valorem. The legislation specified that any of the reductions made must go into effect in stages and within a 4-year period immediately after the expiration of the 4-year period within which the President may negotiate trade agreements. The authority provided under this extension was greater than that provided for in the 1955 extension act.

Third. The national security provisions were completely rewritten by the committee to define the standards that should apply in its application and to provide procedures. Additional standards and procedural refinements were added by the Senate and incorporated in the bill.

Fourth. The escape clause provisions in the existing legislation were modified in several respects. A procedure was established whereby the Congress can, by the adoption of a concurrent resolution requiring a two-thirds vote of both Houses, under privileged status, override Presidential disapproval of the Tariff Commission's recommendation. In addition the period of time within which the Commission is obliged to complete its escape clause investigations was reduced from 9 months to 6 months. Another modification of the escape clause provision provided that with respect to items bound on the free list and which have been the subject of a successful escape clause application, the President may impose a duty not to exceed 50 percent ad valorem.

Fifth. The peril point provision was also modified in several respects. The time allotted to the Tariff Commission to make its peril point investigations was increased from 120 days to 6 months. The peril point procedure was also modified to provide that in those instances in which the Commission finds under the peril point that an existing rate of duty is inadequate to prevent serious injury, an escape clause investigation should be instituted without delay.

The above are the principal provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. They provide for an effective continuation of the trade agreements program while at the same time perfecting the safeguarding provisions of the law in a manner consistent with the basic principles of the trade agreements program.

The bill amending the Antidumping Act of 1921 as amended, H. R. 6006, which passed the House in the first session of the 85th Congress, and which was more fully described in the report of activities of the first session, was passed by the Senate during the second session. The Senate adopted two amendments relating to the determination of injury by the Tariff Commission and the House concurred in one of these amendments which provides that if the Tariff Commission is evenly divided as to whether its determination as to injury shall be in the affirmative or in the negative, that that shall constitute an affirmative determination. The bill so modified was approved by both Houses.

The Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy of the committee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable HALE BOGGS, continued its studies during the adjournment period of the 1st session and into the 2d session. The subcommittee collected and published a 1,157-page compendium of papers contributed by approximately 60 experts in the field of foreign trade policy, and covering a wide range of issues. In December 1957 the subcommittee held 2 weeks of panel discussions on the subject matter of the compendium and published the record of these deliberations.

2. MINOR BILLS

In addition to foregoing major measures, the committee favorably reported a number of bills on customs and tariff matters, which, while for the most part of a relatively minor nature, all will contribute to the fostering of good will and in varying degrees will be of assistance to the citizenry of our country and to our domestic industries.

First, there were several bills reported by the committee, most of which were enacted into law, which provide for the exemption from or suspension, either temporary or permanent, of duties on the importantion of various types and categories of materials. These included:

H. R. 38, by Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin; Public Law 85–257, approved September 2, 1957:

This bill, which was enacted into law without amendment, provides for the temporary free importation—until March 31, 1960—of casein or lactarene, and mixtures of which either is the component material of chief value. Useful as a raw material to the domestic coated-paper industry, and to the domestic building-supply industry in the production of water-resistant glue, the various executive departments brought out evidence indicating that the elimination of duty on this item probably would result in a reduction in price of imported casein to the domestic consumer without injury to the domestic production industry—which consists almost entirely of edible casein whereas imports consist almost entirely of inedible casein—and in the long run would be of general economic benefit as well as eventual benefit to the domestic industry.

H. R. 274, by Mr. KEATING; passed House August 15, 1958: This bill was reported unanimously to the House on August 8, 1958, and provides for the

temporary free entry of religious sceneramas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions. Under the bill, articles so entered would have to be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within a maximum period of 3 years, or the importer would be liable to liquidated damages under the terms of his bond.

H. R. 776, by Mr. MACHROWICZ; Public Law 85–379, approved April 16, 1958: As it became public law, this bill provides for the temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes. Section 308 of the Tariff Act provides for the free importation of various categories of articles not intended for sale or for sale on approval, under bond conditioned upon their exportation within certain time limitations. As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, automobiles and automobile parts would have been included in this section of the Tariff Act under the same safeguarding provisions applicable to the other categories already contained therein; however, as the Senate Finance Committee amended the bill and as it became public law, a time limit of 6 months on any one shipment is provided, and the privilege is also conditioned upon substantially reciprocal privileges being allowed by the exporting country in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States.

H. R. 1126, by Mr. FASCELL; Public Law 85–410, approved May 16, 1958: This bill, which became public law in the form in which it was reported by the committee, was designed to eliminate the difficulty previously encountered with regard to the dutiable status of imported old and obsolete revolvers and muzzle-loading pistols. The bill included on the dutyfree list all firearms of obsolete ignition, incapable of using a fixed cartridge or fixed shotgun shell. The committee was advised that all types of obsolete firearms are equally sought by gun collectors as a hobby and for their historical significance, and it appeared to be inconsistent that some should be imported dutyfree while others were subjected to duty. The committee was also advised that the subject articles would not be competitive with current models.

H. R. 2151, by Mr. HARRISON of Virginia; Public Law 85–418, approved May 19, 1958: This bill, as reported by the committee, would have suspended the import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets, and certain other products, for a period of 3 years. The committee was advised that this legislation was needed in order to enable the domestic carpet industry to obtain added supplies of imported coarse wools at competitive world prices so it could compete more successfully with foreign producers of carpets in the American market. The Senate Finance Committee, however, amended the bill to provide that the suspension of duties would end at the close of June 30, 1960, a period of slightly over 2 years. The Senate committee also amended the bill to provide an extension of time to January 1, 1959—from March 1, 1958—for the submission of the report of the United States Tariff Commission on its comprehensive study of tariff classification laws pursuant to section 101 of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954, as amended. This extension of time has been requested by the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. The House accepted the amendments of the Senate.

H. R. 2783, by Mr. BENTLEY; reported in Senate April 28, 1958: The committee bill would have transferred amorphous graphite or plumbago, crude or refined from the dutiable list to the free list, for tariff purposes. The committee was advised that the United States has long been dependent on imports for nearly all of its requirements of natural amorphous graphite and that it is among the materials listed as strategic and critical for stockpiling purposes by the Federal Government. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill to provide a temporary period of free importation—to June 30, 1960—in reporting the bill to the Senate.

H. R. 2842, by Mr. VAN PELT; Public Law 85–235, approved August 30, 1957: As reported by the committee, this bill provided for a 3-year suspension of duty on imports of tanning material extracts. The Senate Finance Committee reported the House bill without amendment, but a provision was added on the Senate floor which suspended to June 30, 1960, the 3-cent processing tax on coconut oil. The Senate amendment was accepted by the House.

H. R. 4686, by Mr. MCCARTHY; Public Law 85–87, approved April 25, 1957; and H. R. 10015, by Mr. MCCARTHY; Public Law 85–453, approved June 11, 1958: These two bills were enacted to continue temporarily the suspension of duties on metal scrap, the first to June 30, 1958, the second to June 30, 1959. The exclusions from the application of the suspension of duties already existing in the law were continued in both bills, and the Senate Finance Committee added a further provision to H. R. 10015—which the House accepted—that primary or virgin nonferrous metal in pig, ingot, or billet form, would not be included in the dutyfree provisions of the bill. The committee was informed by the executive branch that the types of metal scrap affected by this legislation are in short supply, and in some cases imports of metal scrap represent important sources of the metals involved.

H. R. 5005, by Mr. BOGGS; Public Law 85–378, approved April 16, 1958: As this bill became law, it provides for a 2-year suspension of duties on the importation of crude chicory and a 2-year reduction in duty on ground or otherwise prepared chickory to 2 cents per pound. The House bill would have provided a permanent rate of 2 cents per pound on ground or otherwise prepared chicory. The Committee on Ways and Means was advised that this legislation would be of material assistance to domestic producers of ground chicory, as well as being of benefit to American consumers of chicory.

H. R. 5208, by Mr. PATMAN; Public Law 85–417, approved May 16, 1958: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, and as it became public law, this bill provides that harpsichords and clavichords and parts thereof shall be dutiable at the rate applicable to pianos or parts thereof, on a permanent basis. The committee was advised, in favorable and informative departmental reports on this legislation, that domestic production of these instruments is limited and that while information is lacking as to the extent of imports, such imports are very small, and that enactment of this legislation would provide a means of making it easier for larger numbers of persons in the United States to obtain them.

H. R. 5924, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–211, approved August 28, 1957: This bill, which became law without amendment, was designed to provide for the importation of advertising materials, samples, and advertising films so as to implement an international convention. The convention was dated at Geneva, November 7, 1952, signed on behalf of the United States May 28, 1953, and was ratified in the Senate on February 22, 1956. While enactment of this legislation did not involve important changes in the tariff treatment of the imports involved, it was necessary to bring such tariff treatment precisely into accord with that contemplated by the convention.

H. R. 5944, by Mr. MAGNUSON; passed House August 15, 1958: This bill provides for the addition to the free list of tourist literature issued by certain groups, relating chiefly to places or travel facilities outside the United States. The purpose and effect of the legislation is to simplify the tariff treatment of tourist literature and to extend the present duty-free treatment to a broader class of such literature. Safeguarding provisions against abuse are provided for by law.

H. R. 6304, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–30, approved May 14, 1957: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill, which was introduced at the request of the Department of Defense, would have made permanent the existing temporary privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad. This privilege has been provided continuously since 1942, through periodic renewals, and is limited to shipments of bona fide gifts not exceeding $50 in value. The committee was advised that there is a very definite morale factor embodied in this legislation, and that it is most important to servicemen on duty overseas to be able to send small gifts and souvenirs to their families and friends at home; subjecting such gifts to duty would hamper this practice. Adequate safeguarding provisions exist in the law and through appropriate administrative regulations. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill to provide a temporary extension of this privilege for 2 years, to July 1, 1959. The House agreed to the Senate amendments, and in this form it became public law.

H. R. 6894, by Mr. KARSTEN; Public Law 85–808, approved August 28, 1958: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide a rate of duty of 4 cents per pound on all un-

manufactured mica and would transfer to the free list mica films and splittings not cut or stamped to dimensions. The committee was advised that the changes contemplated by this legislation would have no adverse effects on the domestic mining industry. This bill was amended in the Senate Finance Committee, but was later recommitted to that committee and reported back to the Senate without amendment.

H. R. 7004, by Mr. JENKINS; Public Law 85–696, approved August 20, 1958: This bill, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, provides that imported handles, wholly or in chief value of wood, to be used in the manufacture of paint rollers, will be dutiable at the rate applicable to paint-brush handles of wood. The committee was advised that the Department of Commerce knew of no commercial reason for the existing disparity of tariff treatment between paint-brush handles of wood and paint-roller handles, although they are used for the same purpose, and, further, that there is no information to indicate that putting them both on the same duty level would be detrimental to domestic wood manufacturers.

H. R. 7096, by Mr. JENKINS; Public Law 85–284, approved September 4, 1957: As reported to the House, this bill would have transferred dressed or manufactured istle or tampico from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act of 1930, placing it in the same category as istle or tampico fiber not dressed or manufactured in any manner. The committee was informed that there is no significant domestic production of dressed fiber, that such fibers are in short supply, and that prices have been rising with resulting increases in cost of production and price of finished product. This legislation, therefore, would reduce the burden on domestic users. The bill was amended in the Senate to limit the free importation privilege to 3 years, as a testing period and without prejudice in case future extensions are deemed advisable. A provision was also adopted in the Senate to permit the free importation of a beta-ray spectrometer for the use of Stanford University in the field of research. A further amendment was adopted in the Senate to place certain wool yarns on the free list. The Senate amendments were accepted by the House.

H. R. 7363, by Mr. HÉBERT; passed House March 20, 1958: As reported by the committee, this bill reduces to 5 cents per pound the import duty on eviscerated pigeons. This legislation would place imports of such pigeons on a duty level with eviscerated chickens.

H. R. 7454, by Mr. EBERHARTER; Public Law 85–458, approved June 13, 1958: As this bill was reported by the committee, it provides for the free importation by colleges and universities of sound recordings and film to be used by them in certain nonprofit radio and television broadcasts. The Senate Finance Committee removed from the bill the limitation that the society or institution making the broadcasts must own or operate the radio or television station involved, but retained the restriction on exposed or developed picture film and added a limitation on that item of 2 years as the period of free importation. These amendments were accepted by the House.

H. R. 7516, by Mr. BURDICK; Public Law 85–408, approved May 16, 1958: This bill amended the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to permit the importation free of duty of religious vestments and regalia for presentation without charge to a church or to certain religious educational or charitable organizations. The law already provided for the free importation of such articles when ordered by the institutions themselves; this bill merely extended the privilege so as to make possible the free importation of such articles when ordered for presentation to these institutions as gifts.

H. R. 8933, by Mr. SADLAK; reported to House August 13, 1957: This bill would transfer from the dutiable to the free list handmade and machine handmade paper. The committee was advised that there is presently no domestic commercial production of this type of product, the annual consumption in the United States being satisfied entirely by imports. The recent increases in costs of manufacture have threatened to reduce the already specialized and dispersed market; elimination of the tariff would help to ease the burden of increasing cost and prices.

H. R. 9509, by Mr. MCCARTHY; passed House February 27, 1958: This bill, as amended by the committee, would add iconostases to the list of religious articles for which free entry is already provided in paragraph 1774 of the Tariff Act, and would extend the application of this paragraph to cemeteries, schools, orphanages, and similar nonprofit activities operated by associations organized for religious purposes, as well as providing that parts, appurtenances or adjuncts of any of the articles for which free entry is already provided, whether physically joined thereto or not, may be entered free of duty.

H. R. 9917, by Mr. KING: Public Law 85–415, approved May 16, 1958: This legislation continued for 2 years, to July 16, 1960, the suspension of duties on, first, alumina when imported for use in producing aluminum; second, crude bauxite; and third, calcined bauxite. The executive departments reported favorably on this legislation, and the committee was advised that reimposition of a duty would put United States producers of aluminum at a competitive disadvantage.

H. R. 10112, by Mr. FORAND; Public Law 85–397, approved May 9, 1958: This bill was enacted to make permanent the existing temporary duty-free treatment of guar seed. The committee concluded that guar seed should be placed permanently on the free list because it is not produced in any quantity in the United States and because this action would be of assistance to those industries which must import the product for their use.

H. R. 10277, by Mr. IKARD; Public Law 85–645, approved August 14, 1958: As reported by the committee, this bill provided for a reduction in the minimum width specification for standard newsprint paper in rolls from 15 to 13 inches. This legislation was considered desirable because of the changed requirements of newspapers in the United States, there being a trend toward the use of narrower width paper, and in view of the traditional disposition under the Tariff Act to accord duty-free treatment to newsprint paper. The bill was reported after consideration of testimony received during public hearings held on the subject. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill by adding two provisions, one clarifying and establishing as law the present Bureau of Customs classifications of rayon and other synthetic textiles, and the other providing for the temporary free importation of certain extracts of eucalyptus whether or not used chiefly for tanning purposes. Present law provided for the temporary free entry of such extracts for tanning purposes. These amendments were accepted by the House.

H. R. 10792, by Mr. REED; Public Law 85–416, approved May 16, 1958: This legislation continues for 2 years, to August 7, 1960, the suspension of duty on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts. This is a highly specialized and expensive type of machinery used by the shoe-manufacturing industry which can only be obtained from foreign sources. The bill became law without amendment.

H. R. 11407, by Mr. MILLS; Public Law 85–398, approved May 9, 1958: This bill, which became law without amendment, was reported by the committee to extend for 2 years, to July 1, 1960, the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. Enactment of this legislation, which has been extended from time to time over a period of years, makes possible the avoidance of undue administrative burdens upon persons evacuated to the United States, and constitutes an important morale factor and inducement to overseas service. Safeguarding provisions against abuse of this privilege are provided by law.

H. R. 13076, by Mr. OSTERTAG; passed House August 13, 1958: This bill provides for the free entry of certain chapel bells imported for the use of the Abelard Reynolds School No. 42 in Rochester, N. Y. The committee was advised that these bells are not manufactured in the United States, would be used for the musical training and appreciation of students at the school, and would remain the property of the school.

TRADE-FAIR BILLS

Following the long-established policy of Congress to facilitate participation of foreign countries in international expositions held in the United States by permitting articles intended for display at such expositions to be entered free of import duties and charges, the following bills were favorably reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and enacted into law during the 85th Congress to permit articles imported into this country for the purpose of exhibition at such fairs and expositions to be admitted without payment of tariff, subject to the usual safeguarding regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury:

H. R. 4303, by Mr. MASON: The Chicagoland Commerce and Industry Exposition, June 28–July 14, 1957.

H. R. 8705, by Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois: The St. Lawrence seaway celebration, January 1–December 31, 1959.

H. R. 9655, by Mrs. GREEN of Oregon: The Oregon State Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair, June 10–September 20, 1959.

H. R. 10242, by Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois: The Chicago International Fair and Exposition, July 1959.

H. R. 11019, by Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: The Kentucky State Fair, September 4–13, 1958, and—Senate amendmentthe International Trade Exhibition at St. Paul, Minn., May 7–18, 1958.

H. R. 11889, by Mr. MCCARTHY: The Minnesota State Fair and Centennial Exposition, August 23–September 1, 1958. This bill was amended by the Senate Finance Committee adding a provision to permit residents of the United States to bring into the United States for temporary periods automobiles rented abroad without being required to pay duty or to post a bond. The Senate amendment was accepted by the House.

House Joint Resolution 126, by Mr. PELLY: The Washington State Sixth International Trade Fair, May 17–26, 1957.

House Joint Resolution 439, by Mr. PELLY: The Washington State Seventh International Trade Fair, April 11–20, 1958.

House Joint Resolution 556, by Mr. MCDONOUGH: The California International Trade Fair and Industrial Exposition, April 1–12, 1959.

In addition to the bills listed above in the general field of foreign trade and tariff legislation, there were other bills reported by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress, of a minor nature or of limited application, to clarify, simplify, or strengthen the customs and tariff provisions of law. These were:

H. R. 9291, by Mr. SADLAK; Public Law 85–454, approved June 11, 1958: This bill was designed to close certain loopholes in the existing tariff structure regarding rubber-soled footwear. The legislation was considered necessary because of the possibility, under the existing law, of avoidance of the import duty, which was imposed specifically for the protection of the domestic rubber-soled footwear industry, by foreign producers through manipulation of products. The effective date was changed in the Senate to September 1, 1958, and the House accepted this amendment.

H. R. 9919, by Mr. MACHROWICZ; Public Law 85–673, approved August 18, 1958: This bill amends the customs drawback law by extending the privilege of substitution to all classes of merchandise used in the manufacture or production of articles for exportation. The Department of State strongly endorsed this legislation as one of a number of desirable measures to simplify United States customs procedures. The privilege extended was already applicable to sugar, metal, and various other items, and in favorable reports from other Departments on this legislation, it was pointed out that these provisions have eben successful in those cases.

H. R. 9923, by Mr. PELLY; Public Law 85–414, approved May 16, 1958: This legislation, which became law as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, amended the Tariff Act so as to allow the temporary free exportation under bond for exportation of articles to be repaired, altered or otherwise processed. Safeguarding provisions and certain limitations are provided. The committee was advised by the Department of Commerce that the proposed legislation, without changing the tariff position, would eliminate the existing tieup of money and delays involved in these procedures.

D. SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

1. MAJOR SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

The major action taken by the Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress in the broad field of social security was drafting and favorably reporting of H. R. 13549, the Social Security Amendments of 1958—Public Law 85–840, approved August 28, 1959. While a number of minor, but nonetheless important, social security bills were acted upon by the committee during the 85th Congress, H. R. 13549 was a major undertaking and involved substantial and extensive changes in the Social Security Act. This bill followed over 2 weeks of public hearings on all titles of the Social Security Act, and approximately 2 weeks of consideration in executive session of the proposals made during the course of the public hearings.

The Social Security Amendments of 1958, in general, accomplished several major objectives. First, this legislation will substantially improve the financial soundness of the social security system; second, it provides for an increase in social security benefits by 7 percent, with a minimum of $3; third, it makes significant improvements in the benefit structure by extending and improving the protection of the program and facilitating the program administration; and, finally, it removes certain inequities in the old-age and survivors insurance program, and provides a new and improved formula for grants-in-aid to the States for public assistance to the aged, disabled, and blind needy individuals, as well as aid to dependent children.

Among the more important changes made by the bill were: An increase in the tax rates on employers and employees of one-fourth of 1 percent effective January 1, 1959, and a stepped-up schedule on the tax-rate increases already contained in the law, so that the full statutory rate will now become effective by 1969 instead of by 1975; an increase in the wage base from $4,200 to $4,800; an increase in benefits, as indicated above, of 7 percent with a minimum of $3; removal of the so-called offset provision concerning disability benefits; provision of benefits for dependents of totally disabled individuals, paralleling the benefits now available to dependents of OASI benefits; extension of coverage to certain additional groups of individuals; improvement of and liberalizing of certain of the qualifying provisions concerning specific categories, such as, adopted children, widows, employees of nonprofit organizations, State and local groups, and, finally, a new variable formula for use with respect to public assistance titles of the Social Security Act, in addition to the creation of two advisory councils—child welfare services and public assistance financing—to make recommendations and submit reports to the Congress.

2. OTHER SOCIAL SECURITY BILLS

In addition to the Social Security Amendments of 1958, H. R. 13549, there were numerous bills reported by the committee which constituted revisions of the social security law, some major revisions relating to the unemployment compensation laws and others, relating to the old-age and survivors and disability insurance as well as the public assistance titles, of perhaps a minor nature, but nonetheless important to the groups affected.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

H. R. 8888, by Mr. KEAN; passed House August 16, 1957: This bill would extend the protection of the unemployment insurance system to certain groups of workers to whom it is not now available. These groups include employees of certain Federal instrumentalities neither wholly nor partially owned by the United States, now exempted by reason of a general tax exemption; employees on American aircraft while outside the United States, or of organizations operated primarily for carrying on a trade or business for profit even though all the profits are payable to certain nonprofit organizations, and it extends the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees to employees of partially owned Federal instrumentalities.

H. R. 11630, by Mr. MILLS; Public Law 85–848, approved August 28, 1958: Enactment of this legislation will provide a permanent unemployment compensation program for ex-servicemen similar to that now existing for civilian employees of the Federal Government. Benefits would be paid in accordance with State unemployment insurance law provisions, and financed by Federal appropriations. The benefits provided by the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 will cease for everyone at the end of January 1960, under present law, and in any case they are available only to individuals who entered military service before February 1, 1955. The administration recommended this approach as a permanent program for meeting the post-service unemployment compensation needs of ex-servicemen. The bill passed the House and Senate without amendment.

H. R. 11908, by Mr. FORAND; passed House August 8, 1958: The effect of this bill would be to provide that in determining the eligibility of Federal employees for unemployment compensation their accrued anual leave shall be treated in accordance with State laws. Under present law, no compensation may be paid to a Federal employee during a period subsequent to separation from

Federal service when he is being paid for accrued annual leave. The committee was of the opinion that there is no inconsistency in the payment of both unemployment compensation and a sum for accrued annual leave to the same person for the same period of time, as the concept of insurance, unemployment, and maintenance of purchasing power are not involved with respect to the matter of annual leave. The bill would place the Federal worker in the position of being treated in exactly the same manner as workers in private industry who receive similar annual leave payments upon separation, by making the award of unemployment compensation depend upon the provisions of the appropriate State law.

H. R. 12065, by Mr. MILLS; Public law 85–441, approved June 4, 1958: This bill was reported favorably by the committee on April 23, 1958, at a time when unemployment was abnormally high and unemployment insurance benefit rights were being exhausted at a rapid rate. The bill as reported provided authorization for temporary unemployment benefits for individuals whose benefits rights become exhausted, and for individuals who had been in employment not covered under unemployment insurance. These benefits, under the committee bill, would have been financed by a grant from the general funds of the Federal Treasury. The bill, however, was amended on the floor of the House to delete the provisions for payment of benefits to workers who were in employment not covered under existing State laws, and further to provide that the benefits paid would ultimately be restored to the Treasury. As the bill became law, the States are given an option to accept or reject its provisions, and the amount of additional temporary unemployment compensation to an unemployed individual equals 50 percent of the total amount payable to him under the State law pursuant to which he exhausted his benefits. The bill as passed by the House was recommended by the administration.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

H. R. 1944, by Mr. KEAN; Public Law 85–238, approved August 30, 1957: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill permits social-security benefits to be paid to the alien survivors, residing outside the United States, of members of the uinformed services who die as the result of service-connected disabilities. There are approximately 20,000 aliens enlisted in the Armed Forces, many of whose families reside outside the United States, the largest single group consisting of Philippine nationals. Although they enlisted with the understanding that they would be entitled to all the rights and benefits that accrue to members of the Armed Forces, and although they have no alternative but to make contributions to the social-security system, a large proportion of their alien survivors living outside the United States were prohibited by the operation of a provision in the 1956 social-security amendments from receiving survivor benefits. The Defense Department urged enactment of this legislation, to keep faith with these aliens serving in the Armed Forces. The provision was made retroactive to January 1, 1957, the date members of the uniformed services were brought under social security on a contributory basis. An amendment to the bill was adopted on the Senate floor which amended the provisions relating to the "living-with" requirements for purposes of widows, widowers, wives, and husbands benefits under OASI. The amendment was accepted by the House.

H. R. 4770, by Mr. EBERHARTER; Union Calendar; failed of passage August 5, 1957: As this bill was reported by the committee, it would amend title II of the Social Security Act to make possible the coverage under OASI of policemen and firemen in positions covered by retirement systems in all States, under the same provisions existing in present law for policemen and firemen in the States which already have such coverage. As in the case of all other State and local employees who are members of a retirement system, such coverage could be obtained only through agreements between the States and the Department of HEW, and would be conditioned upon a favorable referendum vote by the retirement-system group.

H. R. 5411 by Mr. KEAN; Public Law 85–798, approved August 28, 1958: As reported to the House, this bill would reinstate rights to mother's insurance benefits that were terminated by remarriage in the case of a widow or former wife divorced whose new husband dies before she can qualify as his widow for OASI purposes. The 1956 social security amendments made a provision for reinstatement to widows' benefits rights in similar situations, but did not provide similar protection in the case of mothers' benefits. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill to add a provision permitting any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social security coverage, under its agreement, for those of its employees who are in policemen's or firemen's positions covered by a retirement system and who desire coverage. The Committee on Ways and Means had approved a similar provision as a part of the Social Security Amendments of 1958—H. R. 13549. The bill was further amended on the Senate floor to provide that the State of Washington be added to the list of States permitted to obtain social security coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system. The amendments of the Senate were accepted by the House.

H. R. 6191, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–109, approved July 17, 1957: As reported to the House, this bill provided, first, for a 1-year—to July 1, 1958—extension of the period within which application may be filed to establish a period of disability without being subject to the limitation that a period of disability cannot begin more than a year before the application is filed; and, second, that social-security benefits will not be reduced on account of disability compensation received from Veterans' Administration as a result of service-connected disability. The committee also requested, in its report on this bill, that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare report back to it by March 1, 1958, on the extent to which individuals filing applications for disability-insurance benefits after December of 1957 may have lost benefits by reason of not having applied earlier. Although the Senate Finance Committee removed the second provision from the bill, it was restored on the Senate floor and became law as passed by the House.

H. R. 7570, by Mr. KEAN; Public Law 85–785, approved August 27, 1958: This legislation provides coverage for certain employees of tax-exempt organizations which erroneously, but in good faith, failed to file the required waiver certificate in time to provide such coverage. The Senate Finance Committee made certain technical amendments to the bill which were recommended by the Department of HEW to more adequately meet the objective of the bill. The Senate amendments were accepted by the House.

H. R. 8599, by Mr. KEAN; Public Law 85–786, approved August 28, 1958: The purpose of this legislation is to provide a more satisfactory method of dealing with sick-leave payments to public employees who are past retirement age. This is accomplished by providing that the exception from wages made by section 209 (l) of the Social Security Act is not applicable to payments to State or local employees for periods after the employee reaches retirement age in which he renders no services. At the recommendation of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Senate Finance Committee narrowed somewhat the language of the bill in order to make it apply only to State and local government sick-leave payments, which is the effect required to meet the problem. The House accepted the Senate amendments.

H. R. 8753, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–227, approved August 30, 1957: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill would have amended title II of the Social Security Act to include the States of California, Connecticut, and Rhode Island under the existing provisions of law permitting certain specified States to divide a retirement system into two parts and provide social-security coverage for the part consisting of the positions of those employees who desire such coverage. The committee recognized that legislation applying only to certain States has disadvantages, but believes that the provision should, for the time being at least, be extended only to those States expressly requesting it. The Senate Finance Committee amended the bill to also include Minnesota in the States to which such provisions would be applicable, and also amended the bill to provide that the coverage agreements or modifications entered into prior to 1960—rather than 1959 as in the House bill—could be made effective with respect to services performed any time after December 31, 1955. The bill became law as amended by the Senate.

H. R. 8755, by Mr. COOPER; Public Law 85–226, approved August 30, 1957: As reported by the Committee on Ways and

Means, this bill amended title II of the Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social-security coverage under its agreement separately for those of its employees who are covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage. The bill was amended in the Senate substituting a retroactive coverage provision of more general application, and adding Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Tennessee, and the Territory of Hawaii to the list of States which may obtain social-security coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system. The Senate amendments were accepted by the House.

H. R. 8821, by Mr. EBERHARTER; Public Law 85-229, approved August 30, 1957: This legislation was enacted to facilitate the provision of OASI coverage for State and local employees under certain retirement systems. Under the law before enactment of this bill, after a retirement system—in those States where provision for division has been made—has been divided between those members who desire coverage and those who do not, a referendum was required among those indicating a desire for coverage before such coverage could be effected. This bill made possible their coverage without the necessity of a subsequent referendum, provided certain safeguards are followed in the process of dividing the system into two parts. The committee bill was enacted without amendment.

H. R. 8892, by Mr. HARRISON of Virginia; Public Law 85-239, approved August 30, 1957: The Committee reported this bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend the time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security purposes. The extension provided was for 2 years, in general through April 15, 1959. The bill also provided, for tax purposes as well as for OASI benefit purposes, that remuneration paid in 1955 and 1956 to ministers, erroneously though in good faith reported as wages by certain nonprofit organizations, should be treated as remuneration for employment instead of net earnings from self-employment. A provision was added to the bill in the Senate providing that a minister, in computing his earnings from his ministry for social security purposes—but not for income tax purposes—shall include the value of the meals and lodging furnished to him for the convenience of his employer, and the rental value of the parsonage furnished to him. This applies both in determining the amount of social security contributions to be made and eligibility for and amount of benefits to be paid. The House agreed to the Senate amendments.

H. R. 9829, by Mr. PATMAN; passed House August 8, 1958: This legislation was reported by the committee to provide an additional period of time within which certain State agreements under section 218 of the Social Security Act may be modified to secure coverage for nonprofessional school-district employees. The 1956 amendments provided for the coverage under OASI for certain of such employees in eight specified States and the Territory of Hawaii without a referendum and as a group separte from the professional employees who are in positions under the same retirement system. The provision, however, was not in effect long enough for at least some of the States to secure the desired coverage before it expired. In order that the objectives of the legislation may be accomplished, this legislation was approved by the Committee to provide an additional period, to January 1, 1960, for this coverage to be obtained.

H. R. 11346, by Mr. MCCORMACK; Public Law 85-787, approved August 27, 1958: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this bill added Massachusetts to the States permitted to divide a retirement system into two parts and provide social-security coverage for the part consisting of the positions of those employees who desire such coverage. The bill was amended in the Senate to also include the State of Vermont in this group of States. A further amendment was adopted in the Senate making provision for those persons who did not choose coverage under a divided retirement system to be given an additional opportunity to elect such coverage. A similar provision had been included by the Ways and Means Committee in the social security amendments of 1958—H. R. 13549—and the Senate amendments to H. R. 11346 were accepted by the House.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

H. R. 3035, by Mr. EBERHARTER; Public Law 85-26, approved April 25, 1957: This bill, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, provided for an extension from June 30, 1957, to June 30, 1959, of the provisions contained in the Social Security Act amendments of 1950 relating to the approval by the Secretary of HEW of certain State plans for aid to the blind. Although the provisions are applicable to any State, in actuality only the States of Missouri and Pennsylvania are involved. These States continue to require this legislation if they are to continue to receive Federal funds for their aid to the blind programs, even in those instances where there is full conformity to the Federal requirements for eligibility for such funds. This is due to the type of dual program for aid to the blind in existence in these States, and enactment of this legislation afforded additional time for the Department of HEW and the States involved to study this situation.

H. R. 7238, by Mr. MCCORMACK; Public Law 85-110, approved July 17, 1957: As reported to the House by the committee, this bill amended the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act so as to provide for a more effective distribution of Federal funds for medical and other remedial care. The legislation was designed to correct an unintended result stemming from the public-assistance medical care provisions of the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act. Amendments were adopted in the Senate which provided a different approach to the problem, and the Senate Finance Committee in its report stated that the amended bill would accomplish the desired result at less expense. The bill was further amended on the Senate floor to add Alabama to the list of States which may secure social-security coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system. In conference, the House receded.

E. NARCOTICS LEGISLATION

The Committee on Ways and Means also took favorable action during the 1st session of the Congress on a bill, H. R. 9028, covering another important area of the committee's jurisdiction, namely, the field of control of narcotic drugs. While this legislation was technically tax legislation, or constituted an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code, from a substantive point of view it appropriately can be considered to be an additional different field of jurisdiction. This legislation was designed to give full effect to treaty obligations of the United States to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to require that such manufacture be restricted to persons and premises that have been licensed for the purpose. It was also designed to amend the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to bring the regulation of exports in conformity with current treaty obligations, and to permit the importation and exportation of certain narcotic drugs for scientific research purposes. This action of the committee during the first session thus further supplemented the important action taken by the committee and the Congress during the last Congress with regard to control of the illicit trafficking in drugs and the prevention of insidious and heinous crimes resulting from the use of such drugs. This legislation is considered, therefore, to be quite important in protecting the welfare of our citizens and in promoting the general interest.

F. MISCELLANEOUS

There were several bills reported by the committee during this Congress which do not fall within the field of taxes, social security, or foreign trade and tariffs. Among these are:

H. R. 12489, by Mr. MILLS; Public Law 85-823, approved August 28, 1958: This legislation, which was enacted into law without amendment, amends the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 to extend the time to January 3, 1961, for submission by the Secretary of Commerce of the final report on the highway cost allocation study. Interim progress reports are required under the bill on March 1, 1959, and March 1, 1960. This legislation was requested by the Commerce Department. It was pointed out that the test-road project in connection with the highway program will not be completed until late in 1958, and results of the test studies would not be available in time for the final report unless the date for its submission were postponed.

S. 2006, by Senator HILL; Public Law 85-881, approved September 2, 1958: This legislation, which was recommended by the Department of Defense, relieves the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy of certain duties imposed on them by the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the regulatory taxes on adulterated butter and filled cheese, and by the Public Health Service Act with respect to the licensing of establishments in the

preparation of certain biological products. These provisions are obsolete, and the committee was advised that no justification exists for their continuation. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is in a position to adequately safeguard the interest of the public in these respects, and it appears to be inappropriate for the military departments to be charged with this responsibility.

H. R. 9028, by Mr. KARSTEN; passed House August 22, 1957: As reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, this legislation was designed to give full effect to treaty obligations of the United States to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to require that such manufacture be restricted to persons and premises that have been licensed for the purpose. It also amends the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to bring the regulation of exports in conformity with current treaty obligations, and to permit the importation and exportation of certain narcotic drugs for scientific research purposes.

The 85th

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Omaha World-Herald should be of interest to Members of the House of Representatives:

THE 85TH

In the dying hours of the 85th Congress, the House and Senate were $440 million apart on foreign-aid spending.

So what did they do? They split the difference, voting $220 million more than the House wanted, $220 million less than the Senate had agreed on.

After all, what was $220 million more or less to a spendthrift Congress which had raised the debt limit and had voted for huge deficit spending?

Who would care about such a piddling sum (which, incidentally, would have been enough to run the whole Federal Government in the 1880's)?

This, after all, was the 85th Congress, which had spent more than had ever been spent before in peacetime; which had scattered the taxpayers' dollars on a vast complex of welfare projects ranging from the first Federal school-aid program down to pensions for Messrs. Hoover and Truman.

It was an irresponsible Congress moneywise, and it was an irresponsible Congress in other fields as well.

Despite the shocking disclosures about crime-ridden labor unions, the 85th hemmed and hawed—and failed to write a law, or even to consider a measure stronger than a slap on the labor bosses' wrists.

Despite the Supreme Court's flagrant usurpation of Congress' legislative function and the rights of the States, the Congress refused to pass a single measure to curb the Court. And not one move was made to undo the mischief stemming from the various immunities granted to Communists by the Court.

Late Saturday night the splendid spenders relaxed at the scene of their triumph and filled the legisaltive chambers with music and song. But we didn't hear of any similar merrymaking among the taxpayers.

For those who are seeking reelection, the record of the 85th Congress won't be easy to defend.

We imagine Nebraska's Senators and Representatives, and most of Iowa's, won't even try.

For on most of the dubious big spending bills, the moves to curb union excesses, the measures to put the Supreme Court back in its constitutional place, these Midwestern spokesmen voted with the minority. We believe they will find it far easier to defend their actions in Washington these past 2 years than will those incumbents, and other aspirants, who tell the voters they approve of what the 85th Congress did.

Reuther's Wartime Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
CLARE E. HOFFMAN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the above is the caption on an article written by George Todt in the August 23, 1958, issue of the Valley Times, published at North Hollywood, Calif. For 17 years, that is, since the Ford strikes at Detroit in 1941, down to the Kohler strikes in 1957, one of Reuther's UAW-CIO head men, Jess Ferrazza, at Sheboygan, under the direction of Reuther's lieutenant, Emil Mazey, has been one of Reuther's hired goons. Reuther's goons have destroyed property, viciously and repeatedly beaten innocent citizens, and the actions of one who found refuge in Michigan when wanted by a Wisconsin sheriff caused the death of one who sought to exercise his God-given and constitutional right to work.

The McClellan committee, which did such a remarkably fine job on Hoffa, the extortionist and racketeer, and his goons, and which, if its recommendations are followed, will ultimately get many of the racketeers behind prison bars, for some strange reason, gave the impression that the violence in the Kohler strike might have been the result of coercive action on the part of the Kohler Co. and its officials.

In view of the fact that Reuther's record has been glossed over, his true nature not disclosed, it might be well to read the Todt article.

In that article, suggesting that every American, and particularly every patriotic American of the various veterans' organizations, should become familiar with a certain part of Reuther's record, Todt gave Reuther's war record, as follows:

[From the North Hollywood (Calif.) Valley Times of August 23, 1958]

REUTHER'S WARTIME RECORD

(By George Todt)

"The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
Shown round him o'er the dead."
—*Felicia D. Hemans.*

CASABIANCA.

Recently I suggested to my readers that every one of them—and every voting citizen of our Nation—ought to get hold of courageous Michigan Congressman CLARE E. HOFFMAN'S brilliant and well-documented addresses before Congress on August 12 and 13 which concern the master of the AFL-CIO COPE (Committee on Political Education) juggernaut, Walter Reuther.

Entitled "Is Walter P. Reuther, America's Political Czar, More Dangerous to the People's Welfare and the Security of the Public Than the U. S. S. R.?" this tremendous compilation of research data may be found in its entirety in the United States CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 12, on pages 15647–15651, and August 13, on pages 16036–16045, under proceedings for those days in the House of Representatives.

As I have previously written, every American ought to read it.

Particularly every patriotic member of those societies which hold dear the constitutional ideals of the Republic of the United States.

And especially every man or woman who ever wore the uniform of our country in time of war.

For Mr. Reuther's war record is very enlightening to us. Every one of the 15 to 20 million living veterans, in or out of the American Legion and VFW and similar organizations, ought to consider how the czar of COPE supported us in the last great war. Here is the record of the man who hopes one day to become the Commander in Chief of the American Armed Forces.

Let's examine the facts concerning Mr. Reuther exactly as they appear from Congressman HOFFMAN'S report in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, commencing on page 16040:

"WALTER P. REUTHER DEFERRED FROM MILITARY SERVICE

"When men were being drafted for World War II, and Walter P. Reuther was called by his local draft board, deferment for Reuther was asked for occupational reasons by R. J. Thomas, then UAW-CIO president.

"Reuther in his questionnaire listed as dependents his wife, May, who was then a UAW-CIO employee, and his sister, Anna Mae, 17.

"Thomas, requesting deferment status for Reuther, gave three reasons: That he was a director of the union's General Motors department; that he was a member of the National Subcommittee on Training and Industry of the National Defense Advisory Commission; and that he was engaged in plans for speeding up airplane production through the Reuther plan for utilization of surplus automobile plant capacity.

"The draft board rejected the union's request that he be deferred because of his defense activities. The Office of Production Management, Monday, March 24, 1941, stated that Reuther had been recommended for an appointment for certain consulting services or other services. It added that, while the job was without compensation, expenses would be paid while he was on Government duty.

"The board held that Reuther had no dependents.

"On April 30, 1941, the board gave Reuther a class I–A rating, the tentative induction date being May 21, when 42 men from the Detroit area were to be sent to the Army.

"A few days later Thomas, president of the union, and Philip Murray, president of the CIO, announced that an appeal would be taken from the board decision. Murray stated that Reuther 'has direct supervision for the union on labor relations covering 78 plants and 173,000 workers. A great many of these employees are engaged in defense production.'

"Shortly thereafter the draft appeal board put Reuther in class III–A. He was given deferment because his wife, May, was dependent upon him, the board stating that

inasmuch as she was employed as Reuther's secretary, had he been drafted, she would have been out of a job and unable to support herself."

Well, it's nice work if you can get it. Takes a lot of drag, though, doesn't it?

Of course, Mr. Reuther wasn't the only one who fought so well to keep from affixing himself to the 16 million of us who joined the colors for the last big showdown. He had lots of company. We used to see a lot of his type hanging around the towns we came to on leave or furlough during training days here in the States. My, how they looked down on men in uniform, too. And how busy they were explaining to the girls just how they did it with their draft boards.

I guess most of our veterans remember this kind of citizen only too well.

We ought to; there was certainly enough talk about them in camp 15 years ago. Remember? We felt pretty sharp to be backed up on the home front that way, didn't we?

Let my comrades in the American Legion and VFW examine the war record of the man who hopes to succeed President Eisenhower as our next Commander in Chief. Well?

In view of the fact that Reuther not only has control, or, more accurately has succeeded and superseded the Democratic political organization in Michigan, but, in the coming election, seeks to garner the votes which will give him control of Congress, every American who loves his country, who believes in our form of government, who wishes to see that those following in our footsteps enjoy the privileges and the opportunities which we have enjoyed, should familiarize himself with Reuther's record, his activities since the early thirties down to the present date.

Reuther seeks to become a political dictator. He is well on that road. Regardless of political party affiliations, every true American, before another general election rolls around, should consider well the issue, as to the manner in which he will cast his vote.

Hon. Otto Krueger

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. HARRY McGREGOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues in paying respect to one of the retiring Members of this Congress, the Honorable OTTO KRUEGER, of North Dakota.

I will always consider it a privilege to have served with Congressman KRUEGER. He has done an excellent job and he is certainly entitled to all of the pleasures which retirement will bring him. Our prayers and best wishes are with him.

Voting and Attendance Record of Hon. Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GERALD R. FORD, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include a report of my voting and attendance record during the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

The record includes all rollcall votes and all quorum calls. The description of bills is for the purpose of identification only; no attempt has been made to describe the bills completely or to elaborate upon the issues involved.

The purpose of this report is to collect in one place information which is scattered through thousands of pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I want to be able to provide any interested constituent with a simple compilation of my voting and attendance record.

It will be noted that there were 195 rollcalls and my attendance record was 98 percent.

The record follows:

Record of rollcall votes, Representative GERALD R. FORD, JR.

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1958		
1	Jan. 7	Quorum call	Present.
2	Jan. 15	H. R. 9739, to authorize certain construction for the Air Force. (Passed 374 to 0)	Yes.
3	Jan. 21	Quorum call	Present.
4	Jan. 22	Quorum call	Present.
5	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955, to recommit to committee the bill providing for a temporary increase in the public debt limit in order to amend bill raising the limit to $278,000,000,000. (Defeated 114 to 247.)	No.
6	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955, on final passage of the bill to temporarily raise the public debt limit to $280,000,000,000. (Passed 328 to 71)	Yes.
7	Jan. 23	H. R. 10146, on final passage of bill making supplemental appropriation for Department of Defense for 1958. (Passed 388 to 0)	Yes.
8	Feb. 4	H. R. 2151, to suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wools. (Passed 250 to 129)	Yes.
9	Feb. 10	Quorum call	Absent.[1]
10	Feb. 18	Quorum call	Present.
11	Feb. 19	H. J. Res. 2, on motion to recommit resolution to provide for transfer of right-of-way for the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River Basin project and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection therewith. (Defeated 151 to 197.)	Yes.
12	Feb. 25	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 26	Quorum call	Present.
14	Feb. 26	To adopt an amendment to provide $10,000,000 each for Glen Canyon project and Trinity River division of the Central Valley project. (Passed 200 to 184.)	Yes.
15	Mar. 4	Quorum call	Present.
16	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Present.
17	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
18	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, on motion to recommit bill to committee. (Defeated 119 to 275)	Yes.
19	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002, to provide for changing methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. (Passed 311 to 87.)	No.
20	Mar. 11	S. 497, on motion to recommit the bill with instructions to replace the text with the Mack amendment (deleting or modifying 18 projects which had been objected to by the Bureau of the Budget or the Corps of Engineers). (Defeated 167 to 234.)	Yes.
21	Mar. 11	S. 497, to pass and return to Senate S. 497, authorizing construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation and flood control. (Passed 321 to 81.)	Yes.
22	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 69, favoring acceleration of military construction programs for which appropriations have been made. (Passed 375 to 20)	Yes.
23	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 68, favoring the acceleration of civilian construction programs for which appropriations have been made. (Passed 378 to 16)	Yes.
24	Mar. 19	Quorum call	Present.
25	Mar. 19	S. 3262, to suspend rules and pass bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 256 to 139.)	Yes.
26	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
27	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, to recommit motion in order to delete all commodities from the bill except dairy products. (Defeated 178 to 210)	Yes.
28	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162, to adopt bill to stay temporarily any reduction in support prices or acreage allotments after adopting committee amendment which limits the freeze on support prices to marketing year or season which begins in 1958. (Passed 210 to 172.)	No.
29	Mar. 25	H. Res. 507, to adopt rule to provide for 3 hours of debate on bill to increase military pay. (Passed 379 to 5)	Yes.
30	Mar. 25	H. R. 11470, to adjust method of computing basic pay for officers and enlisted members of uniformed services and to provide proficiency pay for enlisted members. (Passed 367 to 22.)	Yes.
31	Mar. 26	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
34	Mar. 27	H. R. 8290, to recommit bill to authorize the erection of a certain monument. (Passed 195 to 169)	Yes.
35	Mar. 28	H. R. 5822, to adopt conference report on bill relating to reinvestment by air carriers of gains derived from the sale or other disposition of flight equipment. (Passed 276 to 63.)	No.
36	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
37	Mar. 28	S. 3262, to authorize certain activities by Armed Forces in support of the VII Olympic winter games. (Passed 218 to 102)	Yes.
38	Apr. 1	H. R. 10589 (appropriations for Executive Offices of the President), to adopt committee amendment providing $750,000 for expenses of Civil Rights Commission. (Passed 272 to 98.)	Yes.
39	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, to recommit bill to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. (Defeated 109 to 222)	No.
40	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821, to adopt conference report on bill to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. (Passed 300 to 28)	Yes.
41	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
42	Apr. 22	Quorum call	Present.
43	Apr. 22	H. Res. 465, to adopt rule making in order the consideration of H. R. 912 (to amend Navy ration statute). (Passed 231 to 130)	No.

Footnotes at end of table.

Record of rollcall votes, Representative GERALD R. FORD, JR.—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1958		
44	Apr. 22	H. R. 912, to adopt an amendment to H. R. 912 to provide that the Navy shall not buy margarine as long as surplus butter is available through the Commodity Credit Corporation except for use in certain overseas areas. (Passed 207 to 161.)	Yes.
45	Apr. 29	H. R. 11451, to adopt open rule (H. Res. 551) providing for 2 hours of debate on legislation authorizing construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of superliner passenger vessel. (Passed 342 to 31.)	Yes.
46	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
47	Apr. 29	H. R. 11451, to authorize construction and sale by Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to SS. *United States* and superliner passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean. (Passed 288 to 94.)	Yes.
48	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.
49	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 1	H. R. 12244, to adopt Herlong amendment to H. R. 12965 to provide for a loan and repayment system with no provision for employees who were employed in noncovered employment. (Passed, 223 to 165.)	Yes.
51	May 1	H. R. 12965, to provide for temporary additional unemployment compensation. (Passed, 370 to 17)	Yes.
52	May 6	Quorum call	Absent.[3]
53	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
55	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 14	H. R. 12181, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954 as amended. (Passed, 259 to 134)	Yes.
59	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 15	H. R. 12428, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1959. (Passed 319, to 51)	Yes.
61	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
62	May 21	To adopt a motion to resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of H. R. 799, to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. (Passed, 217 to 172.)	Yes.
63	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
64	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
66	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 22	H. R. 5836, to adopt conference report on bill to readjust postal rates and to establish a congressional policy for the determination of postal rates and thus cleared the legislation for Presidential action. (Passed 381 to 0.)	Yes.
68	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
69	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
70	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
71	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
72	May 23	Quorum call	Present.
73	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
74	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
75	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
76	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
77	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
78	May 28	H. R. 7999, on motion by Representative ROGERS to recommit to committee the bill to provide admission of Alaska into the Union. (Defeated, 174 to 199.)	No.
79	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
80	May 28	H. R. 7999, recommittal motion by Representative PILLION (on bill to provide admission of Alaska to Union). (Defeated 172 to 201)	No.
81	May 28	H. R. 7999, to provide for the admission of State of Alaska to the Union. (Passed 208 to 166)	Yes.
82	June 2	Quorum call	Present.
83	June 3	Quorum call	Present.
84	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
85	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
86	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
87	June 5	H. R. 12738, to add $99,000,000 to defense appropriation bill. (Passed, 225 to 158)	No.
88	June 5	H. R. 12738, to pass defense appropriation bill of $38,400,000,000. (Passed, 389 to 0)	Yes.
89	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
90	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
91	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
92	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
93	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
94	June 11	H. R. 12591, on motion to recommit to committee bill to extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. (Defeated 146 to 268.)	No.
95	June 11	H. R. 12591, to extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under sec. 350 of Tariff Act of 1930. (Passed 317 to 98)	Yes.
96	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
97	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
98	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
99	June 12	H. R. 12541, recommittal motion designed to insert certain amendments in defense reorganization bill. (Defeated 192 to 211)	Yes.
100	June 12	H. R. 12541, to provide for reorganization of Department of Defense. (Passed 402 to 1)	Yes.
101	June 17	Quorum call	Present.
102	June 18	S. 3910, revised omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill. (Passed 374 to 17)	Yes.
103	June 19	H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by Department of the Army, certain agencies of the Department of the Interior, and TVA for fiscal year 1959. (Passed 361 to 18.)	Yes.
104	June 19	H. R. 12716, to amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to permit greater exchange with military allies of information and materials. (Passed 345 to 12)	Yes.
105	June 25	H. R. 11077, to incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. (Passed 389 to 2)	Yes.
106	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
107	June 26	H. Res. 609, open rule providing 5 hours of debate and waiving points of order against the bill and committee amendments to H. R. 12954, omnibus farm bill of 1958. (Defeated 171 to 214.)	No.
108	June 26	S. 1832, to suspend rules and pass bill to authorize the appointment of 1 additional Assistant Secretary of State (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 224 to 145.)	Yes.
109	June 27	H. R. 12395, to adopt conference report on bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates and to repeal transportation tax on property. (Passed 367 to 9.)	Yes.
110	June 27	H. R. 12181, on motion to recommit to committee the mutual security authorization bill for 1959. (Defeated 134 to 238)	No.
111	June 27	H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. (Passed 348 to 2)	Yes.
112	June 30	S. 3342, to continue for 3 years the special milk program for children in the interest of improved nutrition by fostering consumption of fluid milk in schools. (Passed 327 to 1.)	Yes.
113	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
114	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
115	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
116	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
117	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
118	July 2	H. R. 11477, to amend ch. 223 of title 18 of United States Code to provide for the admission of certain evidence—statements and confessions. (Passed 294 to 79.)	Yes.
119	July 2	H. R. 13192, on recommittal motion designed to add $75,000,000 to funds allocated for defense support in mutual security appropriation bill. (Defeated 165 to 214.)	Yes.
120	July 2	H. R. 13192, making appropriations for mutual security for fiscal 1959. (Passed 253 to 126)	Yes.
121	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
122	July 10	H. R. 13015, on recommittal motion designed to make permissive rather than mandatory the disposal of the San Jacinto Depot property. (Defeated 179 to 202.)	Yes.
123	July 10	H. R. 13015, to authorize certain construction at military bases. (Passed 376 to 2)	Yes.
124	July 10	S. 495, to suspend rules and pass bill to provide for the acquisition of property for additional Senate Office Bldg. (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 232 to 150.)	Yes.
125	July 10	S. 1411, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security. (Passed 295 to 46)	Yes.
126	July 14	Quorum call	Present.
127	July 15	Quorum call	Present.
128	July 15	H. Res. 597, to adopt rule providing for the consideration of and 6 hours of debate on H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. (Passed 268 to 114.)	Yes.
129	July 15	Quorum call	Present.

Footnotes at end of table.

Record of rollcall votes, Representative GERALD R. FORD, JR.—Continued

No.	Date	Measure, question, and result	Vote
	1958		
130	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
131	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
132	July 17	Quorum call	Present.
133	July 17	H. R. 3, to adopt committee substitute amendment, as amended on bill to establish rules of interpretation (States rights). (Passed 249 to 147)	Yes.
134	July 17	H. R. 3, to recommit to committee the bill to establish rules of interpretation (States rights). (Defeated 161 to 236)	No.
135	July 17	H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws. (Passed 241 to 155)	Yes.
136	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
137	July 21	Quorum call	Present.
138	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
139	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
140	July 23	Quorum call	Present.
141	July 24	Quorum call	Absent.[3]
142	July 24	H. Res. 485, to adopt the rule permitting discussion of H. R. 4504, the wholesale terminal market facilities bill. (Defeated 164 to 211)	Paired.[4]
143	July 28	Quorum call	Present.
144	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
145	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
146	July 30	H. Res. 649, to adopt the rule authorizing consideration of S. 607, the bill to provide retirement benefits and clerical assistance for former presidents. (Passed 254 to 126.)	No.
147	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
148	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
149	July 31	H. R. 13549, to amend Social Security Act increasing benefits and improving actuarial status of social security trust fund. (Passed 375 to 0)	Yes.
150	July 31	H. Res. 659, citing Robert Lehrer for contempt of Congress upon recommendation of Committee on Un-American Activities. (Passed 363 to 0)	Yes.
151	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
152	Aug. 1	H. Res. 650, to provide for consideration of S. 3497, the Community Facilities Act of 1958. (Defeated 173 to 187)	No.
153	Aug. 4	Quorum call	Present.
154	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
155	Aug. 6	H. R. 13015, to adopt conference report on bill to authorize certain construction at military installations. (Passed 256 to 135)	No.
156	Aug. 6	H. R. 13580, to increase the public debt limit. (Passed 286 to 108)	Yes.
157	Aug. 6	S. 4071, to suspend rules and pass bill to provide more effective price, production adjustment, and marketing program for various agricultural commodities (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 210 to 186.)	No.
158	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
159	Aug. 7	H. Res. 675, to adopt the rule providing for the consideration of and 2 hours of debate on H. R. 13247 to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs. (Passed 265 to 108.)	Yes.
160	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
161	Aug. 8	H. R. 13247, on motion to recommit to committee the National Defense Education Act of 1958. (Defeated 139 to 233)	No.
162	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
163	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
164	Aug. 13	Quorum call	Present.
165	Aug. 13	S. 2226, to override the President's veto on bill to provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard. (Defeated 202 to 180.)	No.
166	Aug. 13	H. Res. 684, citing Bernard Goldfine for contempt of Congress. (Passed 367 to 8)	Yes.
167	Aug. 13	H. Res. 686, citing Carl Braden for contempt of Congress	Yes.
168	Aug. 14	Quorum call	Present.
169	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present
170	Aug. 15	H. Res. 682, the rule providing for the consideration of the legislation (Area Redevelopment Act). (Passed 216 to 159)	Yes.
171	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present.
172	Aug. 15	S. 3683, on motion to recommit to committee the Area Redevelopment Act. (Defeated 170 to 188)	Yes.
173	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
174	Aug. 18	S. 4035, to suspend rules and pass omnibus housing bill with amendments (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 251 to 134)	Yes.
175	Aug. 18	S. 3974, to suspend rules and pass Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 190 to 198.)	No.
176	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
177	Aug. 18	H. R. 13607, to suspend rules and pass with amendments H. R. 13607, to provide for establishment of a food-stamp plan for the distribution of $1,000,000,000 worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the United States (⅔ majority required for suspension passage). (Defeated 196 to 187.)	Yes.
178	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
179	Aug. 19	H. Res. 691, providing for House disagreement to Senate amendments to H. R. 13247 (National Defense Education Act of 1958). (Passed 259 to 110.)	Yes.
180	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
181	Aug. 19	H. Res. 689, open rule providing 2 hours of debate on S. 4036 (Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act of 1958). (Passed 198 to 165)	No.
182	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
183	Aug. 20	On motion to recede and concur in Senate amendment 36 to supplemental appropriation bill to provide that no appropriation be made to National Aeronautics and Space Administration unless previously authorized by legislation hereafter enacted by Congress. (Defeated 126 to 236.)	No
184	Aug. 20	To approve Senate amendment 113 to supplemental appropriation bill relative to U. S. Information Agency authorization for acquisition and construction of radio facilities. (Passed 190 to 172.)	Yes.
185	Aug. 20	Quorum call	Present.
186	Aug. 21	Quorum call	Present.
187	Aug. 21	S. 4036, on motion to strike enacting clause in Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act. (Defeated 171 to 174)	Yes.
188	Aug. 21	S. 4036, to stabilize production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines. (Defeated 159 to 182)	No.
189	Aug. 21	S. Con. Res. 109, to suspend rules and pass bill to express the sense of Congress on the establishment of the United Nations Force. (Passed 299 to 20.)	Yes.
190	Aug. 22	Quorum call	Present.
191	Aug. 22	S. 3335, to suspend rules, bill providing for construction in District of Columbia of a national cultural center. (Passed 260 to 56)	No.
192	Aug. 22	H. R. 13343, to authorize an appropriation for Pan American games to be held in Chicago, Ill. (Passed 244 to 64)	No.
193	Aug. 23	H. R. 13489, on motion to adopt conference report on bill making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. (Passed 300 to 1.)	Yes.
194	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
195	Aug. 23	H. R. 13247, on adoption of conference report on bill to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs. (Passed 212 to 85.)	Yes.

[1] Speaking engagement in Michigan.
[2] Attending funeral of friend.
[3] Speaking engagement in Michigan.
[4] In Michigan; if present would have voted "yes."

Nebraska Needs a Highway Post Office

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago the Chicago & Northwestern Railway withdrew train service between Omaha and Chadron. Since that time the Post Office Department has been operating a crazy-quilt of truck routes to replace the railway post office which was a part of the withdrawn train service. The trucks simply do not provide adequate substitute service. They should be withdrawn and they should be replaced with a highway post office.

It may be necessary to use trucks as a supplement to the highway post office but it is unfair to continue to deny the benefits of highway post office services to the business establishments along the route which would be served by the highway post office.

The interlocking truck service which replaced the railroad train would not be necessary if a highway post office was in operation from Omaha to O'Neill. I am tremendously interested in this service because of the fact that Omaha is a junction point and because it is necessary for sound postal service to have mail flow smoothly in every direction through Omaha. If a highway post office were to be operated from Omaha to O'Neill there would be no problem

with mail from the east because the train from Chicago via West Liberty arrives in Omaha at 11:05 p. m. and the highway post office could leave Omaha at 11:30 p. m. and still be in all the localities along the route as far west as O'Neill in time for morning delivery the next day.

Many of the stockmen in the territory formerly served by this railway post office are interested in vital shipments from Chicago. With a highway post office, dispatches from Chicago in the early afternoon would be delivered in O'Neill the following morning. Under the present schedule, these stockmen are forced to fly perishable stock needs from Chicago to Norfolk. The service is not better than they would have by highway post office; it is simply more expensive.

The Post Office Department claims that the trucks are getting mail to the destinations earlier. The Omaha World-Herald on August 10, 1958, reported:

But residents along the rail line claim this is a drop in the bucket to the overall volume of mail.

It is time to stop experimenting and to provide the highway post office service which is the only type of service available to restore stability of postal service to the patrons along the route formerly serviced by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. Speaker, I have already referred to the news story in the Omaha World-Herald and at this point I wish to include the text of the story.

MAIL TRUCKS AREN'T LIKED—TRAINS WERE BETTER ON CHADRON ROUTE

After a month of mail service by truck, many residents along the North Western Railway's Omaha-Chadron line feel the new service leaves much to be desired.

Railway mail service ended when the North Western took off its last 2 passenger trains over the 450-mile route July 6.

A fleet of trucks has replaced trains 13 and 14, with Norfolk and O'Neill designated as secondary terminals.

MAIL EARLIER

Post-office staffs at these two points do the work previously done by railway postal clerks.

The Post Office Department has revised estimates for the size of trucks coincidental with the July 21 letting of contracts in an effort to give better service.

R. E. McNeil, of Omaha, field service officer for the Postal Transportation Service, said the Department is giving better service providing mailing is done earlier in the day.

"We're striving for next-day delivery at every point in Nebraska," he said, "but to benefit you must originate your mail earlier."

TIME LOST

Many residents assert the theory is good but that actually they lose by having an earlier posting time, plus the fact mail-truck service is not as dependable.

Multiple truck routes have been established in both directions to replace the trains and in some cases provide more than once-a-day service between intermediate points.

But residents along the rail line claim this is a drop in the bucket to the overall volume of mail and that they have lost as much as 4 hours of mailing time between the hour their post office closes and the time the Omaha-bound train went through.

"WE'RE SPOILED"

At Atkinson the eastbound mail deadline is 6 p. m. Previously, important mail could be moved up to 11:30 p. m. At Hartington and Wayne, the day's dispatch for Omaha and Lincoln is sealed before the banks close their books on the day's clearings.

"Maybe we're just spoiled," said J. G. Brewster, president of the Tri-County Bank at Stuart.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Post Office Department will act swiftly to correct the situation and I think it is fantastic that the residents of Nebraska should be suffering impaired postal service at a time when the entire theme of the Post Office Department is focused upon improvement.

The Facts About the New Farm Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. CARL ANDERSEN
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 20, 1958

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, as this 2d session of the 85th Congress draws to a close, it is time for soul-searching on the part of each of us to determine individually and collectively the degree to which we have met our responsibilities. The House of Representatives is the truly democratic branch of our Government and it is to us that the people properly look for action on their most urgent problems. We are the only body of public servants who must go before our people every 2 years and account for our stewardship of the Federal Government. Some Members of Congress think that is too often and I am frank to agree that those 2 years roll by awfully fast, but I am personally willing to face up to the ordeal of the relection campaign if in so doing we can properly lay before the voting public the record of both accomplishments and failures.

As our distinguished speaker has said, this has been one of the hardest working and most productive sessions of Congress in history. In my opinion, the Congress this year was too productive when it comes to spending legislation. In the 1957 session, for example, we appropriated a total of $68 billion. This year, Congress approved more than $80 billion at the same time we raised the national debt ceiling another $13 billion. I have been shocked deeply by this session of Congress spending taxpayers' money with such abandon, knowing that our Nation—our people—would be plunged another $13 billion in debt. I have not had the opportunity to calculate the total, but I know the record will show that the vote of H. CARL ANDERSEN of Minnesota was cast against appropriations items the sum of which would have closely approximated the deficit now before us. These were all nondefense items. I will not economize at the expense of an adequate national defense.

My people are heavily burdened, Mr. Speaker. They are called upon to bear their share of the tremendous taxes required to service our national debt and meet expenditures, and yet because we are in a rural area we have not had our fair share of the expanding national income. The knife has cut both ways, and I want to take a few minutes before we adjourn to discuss briefly the impact of this Congress upon the loyal, hard-working citizens of the Seventh District of Minnesota. They sent me here to fight for their interests, and that is what I have done to the best of my ability in the last 20 years.

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS BAD FOR MIDWEST

The other day, when the last farm bill was before us, I said that this had been the worst Congress in my 20 years from the standpoint of Midwest agriculture and our rural economy. That statement bears repeating, because most of us will be back next year as Members of the 86th Congress, and the least we can do is to profit by the mistakes of the 85th Congress in the adoption of corrective, forwardlooking laws for American agriculture and our rural economy.

Farm legislation has been made a political football for many years, but I deeply regret to say that the last 2 years have seen sectionalism enter the picture, and that has been worse than any previous partisan differences.

Let us take a quick look at the record. In the first session, the Midwest looked to Congress for two major actions. We asked for a realistic acreage allotment for corn to preserve that program—and we asked for funds for the acreage reserve.

I personally introduced a bill to provide 90-percent-of-parity price supports for family-size farms. It was my purpose to do the necessary job of protecting the economies of family farmers and the main-street merchants of our rural towns and villages, and also to do something about the costly, surplus-producing price-support program for the big, corporation type farm operations. The 90 percent price support under my bill would have applied, for example, to only the first 4,000 bushels of corn per farm. I went before the Committee on Agriculture to plead for action, but nothing was done. Everyone said it was a sound proposal, but they had other fish to fry.

March 13, 1957, was the first of many disappointing days in Congress for Midwest farmers. It will be recalled that our corn legislation to provide a 51-million-acre corn allotment was killed by a 217-to-188 vote, with most of the southerners voting against the measure. I tried desperately to effect a compromise with our friends from the South, and was grateful for the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], on page 3172 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, when he said:

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I certainly will. I think the gentleman has made a great contribution, probably the greatest that has been made up to now, in an effort to get this thing on the road.

We had another glimmer of hope when the junior Senator from Minnesota, Mr. HUMPHREY, brought out his corn bill. The defeat was even worse on that side as the Senate killed the Humphrey corn bill by a vote of 45 nays to 35 yeas. Only 15 of the 49 Democratic Senators voted for the Humphrey bill, and the

Democratic chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture openly fought it.

On the corn legislation we saw for the first time the deadly effects of a combination of our colleagues from the South and those from the industrial labor districts who joined forces to kill our measures.

Our next test came on May 15, 1957, when the coalition of southerners and big-city Congressmen again joined forces to eliminate the funds for the 1958 acreage reserve. The Harrison—Virginia—amendment to kill the acreage reserve was approved by a 192-to-187 vote, with 11 Southern States casting 75 votes to kill the appropriation and only 25 to save it. Again we were staggered by the combined vote of the South and the industrial East.

I carried the fight to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and the funds were restored. As a matter of fact, funds were so urgently needed that it became necessary early in 1958 to bring out of my committee an additional authorization. However, the fact remains that if the House had had its way on May 15, 1957, there would have been no funds whatsoever for the acreage reserve in 1958.

Our plea for these funds found some support among my good friends in the South, as shown by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS] on page 6129 of the RECORD:

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman for the splendid statement he has made. I have been a Member of Congress for so many years, but I want to say to the distinguished gentleman that I have always found him to be a very wise man in his understanding of the problems of agriculture. I would like to join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in saying to him, "Thank you for this very excellent statement."

With a few minor exceptions, the 1st session of the 85th Congress was totally nonproductive as far as Midwest agriculture was concerned.

When the second session convened in January 1958 those of us vitally concerned with the economic problems of the Midwest knew that we had a fight on our hands. I was strengthened in my determination to get something done by the many words of encouragement I received at that time. Mr. M. W. Thatcher, general manager of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association and a real fighter for farm legislation, wrote me on January 8, 1958:

Agriculture has great friends in each of the two major parties, but the history will show we had our worst bumps during the three Republican administrations, namely, Harding, Hoover, and Eisenhower; and we had our best periods under Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman. I am not interested in the political parties, but I am interested in friends like you who really make a hard fight for our friends on the farm and who do it with some political risk.

It is unfortunately true that the fluctuations in our rural economy have coincided with these different political administrations, but we must recognize that the good years of agriculture were also war years under the administrations of Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman. What I am here in Congress fighting for is a program of parity for agriculture in peacetime—not just in the years of war. I do not want to depend on wartime prosperity for agriculture.

In the early weeks of this session I took the floor several times to call attention to the urgent needs of Midwest agriculture. On February 27, 1958, we were engaged in one of those discussions when the following exchange took place—page 2670:

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Naturally, if we take the net total income of the farmers of the United States, which has been falling, and relate that to the number of farm families which is also falling, certainly the per capita net income does not show a true picture.

The fact remains, as the gentleman from South Dakota has well stated, that the net farm income of agriculture has dropped—that is simply a matter of statistics—continuously from 1951 to this date. I think it is up to the Congress of the United States to try to do something about it, seeing as how we do not have the sort of Secretary of Agriculture who has the ability or the desire to do so. That is my personal opinion. I commend the gentleman for trying to bring out here today these facts, and I hope we will have a factual presentation of the case and keep away from partisan politics.

Mr. MCGOVERN. May I also commend the gentleman from Minnesota. A few minutes ago the point was made here on the floor of the House that it takes considerable courage to defend the Secretary of Agriculture. I for one admire the courage of the gentleman from Minnesota in speaking out on the House floor yesterday and stating his criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture, in spite of the fact that he had to do that in the face of the President's defense yesterday of Secretary Benson. I think that takes considerable courage and it bespeaks the fact that the gentleman from Minnesota has always been more interested in the family farmer and his well-being than he has been in partisan politics or partisan gain.

The president of the National Farmers Union also took notice of our early efforts to pave the way for farm legislation, and wrote me as follows:

MARCH 26, 1958.

DEAR CARL: Our board meetings and biennial convention prevented me from thanking you sooner for sending me a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD containing your excellent speech about Secretary Benson. It was both a well-organized indictment of his administration and a powerful statement of what farmers really need these days. I will find it very useful in my work during the coming months.

I hope to see you in Washington in the near future. Meanwhile, please keep up the good work.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

JAMES G. PATTON.

I received many such letters of encouragement from my friends in the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union, the Grange, as well as businessmen who had felt the pinch of a low farm economy.

In all fairness, I must say that the Committee on Agriculture worked hard on farm legislation. They considered literally hundreds of bills and I personally went before the Committee to plead for action on dairy legislation, the wool program, the need to strengthen ASC committees, and others. But the Committee on Agriculture was very late in bringing out a farm bill.

June 26, 1958, will go down in history as one of the darkest days of all for American agriculture and our rural economy. On that day the House of Representatives, for the first time in modern history, refused to even consider a major farm bill and voted 214 nays to 171 yeas against the rule to take up the omnibus farm bill.

I implored the House that day to at least give agriculture its day in court, but the greatest disappointment was the fact that not one leadership spokesman—Democrat or Republican—said one word in behalf of the proposal to debate the omnibus farm bill. Rural America suffered a staggering defeat at the hands of a cruel combination of city Republicans and labor-elected Democrats.

LABOR CUTS THE THROAT OF AGRICULTURE

In order that this record may be complete, Mr. Speaker, I would like to quote from a recent speech made on the floor of the House by one of the greatest men in Congress—Democrat or Republican—the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]. Mr. CANNON has served in the Congress for 36 years, has been the parliamentarian at several Democratic national conventions, and if there ever was a man who personified the Democratic Party that man is CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri. In his speech of July 22, 1958, here on the floor of the House, he stated the case more accurately and more effectively than any other has done. He said:

Mr. CANNON. When I first came to the House, there was not a labor union in the district from which I came. It was an agricultural district, and not a community was to be influenced by a vote for labor in the House. But it seemed to me that agriculture and labor had a common cause. Both were preyed upon by the same predatory interests, and obviously they should work together. For that reason I have consistently supported labor legislation, beginning with the first Wagner bill, and have never cast a vote that was not friendly to labor in the years in which labor was slowly building support in the House and in the country.

But the favor has not always been returned. And while labor has forged ahead, agriculture has lagged behind, and on a rollcall vote last week the labor vote in the House refused even to consider a farm bill.

Commentators in the newspapers referred to it as a smashing victory for Secretary Benson, but, of course, Secretary Benson had nothing whatever to do with it. A farm reporting agency briefly and accurately sums up the situation as follows:

"The balance of power that decided the outcome was the group of 50 city Democrats who voted against the bill. They voted their resentment against southerners who had opposed labor-law liberalization and racial integration."

There, Mr. Speaker, you have from the mouth of a great Democrat who has served in Congress for 36 years with honor and distinction the indictment of labor for the defeat of the omnibus farm bill.

Look at that vote on page 11145 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. You will see the vote of labor-sponsored Congressmen from the big industrial areas against even considering the omnibus farm bill.

As the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has said, labor cut the throat of agriculture, and farm people should never forget it.

There are still some demagogs who would try to convince farm people that they have something in common with the big labor unions. All any farmer has to do is look at the investigations of the Senate Committee on Labor Racketeering, and he can see that he has nothing in common with the gangsters, the exconvicts, and the crooks who have captured far too many of our labor unions. Any farmer who follows the Senate hearings can see how those racketeers have robbed their unions, how they have bought and sold political officeholders, and how they have abused not only the employers with whom they have dealt, but their own members as well.

The tragedy of it all, Mr. Speaker, is that the rank and file of labor would not for a minute seek to exploit the farm people. The honest, hardworking union members who have lost control of their unions doubtless sympathize with us but their leaders, who are now being investigated by the McClellan committee in the Senate, have chosen to destroy our farm economy simply because they cannot dictate to us farm Congressmen.

In my own district, Mr. Speaker, the man who seeks my seat in Congress this fall is supported strongly by organized labor. My labor opponent for Congress has earned their favor by following the lead of a few labor leaders while he was in the State legislature, even though this required that he go against the best interests of the people he represented. The labor candidate for Congress in the Seventh District led the fight for daylight saving time in the State legislature, which farmers despise, and he joined in the effort to reapportion our State legislature in a manner which would strip the country areas of some of their present representation and give those seats to big cities.

It is common knowledge that labor leaders from outside my State are doing their best in an effort to knock me out of Congress and to elect in my place a man who will, generally speaking, do their bidding. I look forward to the contest in the Seventh District this fall, because I know my people and I have every confidence that they will keep a man in Congress who independently represents them. I do not believe that political slush funds from labor organizations can elect a labor candidate in the rural district I have had the privilege of representing for the past 20 years. My people know from the record of the 85th Congress that labor has turned against agriculture, and that it would be suicide for our Seventh District to elect to Congress a labor-sponsored candidate.

We have good, clean unions in my district—the railway unions, the postal employee unions, the building trades, and so forth. They have not been infiltrated by the gangster elements now before the McClellan committee, and God grant they never will. We are an independent people in southwestern Minnesota. We will decide our own destinies and we deeply resent these outside influences coming into our area to try to force upon us any of their political choices.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE NEW FARM BILL

The farm bill finally approved in the closing days of Congress will, in my judgment, be ruinous to Midwest agriculture. I can hardly conceive of a measure which would more deliberately sow the seeds for the destruction of our feed and livestock economies.

On August 4, 1958, the House was asked to suspend the rules and pass this nefarious farm bill. The Democratic leadership sought to force the bill upon us with only 40 minutes of debate and no opportunity for amendments. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] described it:

It is not a farm bill; it is the humbuggiest humbug that was ever humbugged. If it passes, 20 years of successful farm legislation will be lost.

Again, the power of organized labor was brought to bear against American agriculture. This time, it was argued that consumers must be helped. Can you imagine anything so ridiculous as a farm bill to help consumers? But that was what it was, and I quote the words of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO] who is a Democrat on the Committee on Agriculture. Speaking in behalf of the measure—page 14711 of the RECORD—he said:

Mr. ANFUSO. This bill was voted 28 to nothing. I believe it will help the consumer because it will reduce the price of cotton, corn, and rice, and we should be able to get cheaper shirts and cheaper cotton fabrics. Also cheaper beef and cheaper pork chops and cheaper hamburger.

Think of that, Mr. Speaker. A member of the great Committee on Agriculture, a big city Democrat, calling upon Congress to approve a farm bill which he proudly proclaims will cheapen everything the farmer produces. Does not anyone from the big city districts realize that farmers and rural businessmen are already at the bottom of the economic ladder—or do they not care? What a tragic injustice to force my farmers to pay for high-priced labor when they buy farm machinery and then tell those farmers that they must take a reduction in farm commodity prices so this same high-price labor can have cheaper pork chops.

The following exchange is quoted from page 14712 of the RECORD:

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota who has contributed so much to farm legislation during his entire service in the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO] made a very correct statement when he said that the effect of this bill would be to provide cheaper corn and cheaper beef and meat for the consumers.

Mr. CANNON. Of course.

That same day, Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], said:

Mr. COOLEY. If I were to write a bill, I would write one in keeping with the views of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], who is opposing the bill because it does too little for the farmer.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, even the chairman of the committee which brought that nefarious bill before us readily admitted that I was right and that commonsense and good judgment called for a bill along my line of reasoning. No bill will ever bear my stamp of approval which does not do something worthwhile for agriculture—and I will fight to the end any such proposal as this which will further depress our rural economy.

They failed to get the necessary two-thirds majority to suspend the rules and pass that bill, but another attempt was made on August 14 and that succeeded. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ANFUSO] paid me a nice compliment but he still joined in the fight to force down our rural economy. He said—page 16072:

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate my good friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], for the wonderful manner in which he represents his constituents. I know he is interested in getting the most for them.

Such words of praise from a city Democrat are welcome, but I would trade them 10 times over for a vote for Midwest agriculture.

The bitter truth, Mr. Speaker, is that the 85th Congress has forced through a farm bill which will not only sow the seeds for the destruction of Midwest agriculture but which will also bear no fruit for consumers. Feed grain and livestock prices will go down, purchasing power will be lost in rural America, and the middlemen will take the difference. In the long run the consumers will not get cheaper food and clothing—they will just lose a rural market for the things they manufacture.

A JOB FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS

I have taken the time of the House, Mr. Speaker, to document this sad history of farm legislation in the 85th Congress which is about to adjourn. I know that the hour is late and there is no hope left this year.

Next January a new Congress will meet. There will be ample opportunity to appraise the damage done by the 85th. If my people return me to Congress, I will continue my fight for a fair deal for agriculture and our rural economy.

The work of Congress carries forward from one session to the next. There will be many issues to decide, and I have every confidence that the next Congress will recognize the mistakes that have been made and do something about them.

RECORD NOT ALL BAD

The record is not all bad. Many good and constructive programs are underway, and much work we have undertaken is yet to be completed.

I am proud to say that in my Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations we stopped dead the proposal to increase interest rates for REA. The Congress itself probably did not know that the budget laid before us for the United States Department of Agriculture this year provided for a radical change in the REA loan program which would require the cooperatives to go into the private money market for their loans. This was

completely unacceptable to me personally and I insisted that the whole story be written into the record of our hearings.

Many people in the REA program wrote me expressing their appreciation for the fight I made to protect their loan program. I was especially pleased with this letter from Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, who has so ably helped us defend REA:

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C. April 8, 1958.

Hon. H. CARL ANDERSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CARL: I did, indeed, read the record of the House Appropriations hearings relative to REA and we all think that you did an excellent job in bringing out pertinent information about the proposed legislation. Such exposure of the fraud and deception that is involved in the proposed bill will go a long way to stopping it in its tracks, I believe.

I am sure that rural electric consumers all over the country will be grateful to you for your help in this instance as in others.

Very best personal regards.

Sincerely,

CLYDE T. ELLIS,
General Manager.

We not only stopped, for this year at least, the attempt to hamstring our REA and RTA programs, but we also strengthened some of the other important farm programs. We made additional funds available for soil conservation, extension, experiment stations, research, and others.

We expanded research on utilization of agricultural surpluses, and for the first time we provided $5 million in foreign currencies generated by the Public Law 480 program to finance utilization research in foreign countries.

For the first time we also wrote into the appropriations bill language setting aside $35 million of section 32 money for the purchase of surplus commodities for the school lunch. These funds are already in use to buy turkeys out in my area which will not only help stabilize the turkey market but will also make these turkeys available for school lunch.

The Congress adopted my amendment to restore next year the ACP practices knocked out of the program for 1958, and we strengthened by law the authority of the farmer-elected county committees. Under my amendment the popular A–3—alfalfa—practice will be restored next year, for example, and only the county ASC committee can change it. In my judgment, our ASC committees are indispensable and must be kept strong.

We also have some very important watershed projects underway in my district, and it will be my responsibility to obtain the funds next year to carry that work forward. Other watersheds are in the discussion or planning stages, and we will need money for those if they are to be developed.

We are nearing completion of the transmission line bringing cheap power into my district from the Missouri River, and I expect to obtain the funds next year to complete that job. This low-cost power is already pouring into my district with more to come. In addition to the REA cooperatives, municipal systems of Alexandria, Benson, Granite Falls, Luverne, Madison, Marshall, Olivia, Ortonville, Redwood Falls, and Tyler have firm power allotments. It is conservatively estimated that this new power will, in my Seventh District alone, save consumers at least a million dollars a year on their electric bills.

We have started construction of a big soil and water research laboratory at Morris, Minn., and we must include funds in the agriculture appropriations next year to complete that project and provide for its operation.

We have several Army engineers flood-control projects in the planning stage, and my Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations will be asked to provide those funds.

We must act on the proposed legislation to restore the authority of the REA Administrator over the REA and RTA programs, and we must be prepared to fight once again the efforts to cripple that vital farm program.

We have started in a number of areas in my district a dynamic and progressive program of industrial development, and that work must go forward if we are to provide good jobs for our people and expand our economy.

These are but a few of the projects and programs we have underway which will call for further action in the next Congress. They are important to my people and to southwestern Minnesota.

But the most important job we will have before us next January, Mr. Speaker, will be the enactment of a good farm bill to sustain the economy of American agriculture. We are all Americans and I firmly believe that the justice of our case will ultimately receive fair treatment at the hands of Congress.

Death Loss Totals 108 on Cattle Sent From New Zealand

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, here is one for the good ladies of the humane societies. Of course I do not imagine they will do anything about this, as they all seem to be for so-called reciprocal trade, regardless of how inhumane.

Many workingmen in America are being treated inhumanely because of such trade policies as this, in addition to the horrible inhumaneness the animals have to go through. The following is from the Denver Record Stockman:

DEATH LOSS TOTALS 108 ON CATTLE SENT FROM NEW ZEALAND

The first shipment of feeder cattle arrived from New Zealand recently in San Diego after a rough month-long sea voyage. Condition of the cattle at arrival time was appalling.

While many livestock observers on the west coast strongly oppose the importation of cattle, similar reports on the arrival of these cattle came from several sources, so there is little question as to the story's accuracy.

Observers say the animals arrived in a boat that was not originally designed to haul livestock. Animals were tied close together in 14-foot pens in the hull of the vessel, and arrived at San Diego belly-deep in manure.

A large number of animals was badly bruised and had patches of hair knocked off. All were covered completely with manure. Some 108 head of the original 1,225 died en route, 4 died on arrival, and 2 were killed upon arrival because of injuries.

When loaded on the boat, animals averaged around 1,300 pounds with their winter coat of hair. Average weight loss was reported to be around 200 pounds—which is the equivalent of more than 15 percent shrink.

Preventing such incidents in the future undoubtedly would increase shipping costs, but the cost of weight loss and future gaining ability of these cattle is no small figure. Possibly the owners of these cattle will see that proper conditions prevail on future shipments, but Government officials or a humane society should insure that it doesn't happen again.

Anti-Semitism in U. S. S. R.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave heretofore granted, I wish to include in the RECORD a news article, by Edith Kermit Roosevelt, which appeared in the Long Island Daily Press on August 22, 1958, and which discusses the anti-Semitic record of Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Khrushchev seems to be following closely in the footsteps of Hitler's early years.

The article follows:

KHRUSHCHEV SHOWS HIS ANTI-SEMITISM

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

Russia's 1,800,000 Jews are in trouble. They've always been a favorite Red whipping boy, but for the first time the head of the Russian Government is openly admitting that Jews are deliberately barred from participation in Soviet life.

The Yaroshetskys, Grinshteins, and Kaplans are being ousted from important Government and party posts. They're no longer needed, says Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. There are enough Russian intellectuals to fill these jobs.

Recently, the Soviet dictator confided to a visiting French Socialist that the number of Jews entitled to hold party and Government posts were equivalent to their proportion in the population—which means a mere 1 percent of the total.

Khrushchev is telling the satellite countries that they too much remove Jews from positions of leadership. On a visit to Poland he told local comrades:

"I should think that the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party would insist on having Polish names in its leadership. • • • Even a second-rate Kowalski is more useful than a first-rate Rosenblum."

Flint-eyed Ekatrina Furtseva, the Red boss' protege and an alternate member of the party presidium, has slavishly echoed his line. She told a correspondent for the National Guardian that too many Jews are

prominent in science and the arts. Why, when Tito visited Russia, she remarked, 80 percent of the musicians in the orchestra that played for him were Jews.

Recognition of an individual as being Jewish has been facilitated by the practice of labeling "JEW" on all his personal documents, even a graduation diploma.

Under the Red Hitler's policy no good must be spoken of a Jew. In a pamphlet on the National Traditions of the Peoples of the Soviet Union, published last year, Jews are not mentioned among the nationalities who received the order Hero of the Soviet Union. Yet some 200 Jews had won this honor for courage and heroism during World War II.

The name "Jew" or "Jewish" does not appear in 338 pages of statistics published in the Achievements of the Soviet Regime in 40 Years in Figures, a 1957 Government volume.

While denying them equal opportunities Soviet society still does not allow Jews to lead separate lives of their own. Khrushchev says he sees no reason to permit the Jews to maintain their own synagogues and cultural activities within the U. S. S. R.

Khrushchev's anti-Semetic record goes back a long way. The full story of the Soviet ruler's implacable race hate is told in the Soviet Empire: Prison House of Nations and Races, published by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary under the able chairmanship of Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND, Democrat, of Mississippi.

The pudgy thug that rules Russia gives all manner of excuses to justify his relentless persecution of this ancient people. In April he is reported to have said that "historical conditions" made Jews individualistic artisans or intellectuals who disliked collective labor and group discipline.

Remarks like this upset some of the comrades abroad who fear to lose the support of local Jewish Communists. Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the former New York Daily Worker, has openly criticized the Soviet leader for his anti-Jewish bias.

Khrushchev's Jew baiting is no emotional vagary. It is a matter of cold and cynical practical politics.

Jacob Pat, executive secretary of the Jewish Labor Committee, charges that at a biennial JLC convention Khrushchev and his colleagues had proposed to arrest 700 Polish Jewish writers, Communist party officials, and others to divert the hatred of the Polish people from Soviet Russia to the Jews.

Statement Concerning the Activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House of Representatives, 85th Congress

SPEECH
OF

HON. HERBERT C. BONNER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, once again I report with a great deal of pleasure and pride the accomplishments of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries as this Congress comes to an end. The privilege of serving in the chairmanship of this important committee for consecutive terms has made possible the highest degree of continuity of policy and programing. I feel that our record has been a most constructive one. It has been a period of accomplishment that equals any in the history of the committee.

During the first session there were a total of 92 meetings of the full committee and its subcommittees. Forty-nine pieces of legislation considered by the committe became law.

During the second session, there were 90 meetings of the full committee and its subcommittees, and, 31 measures reported from the committee in the second session have been approved by the President.

Major legislation reported by the committee during this Congress included authorization of two superliner passenger vessels for operation in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the Federal Boating Act of 1958; the Maritime Academy Act of 1958, relating to the State maritime academies; several bills amending and strengthening title XI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 governing mortgage insurance on privately financed loans for the construction of vessels; temporary extension of the use of dual-rate systems by steamship conferences; bills designed to improve the safety of navigation in the Great Lakes in anticipation of the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway, and others providing needed clarification in the navigation rules generally; amendment to the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to assure an adequate minimum of wildlife lands under public control to meet the requirements of the ever growing army of sportsmen of the country for hunting areas; the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act providing for more effective integration of a fish and wildlife conservation program with Federal water resources developments; implementation of the 1955 treaty with the Republic of Panama; and licensing of ocean freight forwarders.

In one most important matter I was greatly surprised and deeply disappointed that a bill to authorize the construction of an atomic-powered ice-breaking vessel for operation by the Coast Guard was vetoed in the closing days of the session, after having overwhelmingly passed both Houses of the Congress, on the basis of exhaustive hearings demonstrating an immediate overall national need for such a vessel for use in the Arctic and the Antarctic.

During the two sessions of this Congress the committee has launched and carried through a number of important inquiries pursuant to special investigative authority or in accordance with section 135 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

In this Congress, as in the 84th, we decided that great value could be rendered to the committee by starting off our program with a series of hearings concerning the functions and workings of the several administrative agencies under the committee's jurisdiction.

Following the organization of the committee, extensive hearings were held in Washington studying the operations of: First, the Maritime Administration and merchant marine problems generally; second, Fish and Wildlife Service, with particular regard to a report on the progress of the Fish and Wildlife Reorganization Act; and third, current problems of the United States Coast Guard.

This type of general review has been found to be most helpful in the orientation of the Members to the important work of the committee. In these cases, we were involved with review of the operation of existing legislation or the activities of the agencies, but not with any new legislation. Such hearings were strictly informative in nature, and provided much useful background for the Members to enable them better to appraise legislation concerning the agencies involved. Moreover, we were able to determine the effectiveness of the administration of recently passed legislation.

Four standing subcommittees were established: They are: First, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine, HERBERT C. BONNER, of North Carolina, chairman; second, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, FRANK W. BOYKIN, of Alabama, chairman; third, Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Navigation, EDWARD A. GARMATZ, of Maryland, chairman; and fourth, Subcommittee on the Panama Canal, LEONOR K. (Mrs. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN, of Missouri, chairman.

In large part, these subcommittees handled the work of the committee in its four principal phases. In view of the general interest, however, in a number of cases hearings were held by the full committee, irrespective of the subject.

In the following analysis, legislation and investigations are set forth in terms of the four major categories of the committee's jurisdiction, rather than by the work of the individual subcommittees.

Speaking generally, many matters considered from initial stage during the first session were carried through to enactment into public law. On the other hand, there were others of complexity and broad interest that were started in the first session of the 85th Congress, but not carried to final action until the second session.

MERCHANT MARINE

During the past Congress, it became apparent that special study and inquiry should be made into various aspects of the exercise of policies relating to our maritime laws. Early in this Congress it was announced that full investigation and hearings would be made into policies relative to maintenance and management of the national-defense reserve fleet, approval of transfers of American ships to foreign registry, and the trade-in of vessels to the Government for allowance of credit toward new construction. These subjects are intimately related to each other and to our national maritime policy as laid down in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which calls for the development and maintenance of an adequate and well-balanced American-flag merchant marine for the dual purpose of serving our waterborne commerce and our defense. Accordingly, during March, April, and May of 1957, an extensive series of hearings was held to determine whether existing administrative policies were consistent with the intent of Congress in regard to the merchant marine and whether need existed for additional legislation.

Concern over whether or not our merchant marine is being maintained at levels sufficient to meet mobilization requirements has been highlighted in recent years by requests for legislation to help build up a reserve of older usable tankers for national defense, as well as to encourage the construction of newer, larger, and faster tankers for American-flag operation. Although legislation was enacted to make special provisions for allowance of credit toward newly constructed tankers in return for trade-in of older ones, it apparently did not accomplish its intended purpose, for we still found ourselves with no standby reserve of tankers. The trade-in questions are not confined to tankers, but are also closely related to the problems of replacement of the dry-cargo segment of our fleet, which should be accomplished over the next 10 years in order to keep it up to date. We were interested in the operation of a so-called trade-out-and-build policy adopted by the Maritime Administration, whereunder a large number of usable vessels, particularly tankers, had been approved for transfer to foreign registry, subject to certain specific conditions relative to the flag to which transfer was made, and agreement by the transferring owner to build new tonnage in American shipyards. This very policy, which seemed to hold promise by putting much-needed work in the shipyards, appeared inconsistent with other policies relative to the reserve fleets, whereby obsolete or badly damaged vessels, vastly inferior to many of those being transferred, were required to be maintained for eventual mobilization use. In at least one case specific charges of violations of the law, or, at least, very careless administration, were alleged.

After very full hearings on these subjects, with extensive testimony taken from high officials of the Department of Commerce, Federal Maritime Administration, and Department of Defense, the committee found itself still uncertain as to the present thinking at the top level of Government concerning merchant marine policy in defense planning and the problems of coordination of policy between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Defense.

In an attempt to clarify these matters, the committee called on the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce to appear in person to resolve the doubts and confusion created by the testimony of officials of their respective departments. In their testimony, the departmental Secretaries assured the committee that the need for a merchant marine for defense purposes, in the light of current strategic concepts, was under full and careful review by the highest councils of Government, including the National Security Council. Subsequently, we were advised that after study the Defense Mobilization Board had concluded that an adequate merchant marine is essential for defense purposes, and that a continuing need for a modern, adequate, and well-balanced United States merchant marine fleet has been affirmed as the policy of the administration.

As to the more detailed aspects of Maritime Administration implementation of its programs and policies, the hearings disclosed the need for continuing surveillance in order to be sure that the law continues to be adequate to meet the complex problems of modern ocean transportation. Much study was given to transactions under the so-called trade-out-and-build program involving a group of companies generally referred to as the Onassis interests. The committee's inquiry into the details of these transactions disclosed weaknesses in the Government's contractual position. After these weaknesses had been brought out in the hearings, the Maritime Administration took further steps to protect the Government's interests in the event of default in the construction of new vessels for American-flag operation, in return for approval of transfer to foreign registry of older vessels.

Notwithstanding assurances by the Maritime Administration that the proposed new vessels would definitely be built in accordance with agreements entered into pursuant to the trade-out-and-build program, serious doubts and weaknesses began to appear during the first half of this year. The contractors announced that they were going to default on their agreements to build some 190,000 tons of new tankers, in return for approval of foreign transfer of some 14 existing vessels. Investigation by a special subcommittee disclosed deplorable administrative deficiencies within the Maritime Administration, and in the opinion of the committee, in the Department of Justice as well. As a result of this investigation Maritime Administration has indicated that it is tightening up on its requirements in cases where trade-out agreements are to be made.

Another matter of considerable importance arose early in the first session of the Congress when, despite the dangerously low level of activity in American shipyards and the great need for new construction to overcome mobilization deficiencies in all types of vessels, the shipbuilding industry was confronted by a serious shortage of shipbuilding steel. Extensive staff investigation was carried out in preparation for hearings, but, happily, the situation eased, and it became apparent that the problem would soon be resolved. Accordingly, no further committee action was taken on the matter.

During World War II, there was a tremendous buildup of Government-owned port facilities in the United States. Following the war, the Department of Defense continued to operate the military terminals on a large-scale basis for the handling of the many varieties of Government cargoes being shipped overseas in support of foreign bases and our occupation forces. When the shipment of military cargoes leveled off, subsequent to the Korean war, commercial facilities were experiencing a serious loss of business in certain areas as the result of competition from Government terminal operations. As a result of complaints by commercial terminal operators, legislation was introduced in the first session to require that all Government agencies transship unclassified equipment, materials, and commodities over publicly or privately owned commercial marine terminal facilities so as to insure a fair and reasonable participation of such facilities in the handling of Government cargoes by geographic areas.

The problem was recognized as being a serious one, and full hearings were held in the spring of 1957. However, in view of the difficulties and dangers involved in the enactment of legislation which might be unduly inflexible to the detriment of essential military missions, hearings were recessed and final action deferred for further review of the situation in the second session, in the hopes that it might be satisfactorily settled in the interim. On June 25, 1958, the committee adopted an interim report recommending to the Secretary of Defense that the Government practices and procedures be further reviewed and modified with the objective of shipping all cargo possible through commercial terminal facilities. In taking this action our intent was to make it clear that we consider the subject as still open, with legislation in prospect, if the Department of Defense fails to comply with the general administration policy and its own directives regarding Government competition with private enterprise.

Other merchant marine matters of significance in the first session were passage of a bill to permit Great Lakes shipyards to compete on an equal basis with those on the east, gulf, and west coasts for new construction under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936; and a bill to extend the time limit of an act approved in the 84th Congress for the sale of certain war-built vessels for operation on essential trade routes 3 and 4 from the Atlantic coast to Cuba and Mexico.

In this Congress, as for several terms in the past, it has been necessary to report legislation to make exception to our traditional coastwise laws to permit Canadian vessels to serve certain areas in Alaska not served by American-flag vessels.

Following the tragic and disastrous collision of the two popular trans-Atlantic passenger liners, the motor vessel *Stockholm* and the steamship *Andrea Doria* on July 26, 1956, the committee was authorized and directed in the 84th Congress to investigate and report on matters relating to safety of life at sea in the light of this great maritime casualty. As previously reported, a staff of the best available experts made a report, with recommendations, at the end of that Congress with regard to future courses of action which appeared necessary or desirable to prevent such occurrences in the future. Our committee has felt a continuing responsibility in this field and, therefore, held hearings in both sessions of this Congress to ascertain progress made by the appropriate administrative agencies to prepare for an international conference at the earliest practicable date to discuss the problems disclosed in the investigation.

On the basis of these very helpful hearings, it appears that our cognizant Federal agencies are, for the most part,

proceeding with all reasonable dispatch, except in the field of communications.

The departmental agencies and the industry are well along toward agreement on an agenda and on the United States' position on the many complex matters which must be considered if we are to develop safety standards consistent with the increasing traffic and higher-speed ships on the seas. The committee intends to continue to follow this important subject closely.

About a month prior to the opening of the second session, the Federal Maritime Administrator advised of proposals to sell the four reserve shipyards and the Maritime Training Station in laid-up status at Alameda, Calif., which had been maintained in standby status since World War II. Inasmuch as the reserve shipyards at Vancouver, Wash.; at both Richmond and Alameda, Calif.; and also the training station at Alameda had been inspected by ranking committee members during the recess, the Administrator was requested to withhold final action in these matters until a hearing could be held after the Congress reconvened. On the basis of hearings, the committee did not feel that an adequate case was made for disposing of the reserve shipbuilding facilities. On the other hand, the committee concurred in the Administrator's proposal with regard to declaring the Alameda training station excess to the Government's needs, and so advised him.

In the case of matters such as the reserve shipyards, involving vast investment of Government funds and serious questions of mobilization readiness, as well as impact on existing commercial facilities, it is hoped that the Administrator will continue his past practice of giving advance notice of major actions.

Beyond question, the most important and urgently needed single piece of legislation considered by the committee affecting the American merchant marine and its role in our national security was the bill—H. R. 11451—to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the *United States* and a superliner passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean.

In the past several years the United States has been suffering from a serious deficiency in its mobilization base due to the lack of large, safe, modern passenger vessels for immediate conversion to troopships in time of emergency. There is also a great and growing demand for an increase in the passenger-carrying segment of the American merchant marine. Construction of these ships under the law enacted in this Congress will enable this country to meet deficiencies in shipping services which are presently inadequately served by American-flag ships.

The Atlantic superliner will replace the aging steamship *America* and provide additional capacity for the North Atlantic with a sister ship to the steamship *United States*, and the Pacific ship will augment the trans-Pacific service rendered by the steamships *President Wilson* and *Cleveland* in a trade which is rapidly growing. The bill was found necessary because the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 is not entirely adequate to assure the construction of vessels in the superliner category, involving highly complex questions of construction-subsidy determination, differentiation between commercial and defense features, American versus foreign construction and safety standards, determination of special governmental assistance received by competing foreign passenger ships and other matters of opinion subject to a wide variation of viewpoints. Failure of the former Maritime Commission to recognize the inadequacy of existing law resulted in lengthy controversy over the contracts for the construction of the steamship *United States* and two other superliners after World War II.

The 1936 act anticipated the need for superliners, but did not attempt to prescribe the precise legislative provisions necessary to assure their construction. Accordingly, after full study and lengthy hearings, it was found that, in order to make it possible for an American operator to secure an economic return in accordance with the parity principle of the act, it was necessary that the imponderables and ambiguities encounted when the steamships *United States*, *Constitution*, and *Independence* were constructed be resolved through special legislation. This bill, by establishing special pricing provisions based upon the special characteristics of each of the ships authorized, clarifies those matters that were the source of the previous controversy, and at the same time fully protects the interest of the Government.

The implementation of this essential legislation is urgent, and it is regrettable that funds were not made available in this session so as to advance as far as possible these major projects which of necessity will require several years to complete.

The need for large surface vessels for defense purposes and the growing demand by the public for water transportation over the ocean points to the importance of continued study of passenger shipping. Proposals calling for large, fast, one-class, or tourist-class vessels have been made, and will merit careful analysis in the future, if supported by reliable traffic estimates and other elements of economic feasibility.

This Congress saw the enactment of an important change in the 1936 act which should aid materially both the American subsidized operator and the Government. By permitting operators to invest up to 50 percent of their statutory reserve funds in common stocks and other "growth" securities, such funds will have a chance to appreciate with the inflationary forces that have contributed to the greatly increased costs of shipbuilding. The existing law which requires reserve funds for replacement purpurposes to be deposited in interest-bearing securities, such as Government bonds, has been found to be unrealistic in recent years. Under the new law investments will be made through approved trustees in a manner similar to that followed by colleges, universities, pension funds, and so forth.

Further to aid in financing of ship construction, a most important measure was considered, which would implement the so-called "pledge of faith" clause in the Mortgage Insurance Act, so that in the event of default by a mortgagor, the Government will be able to immediately make good under its guaranty. While the record has been excellent with regard to both direct loans by the Government and Government-guaranteed loans, private lenders point to the possibility that in the event of a default a long and costly wait for repayment is possible under present law. They say that enactment of this legislation will make it possible for ship operators to finance new construction through private channels at costs approximating the costs of direct Government financing. Under these circumstances a greater portion of the investing public will develop confidence in our merchant marine program.

Another instance of legislation to perfect title XI of the 1936 act, in the interest of reducing financing costs and encouraging the use of guaranteed private financing, passed the House too late to be enacted into law this year. This bill would allow operators with replacement obligations the opportunity to finance a given ship without a mortgage with the right to place a mortgage, guaranteed by the Government, at a later date to finance a subsequent ship in its program. The additional flexibility created by this change in the law would allow an operator to take advantage of fluctuations in the money market which could result in very significant savings. The bill will undoubtedly be reconsidered in the next Congress.

Another meritorious bill, to include floating drydocks within the coverage of the guaranteed mortgage insurance law, passed the House but did not become law in this session. It is desirable that we provide for the availability of drydock and ship repair facilities adequate to service the very large new tankers and ore carriers that are becoming so important both to our economy and our defense. The subject should receive further careful consideration.

The problems and needs of domestic shipping impel us to realize that aid to, and preservation of, this segment of our merchant marine is of great significance. Moreover, changes in economic development urge reconsideration or modification of traditional concepts.

In this connection, a bill to permit foreign-flag vessels to transport lumber from Savannah, Ga. to Puerto Rico was carefully considered by the committee, even though it was not reported to the House. But the questions raised by the problems of that one important southeastern port, suffering from the discontinuance of American-flag service in the noncontiguous trade, raises many others equally applicable to other ports in similar trade. The Maritime Administrator was urged to make a special study of the situation and report back to the committee in the next Congress with his suggestions as to possible courses of corrective action.

Other bills affecting the domestic trade would: First, H. R. 9933, allow foreign controlled American corpora-

tions limited rights with regard to the ownership and operations of nonpropelled barges and self-propelled vessels of not more than 500 gross tons; and second, H. R. 12125, authorize intercoastal carriers to modernize their administrative procedures by allowing the use of short-form bills of lading and other shipping documents in lieu of the present cumbersome and inefficient long-form documents.

As the result of a recent Supreme Court decision, which cast grave doubts on certain aspects of the longstanding international steamship conference system, the committee favorably considered interim legislation to provide a reasonable time for thorough study of the operation of such conferences and their practices, the first in 44 years. Although temporary in nature, this is most important legislation. In many quarters it is generally felt that the dual-rate contract arrangement used by many steamship conferences is the basis for stability in overseas shipping, an industry subject to great fluctuations of supply and demand. The committee's study on this and other aspects of the conference system is already underway. The termination date of the legislation, June 30, 1960, will make possible a comprehensive review of the regulatory aspects of our international ocean trade in the light of today's conditions.

Maritime education was the subject of several bills. One, providing for more effective Government participation in assistance to State maritime academies, has become law. Others, providing in one case for civilian status for personnel at Kings Point, the Merchant Marine Academy, and in another case to establish and maintain the United States Maritime Service as a uniformed service, were heard, but in view of the conflicts involved were not acted upon by the committee in this session.

Matters involved in these instances point to the need of special study of maritime education, not only at Kings Point, but the State academies and the Coast Guard Academy as well.

Following upon its comprehensive investigation of ocean freight forwarders in the 84th Congress, legislation to provide for regulation of this important segment of the merchant marine was reported to and passed by the House in the 2d session.

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Within the sphere of its jurisdiction over fisheries—commercial and sport—and wildlife conservation, the activities of the committee ranged from consideration and action upon bills affecting control over the salmon and related fisheries in the Northwest United States and the Territory of Alaska, to protection of the rights of fishermen in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean involved in international conflicts concerning the seaward boundaries of countries in those areas. These particular matters were amendments to or developments of legislation previously enacted.

In the 84th Congress, legislation was enacted to effect a reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to establish an Assistant Secretaryship within the Department and to separate the commercial fisheries jurisdiction from that of sport fisheries and wildlife.

It seems that departmental reorganization plans sometimes afford vistas of expansion to some who are charged with their effectuation. Accordingly, the committee conducted its own independent survey of the Washington and regional offices to observe whether or not the reorganization was being carried out in the most efficient manner possible. The new Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fisheries and Wildlife was fully cooperative. I, personally, want to take this opportunity to compliment Assistant Secretary Ross A. Leffler for the conscientious and efficient manner in which this difficult change of organization was accomplished, despite considerable pressure from other sources.

A measure which had been introduced in previous Congresses to prevent the extinction of the Key deer, a vanishing species inhabiting the Florida Keys, was considered anew. In the light of improvements made in the former proposals regarding the establishment of refuge and sanctuary areas, the new bill was favorably reported by the committee and passed by the Congress.

In view of the demands made in recent years by different localities for fish hatcheries for commercial and game fish, your committee considered the problem of national planning in a hearing with the Fish and Wildlife Service represented.

The major effort of the committee in the field of wildlife legislation involved the perennial problem of means of acquiring fast vanishing lands suitable for use as migratory bird refuges. With the relentless advance of civilization, the marshy areas adjacent to waterways have been progressively converted to industrial use. There is little reason to believe that the trend will be reversed.

In view of the fact that the hunting of waterfowl is a sport in which millions of our citizens participate, and upon the continuance of which another large number make their livelihood in supplying the needs of the hunters, the danger of a decline in the numbers of birds because of decreased living space presents a disturbing prospect.

As early as 1934 it was recognized that increased efforts were needed to provide habitat, and in that year there was enacted legislation requiring those hunting migratory birds to purchase a so-called duck stamp to affix to their hunting licenses. Although the law permitted the use of funds thus collected to be used for purposes other than acquisition of wildlife land, the hunters were led to believe that the fund would be devoted to that purpose. Again, in 1949, when the price of the stamp was increased from $1 to $2, the hunters were assured that the money was needed for refuges. Over the years by far the greater part of the fund has been used for purposes other than land acquisition, and the problem of securing sufficient land has become more acute.

During the present Congress, bills were introduced to increase the stamp price to $3, with the hope that the increased revenue would permit acceleration of the purchase program. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Leffler, recognizing the need, proposed legislation that would earmark virtually all of the duck-stamp money for land acquisition, and the committee and the Congress, with the enthusiastic support of all sportsmen's organizations, proceeded to enact this proposal into law.

Of great importance to the sportsmen of America was the amendment of the Coordination Act, whereby fish and wildlife needs must be considered in connection with flood-control projects of the Army engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Department of Agriculture. Heretofore, the Fish and Wildlife Service has not been required to be consulted with respect to ameliorating the effect of manmade changes on the face of nature upon wildlife values. Consequently, its efforts probably were not as successful as they might otherwise have been in this field. Now, as a result of this legislation, the experience and knowledge of the Fish and Wildlife Service must be considered while projects are in the planning state. In the future, greater protection can be afforded fish and wildlife, together with a probable saving in expense.

Other legislation gave recognition to the dangers to fish and wildlife inherent in the use of more lethal insecticides and pesticides as adjuncts to agriculture. During the past several years, there have come from the laboratories of the country many toxic compounds which have proven their great effectiveness in controlling the pests that damage crops, but which have also appeared to have as great a damaging effect on wildlife. Too little is known of their immediate and long-range effect, and much research will be required to learn. The bill enacted into law during this Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make a start on acquiring that knowledge.

The constantly increasing population of the world with the increasing pressure upon available food supply makes necessary the constant acquisition of knowledge of means of augmenting available sources so that they can be utilized if need arises. As a part of the program, the committee held hearings on a proposal to utilize ricefields in the South, during the period of time when they must be flooded, for the production of a crop of edible fish. As a result of the hearings, the committee reported out a bill, which is now law, to conduct studies with a view to securing knowledge that would not only provide a new source of essential foods, but would also augment the productivity of a considerable area of land in the ricegrowing region.

The committee also considered and acted upon a number of other proposals concerning the fisheries and wildlife, involving problems of the commercial fisheries, predator control, and conservation of wildlife.

COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY AND NAVIGATION

A good part of the committee's most important and significant activity was in the area covered by this heading.

Foremost among the subjects relating to Coast Guard jurisdiction was the report of the committee's comprehensive study of recreational boating safety—House Report No. 378—filed in the House April 18, 1957. The report analyzed the complete record of the nationwide hearings held on all phases of this subject during the 2d session of the 84th Congress. The report, containing recommendations for (a) Federal legislation, (b) administrative action by the Secretary of the Treasury, and (c) cooperative action by the States, was followed by proposed legislation reflecting the majority opinion of boating enthusiasts testifying to the need for additional boating regulation in the interest of safety and commonsense in this fastest growing of all American sports.

A preliminary hearing was had on this bill in July 1957, with testimony limited to the views of the Coast Guard so all interested could be fully prepared to testify with such views in mind when the bill was further considered in the second session. At the conclusion of this preliminary hearing, the committee took the unprecedented step of urging that the Council of State Governments review the proposed legislation and make recommendations and suggestions for its amendment so as to effectuate the fullest possible cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in a field of growing concern and responsibility to both. Throughout the recess following the end of the first session members of the staff of the committee and officers of the Coast Guard worked closely with a special subcommittee of the Council of State Governments in a thorough review of the committee bill and the drafting of a model State law intended to fit in with the proposed Federal revision of the boating laws. In my opinion, this unusual exercise in Federal-State cooperation has been highly successful. The problem received further intensive consideration by the Congress in the second session when revised legislation, conforming closely to the views of the Council of State Governments and the suggestions of the Coast Guard, was introduced.

After due notice to all interested parties, full hearings were held on the clean bill, H. R. 11078, on March 18, 20, and 21, 1958.

Notwithstanding the thorough study and extensive hearings conducted by the committee during the preceding 2 years, small but vocal opposition manifested itself after the bill had been reported to the House. Although delayed by parliamentary maneuvers of the opposition, the bill passed the House with minor amendments, and only 29 votes against. Subsequently, the House concurred in a Senate amendment and the bill has since been enacted into law.

Of a different character, but of outstanding importance in the national interest, was a bill to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered icebreaking vessel for operation by the United States Coast Guard. Although not in the program of either the Department of the Navy or the Coast Guard, the thorough hearings held by the committee conclusively established the desirability of this authorizing legislation and demonstrated that the urgent need for such a vessel transcends the individual requirements of the Navy and the Coast Guard and their specific missions as presently prescribed. The existence of such a ship, specially designed and fitted out as a laboratory, would enable this country to overcome its present great disadvantage in regard to the strategic and commercial potentialities of the Arctic and Antarctic. Therefore, I was deeply disappointed that this authorizing measure should have been vetoed with apparent disregard of the hearings and the committee report. The increasing emphasis on the need for polar capabilities in the scientific and transportation fields, as highlighted by the dramatic exploits of the nuclear submarines *Nautilus* and *Skate*, makes it imperative that legislation of this type be again introduced in the new Congress.

Legislation that was considered and became law in the first session included an increase in the authorization—enacted in the preceding Congress—for the construction of two sorely needed surveying ships for the Coast and Geodetic Survey; amendments to laws relating to the retirement pay and status of members of the former Lighthouse Service, and Coast Guard Reserve, and Coast Guard warrant officers; and a bill to modernize the laws relating to the endorsement of masters on vessel documents.

The regulations proposed by the Coast Guard to implement Public Law 519, 84th Congress, providing for the inspection and certification of certain small vessels carrying more than six passengers for hire, came under heavy attack from many quarters. Accordingly, after careful consideration, the law was amended to delay its effective date for an additional 6 months to allow more time for operators to comply with its requirements and suggest reasonable changes in the regulations.

A problem of increasing importance, as the opening of the St. Lawrence seaway to deep-draft overseas shipping becomes imminent, is the matter of compulsory pilotage. Under present law, American and Canadian ships operating within the lakes are required to have officers qualified to navigate the lakes. On the other hand, there is no requirement whatsoever applicable to foreign-flag vessels, or even American-flag ships navigating United States waters under registry. The number of foreign vessels navigating the Great Lakes is increasing. Collisions have occurred involving foreign vessels, and upon completion of the seaway there will be a substantial increase in the number of both foreign and United States registered vessels navigating the Great Lakes. In view of the imperative need that qualified pilots on such vessels be required by law, the committee considered legislation to this end, and it passed the House as reported. Inasmuch as it did not clear the Senate in this Congress, this is a subject that should be given high priority for reconsideration in the next Congress.

Other important legislation of a more localized nature included amendments to the navigation and inspection laws which would (a) except from the vessel-inspection requirements for a limited period of time certain small vessels providing essential service to small outports in southeastern Alaska; (b) amend the vessel-admeasurement laws relating to water-ballast spaces to meet a special problem among the small vessels serving the offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf of Mexico; (c) clarify the application of navigation rules for the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters; (d) amend and bring into conformity the statutes and rules governing lights for vessels towing or being overtaken; and (e) authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe day signals for certain vessels.

PANAMA CANAL

In the field of activity touching the Panama Canal, its operations, and administration, the committee was confronted with the necessity of acting on legislation to implement the new treaty made with the Republic of Panama in 1955 covering the transfer of some $24 million of land and buildings to the Republic. Authorization of the transfer was favorably acted upon.

Present calculations indicate that the canal is reaching a probable saturation point within the next 12 to 15 years. In view of the time required to locate, plan, and construct improvements on the existing canal or additional trans-isthmian facilities, the committee recruited a special technical staff to serve as a Broad of Consultants, expert in engineering and transportation, to evaluate existing data to determine the proper location, type, and extent of additional means for transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in the region of Central America. The Board's work commenced at the end of the year 1957 and is expected to continue throughout the greater part of next year.

As a part of the continuing effort to keep the canal abreast of traffic and ship size requirements, the Panama Canal Company has initiated a program of short-range improvements involving widening and deepening parts of the canal and installation of lighting to permit night operation. The committee's staff of experts examined the Company's proposals on the ground, and have submitted to the committee a report on their observations concerning the program. Their work is continuing and on the completion of their study of the available engineering data, and possible further field examination, it is anticipated that definitive recommendations will be forthcoming concerning future development of trans-isthmian transit facilities.

The standing subcommittee on the Panama Canal concluded 1957 with a visit to the canal and a first-hand observation of the facilities and current problems.

This Congress has seen substantial continued development in our merchant marine and other fields under the committee's jurisdiction. I pledge my continued and full support to carry out and advance all of the objectives of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks

to all of the members of the committee and its staff who have labored hard and devotedly to bring about the substantial and constructive achievements of this Congress.

The Red Chinese Gangsters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave heretofore granted, I should like to include in the Appendix of the RECORD the following editorial which appeared in a recent edition of the Standard-Times of New Bedford, Mass.:

A TIME TO BACK CHIANG

The prolonged Communist bombardment of Quemoy and nearby islands which are held by the army of Chiang Kai-shek may be a prelude to invasion, or it may be a shrewd political maneuver by Red China to test United States reaction.

Whatever Peiping's strategy, the United States Government should reaffirm in unmistakable language its friendship and support for the Nationalist Chinese Republic.

It is important, in order to avoid a disastrous miscalculation by the Red Chinese, to be sure they understand that United States military force stands ready to aid Chiang if he is attacked.

A mutual defense treaty between the United States and Nationalist China, in effect since 1955, commits American military forces to the aid of Chiang if Formosa—110 miles from the China mainland—is attacked. The treaty also pledges this country to help defend the Chiang-held Pescadores Islands, which are located in the Formosa Strait about 30 miles from Formosa and 80 miles from the mainland.

The treaty does not specifically include or exclude other islands in the strait that are held by Chiang's army. The most important of these so-called offshore islands is Quemoy, which is about 5 miles from the mainland and only a half-mile from the nearest Communist-held island.

Quemoy, somewhat larger than Martha's Vineyard, has great strategic importance. It lies off the Red Chinese seaport of Amoy, nearest embarkation point for a Communist invasion of Formosa. An attack on Formosa by this route would be almost certain to fail as long as Quemoy is in Nationalist hands; a Red invasion fleet emerging from Amoy would be an easy target for Chiang's artillery on Quemoy.

Quemoy also serves as an observation post that enables Chiang to be forewarned of Communist troop movements on the mainland. This minimizes the danger of a surprise attack on Formosa.

Moreover, Chiang's possession of Quemoy gives him effective control over the Strait of Formosa. Loss of Quemoy would expose the Pescadores Islands, and Formosa itself, to a frontal attack by Red Chinese warships and planes.

The Pentagon took a step in the right direction last Sunday when it put the United States 7th Fleet, stationed in Formosan waters, on a combat-alert status and ordered a contingent of United States Marines in Singapore to sail for an undisclosed destination, presumably in the Formosa area.

The next step should be a clearly worded warning to Red China that the United States will not stand idly by if Quemoy is attacked. This would lessen the danger of a Communist military move against Chiang that could touch off a major war in the Far East.

Secretary of State Dulles and President Eisenhower have commented on the Quemoy situation in the last few days, but neither had said whether this country would go to the aid of Chiang if Quemoy is invaded.

Dulles, in a letter last Saturday to Congressman THOMAS E. MORGAN, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said a Communist attack on Quemoy would "constitute a threat to the peace of the area." The State Department called attention to Dulles' letter in a statement yesterday deploring the Red bombardment of Quemoy.

President Eisenhower, at his news conference last Wednesday, declined to say whether United States forces would be used to defend Quemoy in event of attack. "You simply cannot make military decisions until after the event reaches you," the President said.

A more realistic viewpoint was expressed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at a news conference in Los Angeles.

"A clearcut, strong statement on the part of the United States, that any attack on the (offshore) islands is an attack on our mutual security pact, would do more than anything else to maintain peace," Mme. Chiang said. "The Communists would then no longer dare to carry out further aggression."

President Eisenhower should heed Mme. Chiang's sound advice. The best way to avert a Communist attack on Quemoy is to warn Peiping of the consequences beforehand.

Hon. William S. Knowland, of California

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON R. YOUNG
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement in tribute to Senator KNOWLAND on his departure from the Senate.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR YOUNG

I could not let this opportunity pass to pay a deserved tribute to a departing Member of the Senate, Senator WILLIAM S. KNOWLAND. BILL KNOWLAND and I came to the Senate at approximately the same time. During these nearly 14 years, I have been closely associated with him as a member of the Appropirations Committee, the Senate Republican Policy Committee, and Republican conference. BILL KNOWLAND has all the qualities that go to make the ideal legislator. He has great intelligence, integrity, and is a tremendously hard worker. Oftentimes I have seen him cast votes in the Seante that could well hurt him badly in some future election in his own State. He voted as he did because he thought it was the right thing to do and that it was in the best interest of his own State, as well as the Nation.

BILL KNOWLAND has constantly grown in stature as the years have gone by. He is one of the truly great men of the Senate in the past quarter of a century. Few men have ever attained the respect and admiration of the Members of the Senate as has BILL.

As a comparatively young man, as far as Senators go, he was selected as Republican leader. In that capacity he has performed admirable services, not only to his party but to the Senate of the United States and the Nation as a whole. We can ill afford to lose men of BILL KNOWLAND's caliber. I wish him well in all of his endeavors, no matter what they may be.

Israel, Our Ally in the Middle East

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES E. POTTER
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, recent developments in the Middle East prompt me to remind my colleagues and the American people that we have a spunky, fighting, and highly intelligent ally sitting right in the middle of the political turmoil which holds the world's attention. I refer to the State of Israel.

Today the United States and the free world need Israel as much as Israel has needed the help and cooperation of the West in the decade since her formation as a nation.

The Jewish people have contributed much to the Western World in the centuries since they began to spread across the face of the earth from their original birthplace in the Near East. In recent years some have returned to the land of their fathers and created a thriving democracy in the State of Israel. The Western World, particularly the United States, has been privileged to repay in some measure a long-past-due debt to this great people by giving them technological and financial help.

Now, as trouble piles up in the Near and Middle East, it seems that the United States and the free nations of the world once again find themselves looking to the State of Israel as a tiny democratic bulwark against Nasser riding the mad horse of Arab nationalism.

This brilliant and industrious race has played a vital role in the history of the United States—the place where they have had more real freedom than anywhere else in the world—and where today half the earth's Jewish population lives, that is, 5,250,000 people.

The Jews are as much a part of the American tradition as the Pilgrims, Capt. John Smith, and George Washington at Valley Forge.

The first 23 arrived in 1654 in New Amsterdam, now New York. The Statue of Liberty has opened her arms to them since that time, as she has to all the homeless and the persecuted—offering security, freedom, opportunity.

Their role in the annals of our country has been a picturesque and brilliant one. The Yankee peddler moving into the frontier with his pots and pans and goose grease and moccasins more often than not was a Jewish merchant. He carried civilization and a bargain on his cart. The frontier awaited his visits when he brought his goods on wheels and went eagerly to his shop when his sons and grandsons became the merchants in the towns and cities across the country.

And steadily thereafter Jews came to America to enrich her civilization.

The pogroms of czarist Russia were an ill wind that blew America the best good in this respect. Beginning in 1880 and for 40 years following, Russian Jews streamed into New York. And even today with their own country of Israel to which they might go, more than 5,000 Jews come to the United States every year from all over the world.

They have brought to us brilliance in law, medicine, engineering, architecture, merchandising. They have brought extraordinary talent in the creative arts and communications—and solid virtues such as temperance, industry, family solidarity, and a zeal for education.

In the United States names like Brandeis, Hyman Rickover, Louis Marshall, Benjamin Cardoza, Felix Frankfurter, Jonas Salk, Bela Schick, Edward Teller, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Isidore Rabi and Herbert H. Lehman and Senator Javits of New York are shining names in contemporary life.

And what specifically does the Israel of today mean to the American Jew?

For the most part, it means an even greater integration in American life and American tradition.

The United States has always been a melting pot of the older nations of the world and nearly every American has had a somewhere else to talk about, a somewhere else that belonged to him or to his grandfather or to his great grandfather. Because persecution in Europe and other parts of the world had prevented his owning land and kept him a homeless insecure group, the Jew had no somewhere else, even though his heart might have deeply loved the Ukraine or Berlin, or Warsaw. But these places rejected him as an alien.

The re-formation of the State of Israel gave to the American Jew the somewhere else of every other American. For the most part he had no more desire to resettle in Israel or to reestablish himself there than the Irish American had to go back to Ireland to stay, the Catholic American to the Vatican state, or the Polish American to Poland. For the most part the American Jew is a checkbook Zionist * * * he gives monetary assistance, or he goes to visit Israel or hears with delight and pride the reports or the nation's success.

With Israel, the Jews have achieved the somewhere else of most Americans: the place from which their ancestors came—the county Cork, the Heidelberg, the Marseilles, the Naples, the Copenhagen—and that somewhere else has been an increasing means of integrating them into American life.

Religious freedom and separation of church and state are part of the essential framework of American democracy. The ideal of religious liberty which our forefathers brought to the United States, and which has been spelled out in the first amendment to our Constitution, has remained the beacon in guiding the formulation of all legislation in the Congress.

The American Jew knows this. He will never have to take refuge in Israel to save his neck or his property as has unfortunately happened in parts of Western and Eastern Europe. He is more a part of America and her tradition and history and civilization than he ever could be of the newly formed State of Israel. And America and Israel have a strong bond in common. They have both from their beginnings granted equality under the law to the Jew, permitted the Jew full expression of his abilities, and as a result have benefited more from his brilliance and genius than any other nation.

And he, more than anyone else in these United States, will keep us alert to any threat of totalitarianism; for more than any other group the Jewish people have known in our generation that the most vicious of despots can exist even in civilized, highly developed industrial communities, as evidenced in Nazi Germany under the rulership of Hitler.

In this year of the 10th anniversary of the birth of Israel, as the world of their forbears seethes and boils with turmoil stirred up by today's dictators, I salute my fellow Americans of Jewish faith or extraction. Unquestionably a large share of our hopes for the free world resides in our valiant ally, the State of Israel.

Discrimination Against Chicago and the Middle West

SPEECH

OF

HON. BARRATT O'HARA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 6, 1958

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, when I requested the 40 minutes I intended to take the entire time in speaking on a matter that I think of importance to the entire Nation, as certainly it is of importance to the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois. The hour being late, I will not use all the time, but I do wish at the outset to emphasize that the subject matter of my remarks is in a field that should have the studious attention of the American people and of the State Department. I speak not in the spirit of unfriendly criticism, but in the hope of being helpful and constructive.

I have for the working personnel in the State Department the highest respect. In the contracts of my office with them during the administration of President Truman and the administrations of President Eisenhower I have found them helpful and cooperative.

My experiences and my observations of the personnel of the State Department abroad have also been pleasant. Indeed, I have thought many of them, especially those in the USIA, as I saw them working in Europe and in the Near East and in Africa were dedicated men and women. John Cooper, attached to the Embassy at Rome, and Robert Benedict, stationed at Munich, with others personified good public relations and seemed to me patterns of what public servants should be whether in elective or appointive offices.

The present Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, the Honorable William B. Macomber, Jr., is high in my esteem as he is in that of my colleagues. I confess I feel a little closer to Mr. Macomber because for a time he resided in the great Second District of Illinois and took graduate work at the University of Chicago. It is not too often that I meet men and women in the State Department, many of them charming and delightful people, but comparatively few of whom know much about Chicago.

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES

And that, Mr. Speaker, is the subject of my remarks today. Chicago is in the section of the country that for a long time was labeled isolationist territory. In a strict sense, I do not think that ever was true, but unquestionably there has been a widening gulf of misunderstanding between what people in the State Department were doing and what people in Chicago were thinking. It is true, we all are one people and we are bound together by the traditions of a common American heritage. But we do have some regional differences, even in the manner in which we pronounce English words.

Every section of our country has its great colleges and universities, and each section has natural and understandable resentment when, in the spirit of regional pride, superiority is claimed for the institutions of one region over those of another region. I am all for the pride of alma mater just as I am for the pride of family and the pride of country. Anything that makes for esprit de corps as it inspires one to do his very best for the pride of his own home, his own school, his own State, and his own country is all for the good.

But with that striving to excel in wholesome competition with others who are striving to excel, there must be a sense that the rules of the competition are the rules of fairness. Every red-blooded American has a deep resentment when the rules are rigged to favor one side as against the other side. This is true in American sports. It is true in all of our activities. It is true when it comes to the selection of the personnel that is to carry into foreign lands the American ideal. No region of our country has a monopoly on the American ideal, and it seems to me we should be careful not to give the idea that even by inadvertence we practice regional discrimination.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHICAGO

I am a Chicagoan. I represent a district in Chicago. There I have spent my life. There I have had great joys and great sorrows. There my children were born and there they grew up, and there, when the time comes for me to close the book, I will be buried. I love Chicago with all my heart, and I know this is true as regards his own district with all my colleagues.

And I do not like it when clean, alert, and able young men from Chicago who have stood high, exceptionally high in written examinations for positions in the State Department, are sent before firing squads of three, none from the Middle

West. I have had one case brought to my attention very recently. He is an exceptional young man. He stood very high in the written examinations. He came in to chat with me on his way to what are called oral examinations. I had not previously met the young man. We chatted on many subjects for at least an hour, and I spent this much time with him even on a busy day because few young men had so favorably impressed me with their keenness and intellectual grasp. When he left, I shook hands with him and told him of course he could have no question about coming off with flying colors in his oral test.

But in due course of time, this young man, of unquestioned ability, had been turned down because his examiners, from talking with him, were not satisfied that he had a sound understanding of economics. The fact is that I had talked with that young man for at least a half hour exclusively on subjects in the field of economics and if his understanding of economics was not adequate then, in my well-considered opinion, the trouble was that the standards of the examiners originated not in the wholesome climate of Chicago but in the pompous but stuffy offices on Wall Street. I was not surprised when, on my insistence, I learned the names of these 3 persons who were selecting new personnel for the State Department to find that none of the 3 came from the Middle West or represented the thinking of the people of our great Middle Western States.

APING ANOTHER'S PRONUNCIATION

This is at the root of our present trouble in the State Department. On the surface there continues to be the appearance of fairness, with equal opportunity as there should be to all young men and women taking the examinations for entry into the service. But after they have taken the examinations, and have made high marks, the door of opportunity too often is slammed in their faces by firing squads of oral examiners meticulously schooled. If the candidate happens to speak his words with the good honest pronunciation of the Middle West he has nine strikes against him. The presumption in the minds of the examiners is there must be something deficient in his intellectual processes if he does not realize it is good business when applying for a State Department job to ape someone else's regional pronunciation of American words. If that was one isolated instance, it might be just a little seed in the desert. But it is altogether too common. Unless the present trend is halted our men and women in the years ahead in the foreign service will not be on the same level of efficiency, courtesy, and democracy as those with whom I have had experience.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that I am speaking with a sincere desire to be helpful. I have been speaking for a long time with the same spirit of being helpful to the very best of my humble ability. If the State Department will pay a little more attention to these things and draw more of its personnel from the Middle West, or at least give us someone like the capable Assistant Secretary of State Macomber, who at least has spent some time in the Middle West, there will be a greater approach to understanding of our foreign policy. We, in Chicago, and in the great Middle West just cannot understand why it is that in the present setup in the State Department, anyone from our section usually finds the place of his residence puts him under a handicap. We are rather proud of our honest Midwestern American pronunciation and of our rugged Americanism.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH ICA

Mr. Speaker, I could go on for several hours reciting our regional grievances. Some months ago, I met for the first time a man who had done a terrific job in the foreign field for USIA. He had served with distinction. There was no question of his ability; there was no question of his experience; there was no question of his character, because all those questions were conclusively answered in letters of high commendation that he had in his file from his superiors in past employment. This man came in to see me; I was his Congressman. I said: "Sit down there and write them a letter." He did, but he did not even get a reply.

Yes, he was a Negro. Yes, I had just come from Africa and I knew that we needed in Africa men of the Negro race of his character and experience. Yes, I had been at one place, one particular consulate in a country 90 percent Negro, and over the washroom was the sign, For Europeans Only. And I thought at a time when we are reaching out for the hearts and the minds of these people in Africa and countries that are 90 percent Negro, how much better it would be to have there on the staff of the State Department a capable Negro with experience, and character, and ability, than to have over the washroom in the consulate of the United States of America in a country 90 percent Negro: "Europeans Only."

When I, as his Congressman, sought a reason why this man from Chicago, whose proven ability and experience were so much needed in Africa, was passed over without even a gesture of interest, I got the brushoff. What was I to tell him? That he was barred by ICA because he was a Negro or that he was barred by ICA because he was a Chicagoan?

Frankly, I am puzzled and, Mr. Speaker, I am speaking pretty generally for all the people in Chicago. Of course, now and then there is an exception, but if one will go through all the names of the personnel in the State Department in all of its activities, and even in the grants that are made under the direction and supervision of the State Department, he will be astonished at the meager representation of the second city in America and of the entire great Middle West.

The personnel of ICA is large, over 1,400 on the payroll, and one can count on his fingers those who come from the Middle West. This is something so serious as to demand a congressional investigation.

In 1957 we had 51 United States professors at universities in Latin American Republics. This was under the international educational exchange program of the Department of State. Six of the American professors sent by the State Department to Latin American universities came from New York and five each from Massachusetts and California. Two only came from Illinois, and one of these was on a 1-month assignment. Massachusetts alone had as many professors at Latin American universities as the combined representation from the States of Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, and Missouri.

The overall picture, including American professors sent by the State Department to universities in all the countries of the free world, is even more one sided against the great universities and colleges of the Middle West and, Mr. Speaker, against the interest of our country in her quest for understanding with the peoples of the world.

Regional discrmiination is as distasteful to persons of good will as any other form of discrimination. It should have no part in the thinking of our State Department. There are 48 stars in our flag, and soon there will be 49. It is not within the authority of any department of the Federal Government to erase or to dim any of those stars. With the men and women who go into the Foreign Service goes the symbol of that flag. They carry to other people the spirit and the ideals of our own people. They must come from all the States represented in our flag by those stars, from all the section and all the regions. They must be truly representative of all the people of the United States.

Happy Birthday to Newsday

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, Newsday, which circulates in my congressional district and which is one of the most successful in the country, recently celebrated its 18th birthday, and I am pleased to include in the Appendix of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in a recent issue. To this I wish to add my own good wishes for a happy birthday to Newsday.

The editorial follows:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO US

As of today Newsday is 18 years old, the age at which all Americans attain majority, can be married, buy a drink at a bar, or be drafted into the armed services.

Our original home, a far cry from the modern and efficient Garden City building from which we now publish, was a converted garage in Hempstead. Our original press run on that fateful first day was 11,000 copies; this week we are printing 300,000 copies. No other newspaper in the world ever went so far so fast. No newspaper in the New York metropolitan area carries more advertising, etc.

We cheerfully anticipate the further growth of Newsday, along with the further growth of Long Island. As the accompanying cartoon indicates, we started as a Nassau

County newspaper, but public demand turned us into a Nassau and Suffolk County paper, representing Long Island proper. Having attained adulthood, in the technical sense, we feel more than ever deeply responsible to our readers.

We intend, in the future as in the past, to bring them a lively, hard-hitting, thoroughly independent newspaper that mirrors the young and liberal outlook of the people of Greater Long Island.

The Derby and International Friendship

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. PAT JENNINGS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, we have devoted a good deal of time in this session of Congress to legislation and governmental programs dealing with international affairs. Today we are considering the mutual security appropriations bill that will allow billions of American dollars to be spent in the helping of our neighbors and in promoting our relations with nations throughout the world.

Last Sunday an event took place in Akron, Ohio, that to me is a good example of how to build international goodwill. That event was the 21st Annual All-American Soapbox Derby.

Youngsters from throughout the United States, champions of their respective communities and States, gathered to compete for the derby championship. In addition, there were several representatives from other nations of the world—Philippines, Canada, Venezuela, and Germany.

Each of these derby champs from other nations had an opportunity to meet his counterpart in the United States. Each has learned of the United States and of our way of life, and I am sure that each has returned home with a better understanding of our interest in the world and of our desire to promote improved relations with all nations. Our own youngsters, in turn, learned of the other nations represented in the derby.

The derby has contributed much to our international program, and I would like to commend the sponsors and all of those having a hand in planning and carrying out this event.

Robert Dickinson, the champion from Venezuela, is a typical example of the youngsters from other nations. He won the crown in Venezuela and represented this nation with courage and determination. He did not emerge as a winner in the derby, but he undoubtedly contributed much to the mutual friendship between the United States and Venezuela by participating in the Soap Box Derby last weekend.

Developing a bond of friendship between the young people of the world nations is, to me, an excellent method of creating international goodwill. I hope that other nations will sends their champions to the derby next year.

The Soap Box Derby not only calls for the best in courage, determination, and sportsmanship on the part of the participants; it calls upon all of us to be good neighbors to those visitors from other lands.

In Defense of the Politician

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it is news when a columnist takes time to write an article in defense of the politician. It is pleasing to note in this connection that the well known and distinguished columnist, William S. White, has come to the defense of the politician in an article which was recently published in the newspapers that carry his column. I enclose as part of my remarks the article which he has written.

It is as follows:

IN DEFENSE OF THE POLITICIAN—LAWMAKERS CALLED HARD WORKING, HONEST, AND COURAGEOUS SERVANTS

(By William S. White)

The period between summer's end and autumn's real beginning is an unofficial political holiday. Congress has gone. The bureaucrats are relatively calm. Present activity in the national political community is confined largely to the small off-stage noises, like the shifting of stage scenery, that are being made for the fall congressional campaign.

It is, on the whole, wonderfully quiet here—part of the time. And it seems an appropriate moment to say a few kind words for that man against whom so many say so much that is unkind, the professional politician.

The common notion is that he is too tricky, talks too much, probably is dishonest, and almost certainly cowardly, and works very little.

No other professional man suffers from so many unfair stereotypes. For the politician is vastly different from the way he is commonly pictured. His trickiness, for example, nine-tenths of the time is the exercise of plain commonsense.

His business is leading people by persuasion; his daily necessity is somehow to average out the bitterly competing views and wishes of constituents, parties, business, farm, and labor interests. If it is tricky to find rational compromises that will let the various viewpoints live and will let laws be passed and policies be actually executed, then he is tricky.

As to talking, the professional politician actually falls considerably short of most physicians, far short of most lawyers, vastly short of most barbers, and infinitely short of the true national offender in this regard, the taxi driver.

People read, for example, that so and so spoke for 8 hours in the Senate. And from this they conclude that those fellows spend all their time hurling throaty syllables at the Capitol dome. What they do not grasp is that at least 90 percent of the Senate will be quite as annoyed with the 8-hour speaker as anybody could possibly be—if only because he is preventing some more terse character from saying fewer and better chosen words.

As to honesty, this correspondent's experience with business and the various professions and trades indicates this to him: The average politician is considerably more honest, in his personal life and in his working life, than any other group—with the possible exceptions of clergymen, editors, and military men.

In Congress alone, 532 men and women Members are open to a constant opportunity to make a fast buck, as the saying goes among the savants and language purists. And so are thousands of major and minor officials in administrative government. That the conscience slips very rarely is illustrated best of all by the fact that when it does the resultant national gasp of horror can be heard from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate.

So, too, with courage. Men who would think twice about risking their whole business careers and their families' futures on a single issue of principle will do what? Why, they will be loudly scornful of the politician for not being eager to do just that—on issue after issue and almost day after day.

This writer knows a good many men who calmly put their political lives on the line time after time in the last session of Congress alone. And they made no claim for medals because of it.

Finally, as to shirking: Any corporation executive would be hurt and astonished if asked ever to accept the load of labor that is cheerfully commonplace to most national politicians—appointed or elected politicians.

The simple truth is that public life is a literally killing life. And while a few politicians—notably President Eisenhower—take very frequent breathing spells and spend a lot of time on the golf course, most of them go at a terribly demanding pace.

It is quite true that they can always quit if they don't like it. It is quite true that their lives have compensations in the way of a little glory here and there. But it is also true that no occupational group is more devoted and less complaining—and that none is one-tenth so abused by a public it tries to serve.

Hon. Henry J. Latham

SPEECH
OF
HON. FRANCIS E. DORN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed feelings that I learned HENRY LATHAM had decided to be a judge and would not run again for reelection to the Congress—happy for him who had achieved this additional honor, but with a sense of personal loss at his going. All United States citizens, his colleagues in the House and his friends and constituents will be the losers when his services as a United States Representative are finished.

His has always been a steady, capable, intelligent, and conservative hand, helping to guide, as a member of the Committee on Rules, the legislation coming from the other committees of the House. His work on that committee will be keenly missed.

Every Member of Congress appreciates his colleagues who are keen and attentive; smiling but serious in their duties,

able to speak succinctly when they can contribute to the debate, silent at other times. Such a one is HENRY LATHAM, and that is why we in Congress shall feel his absence.

HENRY is my friend. Our friendship started in the New York State Assembly where we met when both of us were elected for the first time in 1940. I left the assembly for the United States Navy in 1942 shortly before HENRY also left for naval service. We ran into each other a year later in Cristobal when he skippered a ship into port. The first time I joined him aboard at mess, I noted how devoted his crew were to him. Their loyalty was given expression when they presented him with a wrist watch upon his detachment—a rare wartime gesture. This quality of maintaining loyalty and steadfastness is one of HENRY'S most outstanding characteristics.

Just as the war was ending, he was elected to Congress. Six years later our paths coincided once again when I was fortunate enough to be elected to serve with him in the House of Representatives.

I am sure, now that he is leaving, that all of his colleagues join me in wishing HENRY LATHAM all happiness, health, and good fortune in his new judicial duties.

National Education for Defense—Open the Door to Knowledge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in the passage of the Defense Education Act of 1953 the Congress of the United States has recognized a growing need for assistance to American education, and has said in effect "no longer will the qualified American student have to be denied admission to our colleges and universities simply because he does not have the money necessary for further education." I say "no longer" because I believe in the American people—the American student, and the dreams that all of us have for a better education for our children.

This program is designed to aid Americans in securing an education, with particular emphasis on sciences and languages. It is an experiment in Federal aid to education in assisting both State and private schools in expanding their abilities to meet the evergrowing needs we face in today's world.

The vast majority of educators, student bodies and the general public have welcomed this act as a godsend, but there are those few who view with alarm this new democratic program as another effort to encroach on the States right to provide and govern their educational institutions.

I would like to state very clearly what my position is on this matter. I worked for the bill; I voted for passage of the bill. I think the American people need the benefits contained in it, and I know the United States as a nation needs the brainpower that will come from the benefits provided in it. In no way will the program interfere with the States' administration of their educational institutions. The purchase of Alaska in 1867 from royalist Russia was severely criticized and became known as Seward's folly. At that time we invested $7 million in America's future and we are investing $887 million in the form of loans and grants in America's future now. I personally believe that the dividends the United States received from its Alaskan investment will be more than equaled in its investment in American education.

On July 4, 1958, we celebrated our 182d year as an independent nation. In these years we have grown from 13 colonies rebelling against the most powerful nation on earth to the leading nation in the free world. Surely it can be said—"God has blessed this land and all who live in it."

All of us know that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and a very large part of this vigilance is in our technical ability to see, hear, and think clearly in the ever-advancing world of science, foreign language, and human understanding.

To help meet this need we now have the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the purpose of which is to assist in the improvement and strengthening of our educational system at all levels and to encourage able students to continue their education beyond high school. It is designed to accomplish these objectives by establishing loan programs for students at institutions of higher education; providing grants to States for strengthening science, mathematics, and modern foreign language instruction; assisting in the expansion of graduate education, improvement of guidance, counseling, and testing programs; providing for research and experimentation in the use of television, radio, and motion pictures—for educational purposes; improvement of statistical services of State educational agencies.

Some of the major benefits available between now and June 30, 1959, are: (a) $1,700,000 for loans to needy students for tuition and materials; (b) $2,400,000 for equipment and materials to improve teaching facilities; (c) $223,000 for improved educational supervision and administration; (d) $677,000 for improvement in student guidance and counseling centers.

I have been informed by the Secretary for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that they are setting up the machinery necessary to administer this program and that applications for assistance under this act will be accepted immediately.

Further information concerning the application and administration of this program can be secured by writing directly to Dr. Lloyd E. Blauch, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, United States Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.

Report to the People of the 12th Congressional District of New York

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCIS E. DORN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my annual custom to make a report to the people of the 12th Congressional District of New York, whom I have the honor to represent.

Respectfully submitted is a report of the session of Congress just passed and my own activities as a Member of Congress.

At the beginning of the session, as has been done each year, I sent a questionnaire to all the registered voters of the district, regardless of party affiliations.

There are two main problems in getting out such a questionnaire. One is the impossibility of framing a question on an involved issue in such a form that a "yes" or "no" answer can reflect accurately or adequately an individual's views on the matter. Many of those who answered complained of this inadequacy, and I agree that a more pliable method of answering would be desirable, but I have found it would make the questionnaire and its analysis too detailed to be feasible. While "yes" and "no" answers admittedly cannot be complete, they are still very helpful. At least the general trends in thinking are clearly revealed.

The other problem is how to get the widest sampling of voter opinion. A telephone directory list in an urban district would be an impossibility, since that medium does not designate the congressional district of a subscriber. Therefore, I must use the medium available, which is the list of registered voters. This I find desirable from every point of view, since it gives me a sampling of all shades of political thinking, even though I do not ask that the party affiliation be designated, nor even that their names be affixed if they do not so desire.

This year's questionnaire, the results and percentages, together with the actions of Congress concerning the issues, are:

The questionnaire asked—

Do you favor—

First. A crash defense program to restore our leadership in atomic and missile warfare? Yes, 76 percent; no, 22 percent; no opinion, 7 percent.

Congressional action: Appropriations for missile development and procurement almost doubled; increased from $2,800,000,000 to $4,800,000,000.

Second. A nationwide Federal bomb-shelter program? Yes, 48 percent; no, 44 percent; no opinion, 8 percent.

Congressional action: Hearings held but no bills reported by committees.

Third. Military forces to be maintained as now? Yes, 65 percent; no, 23 percent; no opinion, 11 percent. If "no"—smaller, 40 percent; if "yes"—larger, 59 percent; if none, 1 percent.

Congressional action: Authorized and appropriated $34,656,000,000, an increase of approximately $508 million. Also passed a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the National Guard be kept at the strength of 400,000.

Fourth. Furnishing atomic missile weapons to NATO allies? Yes, 60 percent; no, 30 percent; no opinion, 10 percent.

Congressional action: Authorization approved by Congress and signed into law by President.

Fifth. Continuation of our present foreign policy? Yes, 47 percent; no, 37 percent; no opinion, 16 percent.

Congressional action: Extended for 4 years authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements.

Continuing foreign military aid? Yes, 63 percent; no, 26 percent; no opinion, 11 percent.

Continuing foreign economic aid? Yes, 61 percent; no, 29 percent; no opinion, 10 percent.

Continuing aid to India? Yes, 45 percent; no, 43 percent; no opinion, 12 percent.

Continuing aid to Poland? Yes, 36 percent; no, 55 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

Continuing aid to Yugoslavia? Yes, 26 percent; no, 63 percent; no opinion, 11 percent.

Congressional action: Authorized and appropriated $3.03 billion mutual-security program of $2.4 billion for military assistance and defense support and balance for economic aid, technical assistance, and special projects. This was $1,093,000,000 under amount requested.

I should like also to mention the fact that I fought against and spoke against the continuance of aid to Poland and to Yugoslavia.

Sixth. Reduction of Federal debt before reducing taxes Yes, 60 percent; no, 32 percent; no opinion, 8 percent.

Congressional action: Federal debt limit raised; debt increased.

Seventh. Reduction of Federal income tax in the event of recession? Yes, 64 percent; no, 27 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

Congressional action: None taken.

Eighth. Federal legislation to ease the supply of housing credit, including greater support of the mortgage market? Yes, 71 percent; no, 19 percent; no opinion, 10 percent.

Congressional action: Authorized $1.9-billion housing program; increased FNMA borrowing authority for purchase of mortgages; lowered downpayments on FHA-insured homes; provided $350 million for urban redevelopment and slum clearance for 1 year.

Ninth. More liberal credit and lower interest rates for small business? Yes, 84 percent; no, 12 percent; no opinion, 4 percent.

Congressional action: Created Small Business Investment Administration to provide equity capital and long-term loans to small-business enterprises; gave permanent status to Small Business Administration, increased its lending authority, and reduced interest rates.

Tenth. Further reduction in age at which persons shall be eligible for social security? Yes, 61 percent; no, 36 percent; no opinion, 3 percent.

Congressional action: Provided increase in social-security payments, but did not act on reduction of age limits.

Eleventh. Direct Federal grants to States for education? Yes, 60 percent; no, 35 percent; no opinion, 5 percent.

Congressional action: Authorized a 4-year, $900-million program of student loans, fellowships, and other aid to improve teaching of mathematics, science, and languages.

Twelfth. Raising minimum wage to $1.25 per hour? Yes, 65 percent; no, 29 percent; no opinion, 6 percent.

Congressional action: Hearings held last session, but nothing further done this session.

Thirteenth. Extending Federal minimum wage laws to cover most retail and service businesses? Yes, 76 percent; no, 17 percent; no opinion, 7 percent.

Congressional action: No action this session.

Fourteenth. Wage and price controls to halt inflation? Yes, 64 percent; no, 31 percent; no opinion, 5 percent.

Congressional action: None.

Fifteenth. Allowing experimental pay TV? Yes, 29 percent; no, 64 percent; no opinion, 7 percent.

Congressional action: Hearings held on general subject, but no specific legislation.

Sixteenth. Requiring registration of pension and welfare funds of labor unions and disclosure of financial transactions involving them? Yes, 93 percent; no, 4 percent; no opinion, 3 percent.

Congressional action: Passed legislation requiring registration, and reports by all employee welfare and pension funds of their financial status.

Seventeenth. The enactment of a strong civil rights program to enforce voting rights of citizens? Yes, 80 percent; no, 13 percent; no opinion, 7 percent.

Congressional action: Hearings held, but no specific legislation.

Eighteenth. Putting the Post Office on a pay-as-you-go basis, increasing postage rates, including a boost in the first-class mail from 3 to 4 cents? Yes, 71 percent; no, 21 percent; no opinion, 5 percent.

Congressional action: First class mail rates raised from 3 to 4 cents; airmail rates raised from 6 to 7 cents.

Ninteenth. Reduction in nondefense spending even if existing functions are curtailed? Yes, 59 percent; no, 32 percent; no opinion, 9 percent.

Congressional action: House defeated redevelopment aid bill.

Twentieth. Enactment of Presidential disability legislation? Yes, 83 percent; no, 5 percent; no opinion, 12 percent.

Congressional action: No action this session.

In addition to the specific measures mentioned in the questionnaire, the Congress passed legislation authorizing the reorganization of the Defense Department; authorized a $100 million program of new construction and conversion of naval vessels for fiscal 1959; authorized the construction of new space projects center. It also passed and the President enacted pay raises for postal and classified employees of the Federal Government. Passed, too, was the $5.5 billion highway bill, and legislation requiring the price-labeling of new automobiles.

I personally introduced a bill to provide that a restudy be made of the feasibility of a deepwater route from the Port of New York to the new St. Lawrence seaway. While this was not enacted as a separate bill, it was included in the authorization bill for civil functions, and the study will be made. I believe favorable legislation will result, and that ultimately it will prove of great worth to port facilities of Brooklyn and bring millions of dollars worth of business to New York City.

During the debate of Defense appropriations, I argued in defense of the vital role played by the Navy and the necessity for a balanced defense program. As a result of this, Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations wrote: "I have read with the greatest interest the splendid statement you made during the House debate on defense appropriations, which dealt with the Navy's vital contribution to the flexibility of our Armed Forces. Your fine presentation of the role of the carrier striking forces was most gratifying. I want to express the Navy's appreciation for your continued strong support of balanced defense forces."

My interest in the Navy and its role in the national defense stems not only from my naval service, but also from my intense concern with the welfare of the United States Naval Shipyard here in Brooklyn, and all of its employees. I am constantly conferring with the Secretary and Undersecretaries of the Navy in an effort to obtain work for the shipyard so that its level of employment will remain constant. I am, I believe, justly proud of my achievements in this line.

All of Brooklyn is pleased that a Brooklyn boy, 2d Lt. George Walker, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1958 as first in the entire graduating class, and the recipient of many awards. I am glad to report that I had the honor of appointing him. In this connection, I have always tried to appoint outstanding candidates for admission to the various service academies, and I am glad to report that another of my nominees, Mr. Richard C. Gallagher, stood first in the competitive examination among 450 contestants for entrance to the United States Air Force Academy from the State of New York. Another young man, Mr. Richard F. Davey, was among the top 10 of this 450. I have always extended to all the boys residing in my Congressional District the opportunity to compete for the nominations to appointments to West Point, Annapolis, the Air Force Academy, and Kings Point.

During the past year, I was appointed to represent the United States Congress at the inauguration of the President of Costa Rica. When there, I addressed the Costa Rican Assembly, their unicameral legislative body, in their native Spanish. This was highly approved by the Costa Ricans and did much to ce-

ment our friendship at a time when such action was badly needed.

In the preceding paragraphs I have tried to show you, the people of the 12th Congressional District of New York how I have personally tried to serve you. You are the people who elected me to represent you in the Congress of the United States. If there is any way in which I can be of service to you in my congressional capacity, please do not hesitate to call upon me. Both my Washington and Brooklyn offices remain open. I have a competent staff, and my services and theirs are yours. I want you to know that even when the Congress is not in session, I am on the job.

Report to the People

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE M. RHODES
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, many issues of great importance were acted upon by the 85th Congress. They included:

CONSUMER PROBLEMS

Significant activity on matters directly affecting American consumers indicates a genuine interest of the 85th Congress in this important field.

Determined opposition of liberal Members of the House blocked the passage of the natural gas bill, which would have cost the consuming public hundreds of millions of dollars a year in higher gas rates. I strongly opposed this legislation in committee, as I had done in the past whenever powerful gas and oil interests tried to force it through Congress.

A House Consumer Subcommittee conducted a thorough study of the causes of rising food prices to the consumer and lower prices paid to farmers for their crops. Legislation was enacted to curb monopolistic practices in the meatpacking industry and to provide for compulsory Federal inspection of poultry shipped in interstate commerce to protect consumers from unsanitary and diseased products. Another new law requires the price labeling of automobiles to protect the public from unscrupulous retailing practices.

A Government Operations Subcommittee conducted a series of studies of false and misleading advertising practices on such products as filter cigarettes, tranquilizer drugs, toothpaste, and weight-reducing preparations. Reports on each study were issued, providing useful information for the public on the merits of these products as contrasted with the advertising claims made for them.

The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator ESTES KEFAUVER, conducted hearings on the extent to which monopolistic practices of big business have contributed to rising living costs through the establishment of artifically high "administered" price levels on manufactured products.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Hearings before the McClellan committee investigating racketeering in labor-management relations clearly revealed the need for legislation to curb abuses in this field.

The Kennedy-Ives labor-management reform bill would have corrected the major abuses uncovered by the McClellan probe. It passed the Senate by an 88-to-1 vote, but was killed in the House. Seventy-one percent of the Democrats voted for the bill; 77 perce' of the House Republicans voted against the reform measure. I strongly supported the Kennedy-Ives bill because I felt that it was a big step forward in curbing these abuses harmful to workers, the public, management, and honest and clean labor unions.

The measure would have guaranteed the secret ballot in union elections, protected union treasuries against embezzlement, limited the term of office of union officials, disqualified convicted criminals for union office, and imposed criminal penalties against the giver and taker of a bribe in labor-management relations. It also would have required public reports of unions' income and expenses, provided safeguards against the control of unions by gangsters, extortionists, thieves, and embezzlers, and provided for the ousting of union officials for misconduct. In addition, it would have required public reports by employers and their middlemen of expenditures to influence workers' union activities.

Responsible management and labor groups supported the Kennedy-Ives reform bill. It was opposed by the Republican leadership, big business leaders, and by national officials of unions whose corruption had been exposed by the McClellan committee investigation.

I also voted for a bill to protect the financial status of welfare and pension plans maintained by unions and employer groups. The measure was enacted into law. Some 80 million Americans are affected; they deserve protection of their economic stake in these plans. The new law requires disclosure of the financial details of employee welfare or pension plans, including the publication of descriptions of the plans and the annual reporting of their financial operations.

FARM LEGISLATION

During the 85th Congress, I actively supported legislation to permit farmers to grow up to 30 acres of wheat for feed, without being subject to penalty under the acreage-allotment program. This measure was enacted last year and was endorsed by all Berks farm groups.

The soil-conservation program was extended for 4 years and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act was extended for 2 years, making possible the sale of surplus farm commodities to friendly foreign nations. I also voted for the bill to permit lower price support levels on feedgrain and other commodities.

The Little Schuylkill River watershed project, affecting Berks, Carbon, and Schuylkill Counties, was approved by Congress. Total cost of the 5-year project is estimated at $2,259,322, $1.9 million of which will be borne by the Federal Government. It will afford protection from floodwater, sediment damage, and crop damage.

POSTAL RATE AND PAY INCREASE

Postal rates were raised 3 to 4 cents on first-class mail, 6 to 7 cents on airmail, and 2 to 3 cents on post cards. Second- and third-class rates are due to be increased next January.

My amendment to limit publishers' second-class subsidies to $100,000 a year was adopted by the House but was rejected by the Senate, despite a vigorous floor fight led by Senator JOSEPH CLARK, of Pennsylvania.

Efforts to retain the principle of subsidy limitation in the final version of the bill was unsuccessful. As a result of this fight, I appeared on the Ed Murrow, See It Now program, where public attention was focused on these gigantic handouts of taxpayers' dollars to the magazine-publishing industry.

ATOMIC ENERGY

One of the great needs in the field of atomic energy is to develop its peacetime uses, especially for the production of commercial power. The administration has failed to make satisfactory progress in this vital area, despite the urgings of Congress. In the attempt to stimulate action in the nuclear-power field, Congress enacted legislation authorizing the construction of a gas-cooled power reactor and other measures to expand the peacetime applications of atomic energy.

REGULATORY COMMISSION PROBE

A congressional committee began investigations into alleged wrongdoing in Federal regulatory commissions and agencies, which, by law, were given an independent status to make them free from Executive pressures in carrying out their duties to protect the public interest.

Presidential appointments of persons to these regulatory agencies who have been closely associated with private interests raised serious doubts as to their ability to regulate these same interests to safeguard the public.

The investigation into the award of television licenses resulted in the resignation of an FCC Commissioner. The activities of several other regulatory agencies were also studied by the committee.

AVAILAELE FOR MEETINGS

In a report such as this it is not possible to discuss in detail all the issues before Congress. Again, as in the past years, I welcome the opportunity to appear before any group in Berks County to speak and answer questions on any issue which may be of interest. Contact my office in the Reading Post Office Building with any such request or on any other subject with which you are concerned.

Rhode Island Leads Way in Vital Health Programs Says Fogarty Who Authored Laws—Second District Congressman Cites Rhode Island Neurological and Cancer Projects in Review of National Health Legislation in Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. FOGARTY
OF RHODE ISLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, as the 85th Congress comes to a close I want to thank my colleagues for the fine support they gave to legislation affecting the health of the American people which I introduced during the past year.

Perhaps the most important bill I brought up this year was the annual appropriation for Health, Education, and Welfare. In this bill funds are provided for research and training and the construction of buildings in the various health fields the Federal Government supports by direct appropriations. During the 12 years that I have brought this bill to the Congress, as chairman of the Health Subcommittee on Appropriations or as the ranking minority member, you have responded well to the requests I have made for increases in funds.

This year you were particularly cooperative. In final form I brought before you a bill to increase the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health from $211 million to $294 million. You

accepted my recommendations and as a result of that 40-percent increase, more research will be done in this coming year than ever before in cancer, mental health, heart disease, dental health, arthritis, and metabolic diseases, allergy and infectious diseases and neurology and blindness. I would like to remind you of the considerations which impelled me to ask you for this great increase and of the hope it brings for finding a solution to the killing and crippling diseases of mankind.

BASIC RESEARCH DOUBLED IN 1 YEAR

The first item of the budget of the National Institutes of Health is general research. This is research in biology, chemistry, physiology, pharmacology, biochemistry, and other basic sciences we must know more about in order to progress in the field of cancer, heart disease, and the other categorical areas. Last year, for general research, the Congress appropriated $14 million. I asked you to appropriate about $29 million this year, which you did. That increase means that every categorical field in medicine will be assisted in its basic and fundamental understanding. This is the first year in which we have had a sizable increase in the appropriation for general research. I shall come before you again next year and report the avenues of approach that are newly opened in the categorical disease fields as a result of this appropriation. I am confident the report will be a rewarding one.

RHODE ISLAND BENEFITS FROM CANCER APPROPRIATON

In cancer last year we appropriated $56.4 million. This year I asked you to approve $75.2 million which you did. Part of this increase will be used to step up the program of cytological testing of women for cancer of the uterus.

My own State of Rhode Island was one of the first in the Nation to establish a cancer detection center for cytologic testing of women as a part of this program. With the Public Health Service, the Rhode Island Medical Society and the Rhode Island Society of Pathologists, our State department of health is, for the third year, making the cytologic test available to all women over the age of 20 in the State. There are almost a quarter of a million women over the age bracket in Rhode Island who may receive the test through one of the State-sponsored cancer detection centers. For the great majority it will mean peace of mind and relief from needless worry. For those who have cancer, it will mean discovery at a time when the disease can be treated effectively and fatal consequences forestalled. I am glad this service is possible in Rhode Island by means of the national cancer program and I intend to make sure that the funds are provided each year to make it and keep it the best in the Nation.

MENTAL HEALTH, HEART, AND DENTAL STUDIES ACCELERATED

In mental health last year we appropriated $39.2 million. This year you approved the $52.4 million I requested on behalf of my subcommittee. With these increased funds there will be a step-up in studies on schizophrenia, alcoholism, and psychopharmacology. This last program contemplates the use of pharmaceutical preparations in mental health in a manner parallel to the one used in cancer. The cancer program is working with great success, and I expect the mental-health program to move forward the same way.

In the field of heart disease last year we appropriated $35.9 million, and this year you approved the $45.6 million I requested. The increase here will be devoted to three main fields: arteriosclerosis, strokes, and anticoagulants. Everybody of middle age in this country can appreciate the importance of research in this field. Even the younger people who see the effects of these illnesses in their families have a proper regard for their importance, and I am sure that progress in this field will be looked on with interest across the Nation.

In the field of dental health we appropriated $6.4 million last year, and this year you approved the $7.4 million I requested for our subcommittee. This increase will provide the means for more work on the study of heredity in dental defects and the mechanism of tooth decay as well as dental caries. The latter is particularly important in children and often foreshadows the health of their teeth for the rest of their lives.

ARTHRITIS, DIABETES, ULCERS GET NEW ASSAULT

In the area of arthritis and metabolic diseases the appropriation for last year was $20.3 million, and this year you approved the $31.2 million I recommended. That is a 50-percent increase in a field with a great many responsibilities which up to now have been given scant attention. My subcommittee has urged an intensification of research in rheumatoid arthritis and the development of drugs which would be more effective than cortisone. Also provided is a program for the development of a better oral agent for use in diabetes. We are looking forward to the time when a pill taken by mouth will solve the problem of diabetics and shots in the arm will no longer be necessary. Another program we have intensified is gastroenterology. This includes ulcers, an ailment affecting 10 percent of our entire population. It is my hope that by the intelligent application of these increased funds we can discover what causes ulcers and be able to prevent them.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES ATTACKED ON UNPRECEDENTED SCALE

In allergy and infectious diseases the appropriation for last year was $17.4 million and this year you approved my request for $24.071 million. A large part of the increase here is to be devoted to a study of cystic fibrosis, a disease of children which medical men think is a metabolic disease. Today antibiotics can stave off the pneumonia to which children with cystic fibrosis are particularly susceptible but until we know more about the disease and why it appears in some children and not in others, we must intensify our work and learn the processes and deficiencies that cause it to come about so that it may be prevented.

In neurology and blindness last year the appropriation was $21.2 million. This year the appropriation is $29.4 million. This increase is to go mainly to the study of infant deaths and malformations at birth some medical men think are a result of conditions affecting the mother before delivery of the child. Work on multiple sclerosis, amytrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and Parkinson's disease will also be intensified.

RHODE ISLAND'S PART IN NEUROLOGY

Rhode Island is playing a key role in the Nation's neurological program which I am very proud of. It is the home base of a collaborative investigation coordinated by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness to study and evaluate the factors which bring on such diseases as cerebral palsy and mental retardation. There are 500,000 people in the United States who have cerebral palsy, traceable to brain damage occurring in the year or so surrounding birth. And there are an estimated 4,500,000 Americans with mental retardation, about one-third of them children.

Brown University's Department of Biology and Psychology was one of the first professional groups to join in this important collaborative study. Today the Providence Lying-in Hospital, the Rhode Island Hospital, Miriam Hospital, Emma Pendleton Bradley Home, and the Meeting Street School are all cooperating with the university in this program.

Though this broad-scale attack on the crippling disorders of childhood may take 10 years or longer, its implications for future and present generations are considerable. It is among the most hopeful studies in the medical field that the Congress has been called upon to consider in my 18 years' service with that body.

RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

The Congress also appropriated $30 million for the construction of research facilities in accordance with the request I made of you. This is the third year in which the Congress has appropriated funds in this amount and since it is a 50–50 matching basis on which the funds are appropriated, at the end of the current fiscal year we will have not $90 million worth of new research construction in the United States, but $180 million of it. That means more and better space in which more and better research can be done.

In Rhode Island two grants were made under this program, 1 to Brown University of $22,555 and 1 to the Rhode Island Hospital of $25,000. The research facilities construction program has been authorized to continue for 3 additional years and I trust that other institutions in Rhode Island will apply for grants and the State will be able to broaden and intensify its medical research activities. I shall certainly continue to see to it that funds are available for worthy institutions.

You also approved the request for an increase in the funds for construction of hospitals, diagnostic centers, rehabilitation facilities, and nursing homes. These programs, stimulated by contribu-

tions of the Federal Government, have created institutions through the whole country, including Rhode Island, which never would have been built otherwise. I am sure that the people of this land thoroughly support your action.

TEACHING MENTALLY RETARDED

I also want to thank my colleagues for their understanding and support of other measures I proposed. One, calling for a conference on aging, has become law. Another, providing a million dollars a year for a 10-year period for training teachers to teach mentally retarded children, has also become law. There are about 1 million mentally retarded children of school age in the United States, and only about 15 percent of them are getting the schooling they need. This law will provide the teaching facilities and the specialized training to take up a great deal of the slack in the program. It will make it possible for large numbers of the mentally retarded to become respected citizens, making a contribution to the community, by providing them with expert care and education in their early development.

Another bill I introduced, to provide scholarships and loans for the training of students in the sciences, was not enacted itself, but a bill containing the same features, sponsored by Congressman ELLIOTT, a fellow Member of the House of Representatives, has now become law. Under the terms of this legislation, known as the National Defense Education Act, Rhode Island will receive a 4-year total of $3,475,074. The funds will be for student loans, equipment, guidance and testing, and vocational education. The annual allotments are as follows: Fiscal year 1959, $729,840; fiscal year 1960, $875,384; fiscal year 1961, $915,078; and fiscal year 1962, $954,772.

PROBLEMS OF AGING TO BE STUDIED

I have said for a long time that we do not give enough attention and thought to our aging population. As people get older their problems change and they become acutely distressed because we fail to recognize them as a group with special needs. We cannot begin to find solutions for these needs until we have studied the nature of the problems, State by State, throughout the country. That is why I proposed in a bill to you that a White House conference be held, after the several States have had time to make a study of their own, so that we can pool the knowledge and experience of the different parts of the country, and, having assessed the needs, then study and provide the solutions that are necessary. The bill is now law, and I am confident that as a result of the conference to be held by January of 1961 we will soon have a blueprint for the care and protection of the older people in our national community.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR

I regret that the Congress did not enact the legislation I introduced for a 5-year program of matching grants for the construction of medical and dental school facilities. The House of Representatives held hearings on this legislation but did not pass it. The Senate did not get around to holding hearings. However, I have been assured that as a result of the testimony on the legislation and the discussions growing out of it, both the House and Senate will hold hearings early next year. I shall introduce legislation again at that time and I expect that it will be passed by both Houses and become law.

In the closing days of the session I introduced a bill to provide for the mobilization of the maximum international health and medical research resources. My colleague in the Senate, LISTER HILL, of Alabama, introduced the same bill. We both had in mind bringing the subject before the American people so that next year we will be able to undertake its passage. The purpose of the legislation is to pool the medical research resources of the world so that there will be a full exchange of medical information and knowledge. I believe a program of this kind will have implications far greater than the intrinsic good that will grow out of its medical advances. It will bring the nations of the world into a medium of understanding and harmony that no other program has yet been able to accomplish. I shall introduce this legislation again next year for your most earnest consideration.

1958 GREATEST YEAR FOR HEALTH IN OUR HISTORY

This past year has been a banner year for legislation in health. I want to thank you for the fine support you have given to all the proposals I brought before you. I assure you that I shall follow these programs with careful consideration and come before you often to report on their development and to ask for the additional legislation necessary to accomplish their purposes.

I am convinced that there is no greater resource this country has than the health of its people and I know I can count on the cooperation of the House and Senate to preserve that resource as it has for the 18 years that I have been a Member of Congress.

The Outstanding Record of the 85th Congress on Small-Business Legislation

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EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement on the outstanding record of the 85th Congress on small-business legislation.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The achievements of the 85th Congress with respect to the enactment of legislation in behalf of small business have been widely acclaimed. The press, the small-business community, and many professional observers have been generous with their praise of the decisive manner in which the 85th Congress moved to improve the competitive outlook of the Nation's smaller business concerns. These small enterprises, which have been struggling in recent years to maintain their position as independent elements of our highly competitive economy, may look upon the year 1958 as the start of an era marked by a new awareness of the vital role small business will play in the future of our country.

It seems fitting at this time, Mr. President, to call attention in summary form to the various ways in which the 85th Congress manifested its concern for the welfare of the more than 4,000,000 small and independent enterprises which constitute the foundation of our economic life. In so doing, I also wish to take notice—with what may be considered pardonable pride—of the part played by the Small Business Subcommittee of the Senate in helping to bring to fruition many of the long-sought small-business legislative objectives attained by the 85th Congress. The members of the subcommittee gave their time, energy, and counsel unsparingly. It is my belief that the small-business achievements of the current Congress may be credited in no slight measure to the untiring efforts of these members in urging favorable consideration of the legislation enacted in behalf of small concerns.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

One most significant action taken by the 85th Congress on behalf of small business was the passage of Public Law 85–536 which conferred on the Small Business Administration permanent status. This action allows the hitherto temporary organization to take its rightful place among the established agencies of the Federal Government.

I do not believe it is possible to overstate the importance of this congressional action. More than any other congressional act in our history, it marks a full acknowledgment that small and independent business concerns are a national economic resource whose vitality and success are essential to the proper functioning of our free-enterprise system.

In adding this small-business agency to the roster of permanent agencies of the Government, the Congress eloquently emphasized the importance of small businesses to our system of dynamic capitalism. I recall, Mr. President, that soon after the Korean war started, I proposed legislation to establish a small-business agency and that in 1951 a bill which I introduced created what was then known as the Small Defense Plants Administration. It is, therefore, of particular satisfaction to me that in making its successor, the Small Business Administration, a permanent fixture of the Federal Establishment, the Congress also provided for improved services to the small-business community by this agency.

Among these increased benefits to small firms I might mention that the interest rate charged by the SBA on loans to small concerns was lowered so that henceforth the maximum rate of interest is now 5½ percent instead of the former 6 percent. In addition, the Small Business Act of 1958 increased the allowable amount that the SBA might lend to any single company from $250,000 to $350,000. Another provision of the act granted to the SBA additional powers to assure small business a more equitable share of research and development contracts placed by the Government. Sales of federally owned timber were also brought under the Small Business Act of 1958, so that small-business set-asides might be made by the Small Business Administration.

SMALL BUSINESS TAX ADJUSTMENTS

A second action of the 85th Congress which will greatly benefit our economy was the passage of a small-business tax adjust-

ment act. Ever since the pioneering study by the Senate Small Business Committee in 1952 of inequities in the Internal Revenue Code, I have been convinced that our tax laws constitute major obstacles to the fulfillment of the role of independent business. While some improvements were made in the 1954 rewriting of the Code, much more remained to be done.

Therefore, during 1957, our Small Business Committee made an intensive study of the impact of Federal income taxes on small-business concerns. Public hearings were conducted in 14 cities throughout the country under my direction as committee chairman. The committee members and the many other Members of Congress attending these hearings shared my conviction that an urgent need existed for assistance to small firms in the field of taxation. Therefore, at the conclusion of the field trips, we worked actively to write a report summarizing our conclusions and drafted the Small Business Tax Adjustment Act of 1958, known in the Senate as S. 3194.

So widespread was the interest in and concern over the need for greater equity in Federal taxation for small businesses that 50 Senators joined with me as cosponsors of S. 3194. This clear majority of the Senate was convincing evidence that action to alleviate the heaviest impact of this tax burden was essential during 1958. I personally testified before both the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on this subject and called for prompt and favorable consideration of a small-business tax bill.

Therefore, I was delighted, as I am sure all the cosponsors of our tax bill were, when the Senate, in the closing days of the second session, adopted the Small Business Tax Revision Act. A similar bill had already been passed by the House of Representatives, and the final version has become Public Law 85–866.

While not all of the provisions of S. 3194 were enacted into law, I am of the opinion that the changes which were adopted will materially benefit the rank and file of small-business concerns. Essentially, the amendments eliminate certain discriminatory features in the 1954 Internal Revenue Code and will permit tax savings by small firms which can be utilized to finance their sound future growth.

I wish to point out that I shall continue to press for the approval of the other sections of S. 3194 and that I shall offer a small-business tax bill to that effect in the early days of 1959.

Because of the significance to small-business men of these provisions of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, the Small Business Committee has ordered an abstract to be printed. At this time, therefore, I shall merely mention some of the more important benefits for small companies that this measure contains.

1. In the past, awards to small firms in civil antitrust actions have been regarded as income to the recipient in the year of award, regardless of the length of time during which the competitive injury was suffered. Clearly, such an award, added to a single year's regular income, would cause a substantially higher tax bill to any small-business man injured by violations of the antitrust laws. Section 58 of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 specifies that the recipient of any such award or settlement may be taxed as if the sums were received over the entire period during which the wrongs occurred.

2. Section 1361 of the 1954 Code allows certain proprietorships and partnerships to be taxed as corporations. This section has been little used because the Treasury Department has issued no implementing regulations. Section 63 of the new act provides that an election under section 1361 will not be binding on any taxpayer until regulations have been published. This amendment simply codifies the practice which the Treasury Department has followed by administrative ruling.

3. Section 64 of the new tax law complements section 1361 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code by allowing small, closely held corporations to be taxed as partnerships. As a result, small firms will be able to select the form of business organization most suited to their needs without the necessity of considering the differences in tax consequences.

4. Section 202 is intended to foster the financing of small businesses by decreasing the risk in small-business investments. Under this new provision, an owner of stock in a small corporation may treat any loss from the sale or exchange of such stock as an ordinary loss, up to a maximum amount of $25,000 in any one year or up to $50,000 in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return.

5. Small business is particularly subject to the ills of violently fluctuating income. For many independent firms a feast-or-famine existence is the rule, and without the income-leveling benefits of diversification the single-line producer or seller finds it difficult to even out his profit years and his loss years. Therefore, some smaller firms should be assisted by section 203 of the small-business tax law, since it will enable them to carry back losses over a 3-year period. This, along with the present provision permitting a 5-year carry-forward of losses, allows an averaging-out of business deficits over a 9-year period.

6. The heart of the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958 is contained in section 204. While this feature is not as broad as the reinvestment portion of S. 3194, and while it is more limited than some of us wished, I feel that it does represent a significant advantage for small concerns. Since the most basic business problem is the retention of earnings to plow back into the company, legislation which permits the entrepreneur to keep more of his profits is extremely valuable. The recently passed section 204 permits any business, individual or corporation, which buys depreciable property having a useful life of at least 6 years to take an additional first-year depreciation deduction of 20 percent of the cost of such property purchased in that year. The maximum special deduction is $2,000 a year, or $4,000 in the case of a joint return. This special allowance, of course, is in addition to ordinary depreciation on the remaining 80 percent of the cost. It applies to used as well as to new equipment or property.

7. Small companies have been troubled in the past by the accumulated earnings tax. The lack of specific plans frequently made it difficult for small-business men to establish the reasonable needs of their businesses for accumulated earnings. This problem brought about the establishment of a $60,000 minimum credit in the Revenue Code of 1954. Section 205 of the new tax act increases this minimum credit of $60,000 accumulated earnings to $100,000 in recognition of the rising costs since the lower figure of $60,000 was set.

8. Section 206 is of especial importance to small businesses because it permits the executor of an estate consisting of a closely held business to elect to pay the Federal estate levy in 10 or fewer equal annual installments rather than in one lump sum 15 months after the death of the decedent. All too frequently in the past, the necessity for a lump sum payment of an estate tax has forced the closing or merger of small, closely held companies.

Taken all in all, Mr. President, I believe that these changes in our tax laws will prove of inestimable benefit to the hundreds of thousands of small companies which have found present tax rates a problem almost beyond their ability to solve.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT

A third major legislative effort to meet the proven and legitimate needs of America's smaller enterprises came in the field of providing more adequate sources of credit and capital.

In turning now to a brief discussion of Public Law 85–609, the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, I may be pardoned for the deep personal satisfaction which the passage of this bill afforded me. Financing has long been recognized as one of the most pressing of small-business problems. Eight years ago I joined in introducing a bill designed to open up additional avenues of long-term capital for small enterprises. Since then, I have continued to work for passage of such legislation and gladly cosponsored S. 3651 when it was introduced by Senator LYNDON B. JOHNSON on April 21. This act has as its objective encouragement of the growth of small concerns by providing long-term loans and equity capital to small businesses.

The law calls for the establishment of private lending institutions organized under State laws and chartered by the Small Business Administration. The capital requirements of such institutions are set at a minimum of $300,000, half of which may be borrowed from the SBA.

There are two methods by which these investment companies may lend to small businesses. Under regulations to be issued by the SBA, the investment companies may make regular bank-type loans or purchase debenture bonds convertible into stock of the borrowers. No limit has been placed on the maturity for convertible debentures. The act does fix a 20-year limit on conventional loans which may be extended for an additional 10 years.

As I explained in discussing the tax bill passed by the 85th Congress, investors in small-business investment companies can take an ordinary deduction on any losses instead of an off-set against capital gain. The investment companies themselves have the same privilege on losses on the debentures or stock of the companies they help to finance.

The SBA is also authorized to make unsecured loans to State development companies, as well as secured loans. Secured loans to State and local development companies must not exceed $250,000, must mature in 10 years, and be for the use of a specific small business concern. Under certain circumstances, these loans may be extended for an additional 10 years.

It is encouraging to find that the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., has already authorized an investment of $325,000 in a new small-business lending corporation to be sponsored by the bank. I know that similar institutions are being formed in other localities to help fill the need of small companies for long-term venture capital.

A feature of this act which holds out the hope of incalculable benefit to small business is the provision whereby $27.5 million is made available to the SBA for grants to State and local governments and to colleges and universities. The purpose of these grants is to encourage studies and research on the management and financing problems of small-business concerns. The act specifies that only 1 grant may be made in any 1 State in a given year and no such grant may exceed $40,000. I am certain that when these studies of small-business problems get underway and their results become published, an invaluable body of information will become available on problems of small-business management.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

During the past year, as before, the largest customer for American business has been the Federal Government. The continuation of world tensions, inevitably accompanied by

huge military budgets, indicates that this fact of economic life will remain true. The 85th Congress went on record, Mr. President, to voice its determination that small companies shall obtain a larger share of the goods and services purchased by the various agencies of the Government. The Senate Appropriations Committee report on the Department of Defense Appropriation Act (Public Law 85–724) called upon the military services "to award a much higher percentage of their prime contracts to small-business concerns." This admonition was strengthened when the Senate adopted an amendment to H. R. 12738, which specifically provided that in transporting military personnel and cargo by air, not less than 25 percent of the $84 million earmarked for such purposes should be spent pursuant to contracts with the small-business segment of the commercial aviation industry. The final version of the Act directs the Secretary of Defense "to utilize the services of civil air carriers which qualify as small business to the fullest extent found practicable."

It is well known, Mr. President, that the increasing complexity of military weapons has had a pronounced tendency to decrease the share of small business in military procurement. The Senate Small Business Committee has constantly urged the heads of the various military services to redouble their efforts to channel more prime contracts to small firms in the areas of their competence. For this reason I was pleased when the Appropriations Committee of the House, in its report on the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1959, directed the Secretary of Defense to take steps to increase the small-business share of defense contracts and to submit a written report to the committee prior to April 30, 1959, "setting forth in detail the action that has been taken and the progress that has been made in implementing these recommendations."

During the past session of Congress, the Senate Small Business Committee also held hearings in an effort to find out why small firms are not getting a fairer percentage of defense contracts. A report with recommendations will be issued on this subject by the committee in the near future.

At the same time, it is somewhat encouraging to learn that during fiscal year 1958, the Small Business Administration set aside for exclusive award to small concerns a record total of 17,819 contracts, totaling $1,062,454,031. This represented an increase of approximately 30 percent over the contracts set aside in fiscal year 1957. Without this increased set-aside, the percentage decline of defense contracts awarded to small businesses would have been even greater.

Other developments in the field area of Government procurement include the reenactment by Congress, as Public Law 85–804, of title II of the First War Powers Act which allows defense agencies to amend and modify Government contracts, make advance payments, formalize commitments, make indemnity payments, correct mutual mistakes, extend delivery schedules, and to waive liquidated damages. Also of interest to the small-business community was the passage of Public Law 85–800, a measure which gives contracting officers increased authority to make advance and progress payments, increases the maximum limits for local negotiated purchases, and unifies various Government procurement procedures.

ANTITRUST LEGISLATION

There is one legislative area, Mr. President, where, in my opinion, more progress might have been made by the 85th Congress. Several efforts to strengthen our antitrust statutes for the protection of business, both big and small, did not make significant headway.

I was disappointed, for instance, that S. 3079, my bill to make section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act an integral part of our antitrust laws, failed to win the approval of Congress. The necessity for this proposed bill arose from the January 20, 1958, ruling of the United States Supreme Court that section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act was not an antitrust law and, accordingly, that private suits for treble-damage redress or for injunctive relief could not be brought under its provisions. Bearing in mind that private treble-damage and injunction suits represent an effective means of antitrust enforcement, I feel that authority for such suits under section 3 should be established.

The members of the Senate Small Business Committee, Mr. President, are keenly aware of the importance of effective antitrust enforcement to the Nation's millions of small business firms. During the past session of Congress, the committee held hearings on this subject and published a report entitled "The Role of Private Antitrust Enforcement in Protecting Small Business—1958." Shortly thereafter, Senator RUSSELL B. LONG, chairman of the Small Business Committee's Monopoly Subcommittee, introduced two bills to implement the recommendations of the report. S. 4224 would require the filing of evidentiary briefs by the Department of Justice with the court before accepting a consent decree. S. 4225 would make recoverable attorney's fees and actual costs of private antitrust actions for injunctive relief.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, chairman of the Small Business Committee's Subcommittee on Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices, introduced three other measures to follow up on the recommendations of the committee's report on private antitrust enforcement. S. 4233 would amend the Clayton Act to declare private antitrust actions vested with a substantial public interest. S. 4234 would amend section 4B of the Clayton Act to prohibit the waiver of private enforcement rights under the antitrust laws. S. 4236 would require the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission to publish in the Federal Register, 30 days before becoming final, the terms and conditions of all antitrust consent judgments.

These bills will, of course, be placed before the 86th Congress, together with a measure which I introduced during the 85th Congress calling for advance notice to be given to the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission when companies of a certain size are contemplating a merger.

It was a matter of regret to me that S. 721, which was passed by the Senate, was not enacted. I introduced this bill in order to increase the effectiveness of cease-and-desist orders issued by the Federal Trade Commission. This measure would have made FTC's orders under the Clayton Act final 60 days from the date of issuance unless appealed. At present, the Commission must wait until offenders have violated its order, then seek an affirming court order so that a third violation would constitute contempt of court. This is an unnecessarily cumbersome procedure. I am hopeful that the next session of Congress will look with more favor upon legislation designed to correct the situation.

On the credit side of the antitrust legislative ledger, the 85th Congress passed Public Law 85–909, an Act giving to the Federal Trade Commission some jurisdiction over meatpackers and food chain organizations with meatpacking subsidiaries. Under the terms of this measure, the FTC will have exclusive jurisdiction of the retail sales of meat products, while the Department of Agriculture will retain jurisdiction of packing activities at the wholesale level. This legislation means that the Federal Trade Commission is now in a position to police the chain groceries in their sales of meat and related products.

SUMMARY

Any appraisal, Mr. President, of the efforts of the 85th Congress to help the small-business men of our Nation must conclude that more meaningful small-business legislation was enacted by the 85th Congress than in any other Congress. Perhaps typical of comments of observers on the small-business program of Congress was that of the noted economic writer, Sylvia Porter, who stated in a recent syndicated column: "When you put it together, it's an impressive package of aid to small business. * * * The small-business man can say truthfully today that the 85th Congress not only has talked piously about his plight, but also has done something great to ease it."

An article in the New York Times of August 17, carried this headline: "Small Business Hits the Jackpot—New Legislation Goes Long Way in Providing Tax and Financing Relief."

While much has been accomplished, additional small-business problems will confront us, I am sure, as our economy becomes more and more competitive in spirit. It is my sincere hope that some of the omissions of our small-business legislative program may be repaired during the coming session of Congress. As new problems become evident, the Senate Small Business Committee will, I feel confident, promptly bring them to the attention of committees having legislative jurisdiction. The most helpful indication that American small business has come of age is the by now virtually universal recognition that our free enterprise economy cannot function efficiently without a strong small-business community.

Welcome Legion

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE
OF NEVADA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, an editorial published in the Las Vegas (Nev.) Review-Journal of August 10, 1958, titled "Welcome Legion," and which pays a richly deserved tribute to this fine organization of patriots and veterans who through four decades have fought for national security, and of which I am proud to be a member.

There being no objection, the editorial from the Las Vegas Review-Journal was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WELCOME LEGION

It is always a pleasure for Clark County to welcome the American Legion to this area for a department convention. It is especially so this week as the Legionnaires gather here for their 40th State confab.

The American Legion was born on the fields of France during the World War I era, which was to save the world for democracy. This group of founders, when they organized the Legion, were convinced that World War I would, in truth, save the world for democracy and were determined that through organized effort, they would be able to keep America alert for the future. In this way they hoped to be able to protect the future of this country.

Their aims were excellent and, for a few years after the war, their influence was a great factor in keeping America alert and in

maintaining assistance for the wounded veteran.

However, as the wave of prosperity soared and spiraled in the early twenties, everyone began to believe that the millenium had arrived and there was no need for looking ahead to a new war. World War I was the conflict to end all conflicts. Living was easy, money was free, and the breakdown of the prohibition era was at its height.

Most citizens forgot about the American Legion. However, the leaders of the organization kept plugging along. Men like Thomas W. Miller, who was one of the founders of the Legion; GEORGE W. MALONE, who later became United States Senator from Nevada; and others pleaded with the various administrations on the need for preparedness, but their pleas went unheeded.

The Legion, in its national work, at times became the burr under the blanket of the administrations as they continued to demand universal military training, benefits for veterans and the need for national rather than international defense. The administration hatchet men started a campaign against the Legion which brought the group into some disrepute in some segments.

However, as history moved in the United States, the men of the Legion were proven right in their thinking. World War II broke upon us with sudden fury and found us almost totally unprepared for war, despite the Legion's demands earlier that we should be prepared at all times.

We fought and won a second World War and in the wake of that conflict came a new recognition of the American Legion. Instead of being the bums which the hatchet men painted them, they became seers and a grateful nation began listening to this group of men who, after all fought the wars which kept the conflict away from American shores.

Today, through the admission of those who fought in the Second World War, the Legion again is assuming a rightful voice in the affairs of this Nation. The Nevada department is carrying its share of the burden and is doing a good job.

We welcome the Legion to southern Nevada and hope their convention is a huge success. After all, we all owe these men of the Legion a deep vote of gratitude because they did a nasty job in a thorough manner and kept some of the freedoms which we, as Americans, hold inviolate.

If more people will listen to the American Legion as a whole, we will keep America for Americans and let this one world theory fly out the window.

Aims and Problems of the United States Airlines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. BRICKER
OF OHIO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, Mr. Stuart G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Association, has outlined very clearly the problems and plans of the United States air transport field in a special edition on United States air transportation in Interavia, world aviation review.

Mr. Tipton proposed a solution to the many problems the industry faces as it moves into the jet age soon when the scheduled airline industry plans investing some $3 billion in new planes. I ask unanimous consent to insert these views into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the purpose of acquainting Members of Congress with the issues confronting this industry.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES AIRLINES' CHALLENGE—AIMS AND PROBLEMS OF THE INDUSTRY

(By Stuart G. Tipton, president, Air Transport Association of America)

Ever since 1938, when the United States scheduled airlines gained a constitution known as the Civil Aeronautics Act, their aims have been fitted within the framework of the act's intent, and their problems have stemmed from the struggle to achieve these aims.

Under the act, the industry is obligated to "adapt itself to the present and future needs of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, of the postal service and of the national defense."

While they are regulated under the act, the airlines still are individually independent and competitive. While they compete fiercely with one another, at the same time they work as a unit to produce the total public service to which they are committed.

Fulfilling their obligations—suffering all the while from acute growing pains—has been a large order for the airlines during the past 20 years. In this year of 1958, the order has become monumental.

The civil jet will be introduced before year's end. With its coming and the preparation for it, a multitude of complex problems must be dealt with—complex in the sense that any so basic change in transportation calls for whole new approaches and concepts and procedures. While the civil jet brings with it problems, it also brings challenges of a magnitude not heretofore experienced.

Had problems or challenges of other years stopped the United States airlines, the dynamic industry that exists today would never have been. With this same spirit, they do not hesitate to face the age of the civil jet.

The scheduled airline industry proposes to invest close to $3 billion in the American economy in the next 5 years. This will include about $2,513,000,000 for some 400 turboprop and pure jet airplanes; about $247 million for special ground facilities and another $216 million in ground facilities covered initially by capital made available by others but to be paid for by the airlines. When compared to the entire book value of present airline operating equipment of $1,056,000,000 the magnitude of the jet investment—nearly three times greater—comes into sharp focus.

Herein lies what is perhaps the airlines' most acute problem. Money. To open up necessary avenues of financing, they must have fare levels sufficient to produce reasonable earnings. Reasonable earnings in turn would attract equity capital, and with a sound equity base, doors of lending institutions would open more easily.

The airlines' present financial plight is due to what is termed a profits squeeze. In 1957, for example, total revenue of the domestic trunk lines was $1,433,386,000, up 13.5 percent over 1956, and almost double the revenue of 1952. Yet net profit after taxes and interest was sharply down—about $53 million in 1952 and only about $25 million in 1957. The airlines did almost twice as much business for less than half the profit.

Their profit margin, or net profit after interest and taxes as a percentage of operating revenues, was 1.56 percent in 1957, compared to 7 percent in 1952. The return on average investment, or net profit after taxes and before interest as a percentage of average yearly net worth, plus long-term debt, was 3.9 percent in 1957, compared to 14.1 percent in 1952.

While the airlines have maintained fare levels at substantially the 1938 figure—even with an interim fare increase of 4 percent plus $1 per ticket granted early this year—inflation has sent operating costs skyrocketing. Thus came the profits' squeeze—alarming at any time to any industry, but particularly so to the United States airlines as they enter the jet age. In the meantime, while the airlines have held the price line—at a figure only 1.9 percent above 1938—the price of bus tickets has gone up 37 percent, first-class rail up 46 percent, food up 129 percent, automobiles 137 percent, and so on.

Wherein lies the solution?

The airline industry must and does look hopefully to the Civil Aeronautics Board for the relief it must have, in the form of an upward adjustment of fares. Under the terms of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, the Board is obliged to "foster the development of the Nation's air transport system in the public interest." Economic health, in the form of reasonable fares, is basic to that condition.

In terms of growth and progress, the United States airlines have set new records, as the American public's need for air transportation becomes greater each year. They set new passenger traffic highs in 1957, when they carried more people more places and for longer distances than ever before—a total of 49,339,000 passengers, continuing a steady upward trend of 20 years' duration. In 1957, too, the air transport industry took over first place among the common carriers competing for intercity passenger traffic. The airlines flew more than 25 billion passenger-miles, while the next nearest competitor, the railroads, operated approximately 21 billion.

In the area of cargo, business leaped to new highs with the operation of more than 714,437,000 ton-miles of United States mail, express and freight, a gain of nearly 9 percent over the previous year.

With this growing demand for air transportation, that has produced a 1957 United States airline fleet of 1,800 planes, there also has been over the years an increasing number of privately owned aircraft, and national defense needs have stepped up the number of military aircraft. The result is that over 108,000 aircraft utilize the Nation's airways today, and they fly at speeds which may range from 65 miles an hour for small private planes to 1,200 miles an hour for a modern military fighter plane. In terms of flying hours, these planes were in the air more than 24 million hours.

Even with this potpourri of airborne vehicles using the airspace, the scheduled airline industry has achieved a near perfect safety record. Consecutively, for the past 6 years, the fatality rate has been less than 1 fatality per 100 million passenger-miles, or a safety record more than four times as good as travel by automobile.

With this growth in air traffic of all kinds and prospects for its continuation and complication as the airlines enter the jet age, the need for a vastly improved modernization of the airways system becomes pressing.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration currently is utilizing the biggest budget in its history to expand and improve the existing air navigation and traffic control system. Not quite a year ago, the Airways Modernization Board was formed. Its purpose has been to blueprint a plan for an airways system adequate to meet today's and tomorrow's need and to develop necessary techniques and devices.

Going a step further, the scheduled airlines and others have been advocating an independent Federal aviation agency, which would centralize control over both civil and military users of air space. This, the airlines believe, is the only answer if all the technical advances of aviation are to be fully and safely utilized.

Then on June 13, 1958, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a message to Congress recommended the establishment of such an organization: "I * * * recommend that the Congress enact at the earliest practicable date legislation establishing a Federal Aviation Agency." The President's recommendation is that functions and powers of both the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Airways Modernization Board be centered in the FAA; that the function of issuing air safety regulations now vested in the Civil Aeronautics Board be lodged with the new agency; and that appropriate Department of Defense functions which would not impair the national defense should be transferred as rapidly as possible.

President Eisenhower told the Congress: "I recommend that the Federal Aviation Agency be given full and paramount authority over the use by aircraft of air space over the United States and its Territories except in circumstances of military emergency or urgent military necessity."

Thus it would seem that one of the major concerns of the United States airlines as they approach the jet age—safer, more efficient airways operations—is well on the road to solution.

Turning to another area, there are many who are disturbed over the great increase in the past 10 years in the number of foreign airlines flying to and through the United States with a consequent dilution of United States airline traffic and revenue potential. Here again, with the need to fly the huge and costly jet fleets profitably, concern mounts.

In 1949, for instance, 22 foreign airlines shared the United States market and 75 percent of all air traffic between the United States and other countries was carried on United States airlines. In 1957, there were 39 foreign airlines and the United States share of the traffic had slumped to 63 percent. During this same period, the proportion of international passengers who were United States citizens increased from 60 percent to 67 percent.

While the United States airlines face problems and challenges, they have come a long way in providing improved and expanded services to their country and its people over the 20 years since air transportation first came under Federal regulation.

In 1938, there were a total of 23 airlines serving 286 United States cities. Today, more than 50 United States air carriers serve over 700 cities. From 345 single-engine and twin-engine planes in service in 1938, the scheduled airline fleet has grown to 1,830. The United States airliner of 1938 cruised at a speed of about 175 miles an hour. Today the speed is 360 and tomorrow, with the jets, it will leap to about 600 miles an hour. Twenty years ago United States airliners spanned the continent in about 20 hours. Today it takes about 8½ hours. In the jet the time will be cut to less than 5.

In 1938, the United States airlines carried 1,306,000 passengers. Last year the total jumped to 49,339,000. It has been estimated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration that the airlines will carry 66 million by 1960 and 93 million by 1965. Air freight carried in 1938 totaled 2,098,000 ton-miles. Last year the total was 507,678,000 ton-miles. CAA estimates are that by 1960 it will reach 600 million.

The future of the United States airlines in terms of service and capabilities is indeed one of great promise.

Highlights of Congressional Activities of the Second Session of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. WATTS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, with the outstanding successes the Russians had achieved in the satellite field a matter of history; with the downward trends of the economy gaining momentum at every turn; with the aftermath of the Nasser-Suez coup; and, with the critical developments in the Middle and Far East situations—evidencing a "falling apart at the seams" of our foreign policy—the second session of the 85th Congress convened on January 7, under an atmosphere of crisis, emergency, and deliberation. It remained in session through August 24. During this period, there were 6,591 measures introduced; 2,704 measures reported, and, approximately, 450 public and 300 private bills enacted into law. To record its proceedings, over 18,110 printed pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD were used.

The 85th Congress can be proud of its record of achievements. It can be proud of the bipartisan approach it made in meeting the difficult problems confronting it on both the international and home fronts. It can be proud of the affirmative and courageous manner in which it faced and met this "era of crises."

COST OF GOVERNMENT

While the moneys called for and those appropriated by Congress represented the highest peacetime expenditure program for any year's operation of our Government, an analysis of it discloses that approximately two-thirds of these expenditures are for military and defense purposes:

Appropriated (85th Cong., 2d sess.)	$72,650,000,000
Less deficiencies incurred in 1958	4,880,000,000
Appropriations for regular operations, fiscal 1959	67,775,000,000
Less:	
Defense Department's operations	39,600,000,000
Military construction	1,355,000,000
Mutual security (military assistance and defense support)	2,400,000,000
	43,355,000,000
Balance, other than military and defense activities	24,420,000,000

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Insuring the continuation of our military bases overseas, which is so vital to our adequate defense, the Congress extended the mutual-security program. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act—the main stem of our economic relations with foreign countries—was extended. The lending authority of the Export-Import Bank was extended. The exchange of essential atomic information and materials with our friendly allies was authorized, and the Congress requested the President to seek and to enter into international agreements looking toward the establishment of an effective national plan for the peaceful exploration of space.

NUCLEAR AND SPACE AGE DEVELOPMENTS

Direction and authority was extended by the Congress to expand and accelerate the activities in the missile- and satellite-launching fields. A substantial program of construction and equipment procurement was authorized for research facilities in the field of aeronautics. Authorization and direction for the construction of atomic-powered naval vessels was forthcoming. A National Aeronautics and Space Administration with responsibility to develop a comprehensive program of research and development in aeronautical and space sciences: construction, testing, operation, and so forth, of space vehicles was created, and a Select Congressional Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration was established.

ON THE HOME FRONT

To stimulate the economy and arrest its downward trends, the Congress—

First. Liberalized and modified eligibility requirements under the housing program.

Second. Authorized financial assistance to States desiring to extend their unemployment compensation program.

Third. Made permanent the Small Business Administration, broadened its lending authority, reduced its interest rates, and made more liberal its eligibility requirements for loan participation. Also, the tax burden on small business was lightened.

Fourth. Established a small business investment company program, which contemplates the creation of local investment companies for assistance in the small-business field.

Fifth. Established a program of loan assistance to the railroads of our country, under which they would be enabled to provide themselves with new equipment, plant facilities, and moneys for operating expenses, and so forth.

Sixth. Extended and continued a program, under which our agricultural commodities are sold abroad.

GENERAL

First. Contingent upon its acceptance—which subsequently it has done by overwhelming majority—the Territory of Alaska was authorized to be admitted to the Union as the 49th State.

Second. Recognizing the demands of the times requires expedience of action, which necessitates permission to act authoritatively, deliberately, directly, and responsibly without regard for "in-line procedures," the Congress authorized the reorganization of the Defense Department and the Military Establishments thereunder.

Third. The Federal financial assistance school and hospital construction programs were extended.

Fourth. A program of loan assistance to qualified students interested in higher education was established. Special consideration is extended students specializing in the fields of science, mathematics, engineering, and so forth.

Fifth. The school milk program was continued, and the distribution of surplus foods to nonprofit children's summer camps was authorized.

Sixth. An increase in the annuities of our retired Government employees and the compensation for service-connected benefits of our war veterans was provided. The pension rates of widows of certain war veterans were increased and, for the first time, widows of the Confederate veterans of the Civil War were made eligible for pension.

Seventh. Eligibility requirements for benefit participation under the old-age, disability, and dependency assistance programs under social security were made less stringent.

In addition, the call upon me by individuals of our district was substantially in excess of any previous session. I received over 12,000 communications, many of which represented individuals seeking assistance in their own problems. It was a source of genuine gratification to witness this widespread interest in governmental affairs.

This résumé truly represents the high spots of the congressional activities. The demands were great, but I feel, and I believe that the country feels, that it did an impressive, constructive, and adequate job. Its obligations to the Nation were responsibly discharged.

Report of the Committee on House Administration for the 85th Congress

SPEECH
OF
HON. OMAR BURLESON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I submit herewith a résumé of the activities of the Committee on House Administration during the 85th Congress. The committee has been very active throughout the Congress, and I feel that a great deal has been accomplished in the field over which the committee has jurisdiction.

A breakdown of the activities of the committee is furnished according to regular and special subcommittees. I believe this is the most understandable method of setting forth the activities of the Committee on House Administration.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

Subsequent to the action of the House in authorizing certain studies and investigations to be conducted by various committees, the Subcommittee on Accounts held hearings on all resolutions providing funds for this purpose. In each case the amount recommended by the Committee on House Administration was approved by the House. The list of committees, showing the amounts requested and the amounts approved, is as follows:

Committee	Amount requested	Amount approved
Agriculture	$50,000	$50,000
Armed Services	250,000	225,000
Banking and Currency	205,000	190,000
Campaign Expenditures (select committee)	30,000	30,000
District of Columbia	10,000	7,000
Education and Labor	150,000	125,000
Foreign Affairs	75,000	75,000
Government Operations	1,352,000	1,175,000
House Administration	170,000	170,000
Interior and Insular Affairs	60,000	57,500
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	410,000	410,000
Judiciary	425,000	365,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	75,000	75,000
Outer Space (select committee)	225,000	185,000
Post Office and Civil Service	50,000	50,000
Public Works	160,000	160,000
Small Business (select committee)	493,000	443,000
Un-American Activities	635,000	632,000
Veterans' Affairs	110,000	110,000
Ways and Means	250,000	250,000
Total	5,185,000	4,784,500

In the 2d session of the 85th Congress the Committee on House Administration sent a questionnaire to each Member of the House of Representatives, inviting comments and opinions on many items of proposed legislation directly affecting the efficient administration of Members' offices. Responses to the questionnaire proved valuable to the committee in considering and reporting legislation. Some of the more important subjects on which Members' opinions were sought are as follows:

First. Allowances: (a) Stationery, (b) postage, (c) telephone and telegraph, (d) electrical and mechanical office equipment, (e) mileage, (f) District office expense, (g) District office rent.

Second. Congressional employees: (a) Maximum number of employees in Members' offices, (b) need for administrative assistants, (c) salaries of employees, (d) computation of basic and gross salaries, (e) dual salaries, (f) mileage for congressional employees.

Third. Vouchers: (a) Should expenditure of counterpart funds be publicized? (b) per diem for Members and employees, (c) per diem for witnesses.

Fourth. Administrative services: (a) Folding room, (b) document room, (c) central mimeographing room and service, (d) pages, (e) personnel office.

Fifth. Parking.

Sixth. Printing.

Seventh. Cafeteria and restaurants.

Eighth. Moving sidewalk or conveyor belt between Capitol and House Office Buildings.

The following legislation, considered and reported by the Committee on House Administration, is intended to make more efficient the administration of the offices of Members of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE EXPENSES

H. R. 790—Public Law 85–54—authorizes Members of the House of Representatives to be reimbursed for official office expenses incurred not only in their congressional districts, but also those incurred any place outside the District of Columbia.

RENTAL OF OFFICE SPACE

H. R. 9282—Public Law 85–301—authorizes each Member to have not to exceed two offices in his district, the total rental for which shall not exceed $1,200 per annum.

POSTAGE ALLOWANCE

House Resolution 399, approved August 22, 1957, increased the Members' allowance for air mail and special delivery postage to $300 per annum, effective at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1957.

H. R. 13688—Public Law 85–778—increased the postage allowance to $400 per annum, effective at the beginning of the 1st session of the 86th Congress; and amended the existing law to provide that the allowance become available at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, commencing with the 86th Congress—the effective date had previously been the beginning of each fiscal year, July 1.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE

H. R. 9406—Public Law 85–289—authorized that each Member's allowance for telephone and telegraph service be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis, thus enabling a Member to utilize any unused portion of his allowance during the second session of any Congress—6,000 minutes allowed for a 2-year period instead of 3,000 minutes for each year.

A resolution was considered by the committee on August 6, 1958, but was not reported to the House, providing an additional 600 minutes for long-distance telephone service for the remainder of the 85th Congress.

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE

House Resolution 628 authorized an additional stationery allowance of $600 for each Member of the House of Representatives for the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

By administrative action of the Committee on House Administration, Members of the House were notified on August 13, 1958, that they would be permitted to charge to their stationery allowance any expense incurred in printing services performed by the majority and minority printing clerks under rules and regulations agreed upon by the Committee on House Administration and the Clerk of the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

H. R. 12601, approved by the committee on May 28, 1958, and reported to the House June 5, 1958, provided for an administrative assistant to each Member of the House. The bill remained on the House Calendar when Congress adjourned, the Rules Committee having failed to grant a rule for its consideration.

INSURING FUNDS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

House Resolution 144 authorized the Sergeant at Arms of the House to protect the funds of his office by purchasing insurance in the amount necessary to protect such funds against loss.

WITHHOLDING FUNDS FROM EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

H. R. 12521—Public Law 85–492—authorized the Clerk to withhold certain

amounts from employees' salaries when such employees are indebted to the House of Representatives.

PAGES

Hearings were held on May 6, 1957, on the following bills which would provide a method for the appointment, housing, education, and supervision of congressional pages: House Resolution 19, House Resolution 62, H. R. 4612, H. R. 9120, H. R. 10698, and H. R. 11046.

BOND PROGRAM—PAYROLL DEDUCTION

As the result of an excellent response to a letter addressed to all employees of the House by the Committee on House Administration, the committee authorized the House Disbursing Office to proceed with a United States savings bond payroll deduction plan, effective July 1, 1958, under certain regulations approved by the committee.

LEGISLATION ADJUSTING SALARIES AND PERSONNEL

The committee reported favorably to the House 15 resolutions increasing either salaries or personnel in committees and offices of the House.

Of 107 items of legislation referred to the Subcommittee on Accounts, definite action was taken on 74. Of those on which the committee did not act, 12 were providing funds for studies or investigations which had not been authorized by the House.

COUNTERPART FUNDS

In accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1943, as amended, the Committee on House Administration receives reports from all committees of the House on the use of counterpart funds. At regular intervals the chairman of the Committee on House Administration has released to the press the total amount of expenditure of counterpart funds of each committee of the House.

GROUP HOSPITALIZATION

Since the 82d Congress the Committee on House Administration, through its staff, has handled the quarterly collection of premiums for approximately 1,500 Members and employees of the House of Representatives.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS, HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE, CHAIRMAN

The principal activity of the Subcommittee on Elections in the 85th Congress consisted of contested election cases. In the first session, 5 committee meetings were held and in the second session, 30 meetings were held, making a total of 35 committee meetings on contested election cases—for the study and investigation of the Hatch Act, pursuant to House Resolution 406, 85th Congress, 1st session, see Special Subcommittee To Study Restrictions on Political Activity.

In the contested election case of James I. Dolliver against Merwin Coad, Sixth Congressional District of Iowa, the subcommittee conducted 3 meetings, 1 of which was to hear the oral arguments of the parties concerned. House Document No. 53, dated January 16, 1957, a petition filed by Mr. Coad, was considered in committee and it was determined that no contest existed by virtue of the fact that no valid notice of intention to contest had been filed as contemplated by the Revised Statutes of the United States, title II, chapter 8, section 105, governing contested election cases. This decision of the subcommittee was approved by the full Committee on House Administration and, subsequently the chairman submitted a resolution for action by the House of Representatives. House Resolution 230—Report No. 343—was agreed to by the House April 11, 1957, 85th Congress, 1st session.

In the contested election case of Steven V. Carter against Karl M. LeCompte, Fourth Congressional District of Iowa, the Subcommittee on Elections held 9 meetings—2 during the first session and 7 during the second session. The committee considered House Document No. 153, dated April 17, 1957, relative to three motions, contained in the document, submitted by the attorney for the contestant. The subcommittee denied the three motions contained in the document; it was agreed that a request be made to each of the county auditors in the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa, to hold the ballots and election material intact until the case was finally resolved by the Congress. Two full-day sessions were held, hearing both the principals and the attorneys of the interested parties in oral argument. Subcommittee met with the full Committee on House Administration, referring the action taken which was that Karl M. LeCompte was duly elected as Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Iowa. The chairman submitted a resolution for action by the House of Representatives. The committee report was filed and approved by the House on April 22, 1958. House Resolution 533—Report No. 1626—was agreed to by the House on June 17, 1958.

In connection with the special election held to fill a vacancy in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, two meetings were held. Eugene P. Foley, Democratic candidate, requested the Subcommittee on Elections to recount the votes, alleging numerous errors in the counting of the ballots. The unofficial tabulation of the vote was 87,965—Mr. Foley receiving 43,655 and the Republican candidate, ALBERT QUIE receiving 44,310—a total plurality of 655. This plurality was less than three-fourths of 1 percent of the total vote cast; and under the laws of Minnesota, there is no provision for a recount of an election for Members of Congress. The subcommittee met on this matter and concluded that the chairman and two members should make an on-the-spot investigation. The investigation was made in the First Congressional District of Minnesota, and upon its completion, the three-man committee reported to the subcommittee that there was no need for a recount because of insufficient evidence to justify a recount and that the application for a recount be denied. The subcommittee concurred in the findings, and since the decision was a negative one, no report to the full committee or to the House was required, and hence no formal report was made.

The contested election case of James C. Oliver against ROBERT HALE, First Congressional District of Maine, involved 21 meetings. This case was before the committee on the basis of a plurality of 29 votes in favor of the contestee, Mr. Hale. The total number of votes was 116,027—Mr. HALE receiving 58,028 and Mr. Oliver receiving 57,999. The subcommittee heard the oral arguments of the parties concerned, and had before it for consideration the evidence submitted in the record of testimony and the prepared briefs of the contestant and contestee. Upon completion of the examination of the disputed ballots, the subcommittee concluded that ROBERT HALE won the election by a plurality of 111 votes and that he was duly elected as Representative from the First Congressional District of Maine. The subcommittee submitted its decision and final report to the full Committee on House Administration which unanimously confirmed the subcommittee's action. The Chairman, Mr. ASHMORE, submitted a resolution, declaring Mr. HALE was entitled to his seat, to the House for final action. House Resolution No. 676—Report No. 2482—was agreed to by the House on August 6, 1958.

Oral arguments of the parties on each contested election case, heard before the Subcommittee on Elections, are on record in printed form and are available for distribution.

Fourteen identical or similar bills making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers were referred to the subcommittee but no formal action was had.

Nineteen other items of legislation referred to the subcommittee, but on which no formal action was had, pertained to amending certain provisions of the laws relating to the prevention of pernicious political activities, amending the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, establishing preferential primary elections for the nomination of candidates for the office of President, and other bills relating to elections and voting.

Two hearings were held pursuant to H. R. 1167 and 433, identical bills, establishing a Commission to study certain aspects of the restrictions on political activities imposed under sections 9, 12, and 15 of the act commonly referred to as the Hatch Political Activities Act. Following the hearings, a resolution—House Resolution 406— was introduced by the chairman, ROBERT T. ASHMORE, which was agreed to by the House on August 22, 1957, authorized the Committee on House Administration, or any subcommittee thereof, to make an investigation and study of the operations and enforcement of the Act to Prevent Pernicious Political Activities, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, and other Federal elections laws. Pursuant thereto, the Subcommittee on Elections met in committee, establishing a Special Subcommittee to Study Restriction on Political Activity in order to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Most of the activity in the Subcommittee on Printing during the 85th Congress was concerned with the printing of

various studies and documents of general interest to the public.

There were 75 House resolutions referred to the subcommittee. Of the 75 resolutions, 59 were approved and 2 withdrawn.

There were 18 Senate resolutions referred to the Printing Subcommittee, all of which were approved by the committee and reported to the House of Representatives by the full committee.

It is expected that the publication entitled "Our Capitol," which was authorized to be reprinted during the 2d session of the 85th Congress, will be available for distribution to Members of the House before the end of this year.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIBRARY, DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS AND ENROLLED BILLS

During the 85th Congress, a total of 86 bills and resolutions were referred to the subcommittee and a total of 4 hearings were held on separate items of legislation; namely House Joint Resolutions 233, 465, H. R. 2575 and 7813.

House Joint Resolution 233, dated February 14, 1957, encouraging and fostering the cooperation of private and State historical commissions in preserving important documents was considered in a committee hearing on June 5, 1957. A similar bill, Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, was referred to the committee, and was approved in lieu of House Joint Resolution 233. This resolution passed the House August 22, 1957.

A meeting on April 8, 1957, was held to consider H. R. 2574, providing for the erection of a suitable memorial in Newport News to honor certain individuals who have served in the United States Armed Forces. This legislation failed to win subcommittee approval and, therefore, was not reported.

In connection with H. R. 7813, which was referred to the subcommittee, May 28, 1957, the subcommittee heard witnesses on the subject to organize and microfilm the papers of the Presidents of the United States, the principal witness being former President Harry S. Truman. This legislation was reported out of committee to the House of Representatives for action. It passed both Houses and became Public Law 85–147.

Legislation designating the rose as the United States national floral emblem, House Joint Resolution 465, was referred on February 26, 1958, and was considered by the subcommittee on June 30, 1958. The committee did not act upon this legislation, hence no formal report was made.

Hearings on House Joint Resolution 233, House Joint Resolution 465, and H. R. 7813 have been printed and are available for distribution.

House Joint Resolution 677, introduced by the Honorable JOHN MCCORMACK on August 15, 1958, to reserve a site in the District of Columbia for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was referred to the subcommittee, but was not brought before the committee for consideration during this session due to the inability to obtain appropriate departmental reports prior to adjournment of the second session of Congress.

Legislation referred to the Committee on House Administration for disposition under the subcommittee, reported out of committee and passed by the House is as follows:

House Joint Resolution 23—Public Law 85–8—appointing Arthur Compton as Smithsonian regent.

House Joint Resolution 202—Public Law 85–9—appointing J. N. Brown as Smithsonian regent.

House Joint Resolution 279—Public Law 85–20—authorizing the procurement of an oil portrait and marble bust of the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

House Joint Resolution 345—Public Law 85–20—authorizing the erection of a memorial to the dead of the Second Infantry Division, World War II and the Korean conflict on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C.

House Joint Resolution 451—Public Law 85–403—authorizing the 101st Airborne Division Association to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia.

H. R. 7234—Public Law 85–53—fixing the responsibilities of certifying officers and disbursing officer of the Library of Congress.

H. R. 7813—Public Law 85–147—organizing and microfilming the papers of Presidents of the United States in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Four other House bills were referred to the committee for which Senate bills on the same subject were considered in lieu thereof; namely, House Joint Resolution 233—Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, passed August 22, 1957; H. R. 4002—S. 1984 passed Senate March 20, 1958, now Public Law 85–357; H. R. 9145—S. 1984, passed Senate March 20, 1958, now Public Law 85–357; and H. R. 8228—S. 2434, passed Senate August 22, 1957, now Public Law 85–308.

Twelve Senate bills and Senate concurrent resolutions or Senate joint resolutions referred to the subcommittee were reported out of the subcommittee to the House for action, that is, Senate Concurrent Resolutions 31, 37, 64, 65, 80, 81, 102, 103; Senate Joint Resolution 103; and S. 2434, S. 1984, S. 4085. These bills and resolutions passed both Houses, with the exception of Senate Joint Resolution 103 which was not passed by the House.

Relative to the function of the subcommittee devoted to the processing of the disposal of executive papers, the Archivist of the United States submitted 32 reports for consideration. The subcommittee reviewed the reports and approved the 32 reports as submitted.

There were 1,096 bills originating in the House of Representatives and ultimately passed the Senate, examined for accurate enrollment, and presented to the President. The chairman, Hon. OMAR BURLESON, Committee on House Administration notified the House of such presentation.

During the first session, the members of the Library Subcommittee, who are also members of the Joint Committee on the Library, met on July 18, 1957, with the joint committee to hear testimony from the Librarian of Congress, Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, and other Library officials, on the matter of codifying the many statutes affecting the Library of Congress.

The Librarian, Mr. Mumford, and Dr. Ernest Griffith, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, also appeared before the committee during the second session of the 85th Congress. Dr. Griffith presented in memorandum form his personal suggestions and recommendations concerning the administration and operations of the Legislative Reference Service.

This memorandum, entitled "A Memorandum on Its Achievements, Problems, and Potential, With Recommendations for Its Improvement," has been printed and is available for distribution as a committee print.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

The equipment program for the House of Representatives has become well stabilized which required little activity on the part of this subcommittee during the 85th Congress. There were two principal changes in the list of equipment approved for purchase on Capitol Hill: First, the addition of several models of photo-duplication machines, and second, the addition of several models of portable dictation machines.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY FEDERAL PRINTING AND PAPERWORK, HON. WAYNE L. HAYS, CHAIRMAN

The Subcommittee To Study Federal Printing and Paperwork, of the Committee on House Administration, authorized pursuant to House Resolution 128 of the 85th Congress, continued its work in a number of phases of the overall study, with emphasis on the following:

Revision of laws relating to depository libraries: Based on the views expressed by outstanding library authorities in the United States which were developed by subcommittee hearings held in key cities, namely: Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Boston in October 1957 on the bill H. R. 9186, a new bill—H. R. 11042—was introduced by Chairman WAYNE L. HAYS on February 27, 1958. Thereafter, on the basis of views expressed by 21 Government departments and agencies, which were supplemented by hearings held in Washington, D. C., a clean bill—H. R. 13140—was introduced by Chairman HAYS, which was reported to the House by the committee as House Report No. 2136, on July 9, 1958, and passed without opposition on July 21, 1958. The chairman and Members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, to which the bill was subsequently referred, acknowledged its merits and importance but expressed regret that it was received too late for Senate action to be taken in the 85th Congress.

Procurement and supply of paper: Information developed through a staff study of the procurement and supply of paper and hearings on this subject, which were conducted during the first session of the 85th Congress, was carefully analyzed. This data, together with related information developed during the second session of the 85th Congress, convinced members of the subcommittee that there is unwarranted overlapping activity and unnecessary expense in the procurement and supply of paper. The report which the subcommittee will file

subsequent to adjournment will set forth proposals for the correction of these conditions.

Forms management: Information was obtained from the Bureau of the Budget as to what administrative measures had been taken by that agency to reduce the paperwork burden represented by approximately 150 specific targets enumerated in the Hoover Commission Task Force Report on Paperwork Management. The information which has been received is in process of evaluation to determine what, if any, legislative action is indicated to be necessary to attain further reductions in paperwork.

Report on United States Government printing facilities: Much information and data have been developed and analyzed for use in connection with the report on United States Government printing facilities, including duplicating and reproduction, which will be filed subsequent to adjournment in accordance with authority given on August 6, 1958. The chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing cooperated with the work of the subcommittee by making records and reports in that office available to provide supplemental information. This comprehensive report will include a detailed analysis of findings and recommendations for improvement of those conditions which do not appear to best serve present day conditions and consequently result in needless expense and duplication.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY, HON. ROBERT T. ASHMORE, CHAIRMAN

In the preliminary States on the study and investigation of the Hatch Act, basic materials were accumulated, such as, former public laws, Executive orders, and civil-service rules and regulations administered by the Civil Service Commission, and other data on the legislative history of the Hatch Act. Letters were prepared and forwarded to budget officers or comptroller offices under the governor of each State, requesting information on State and local employees, paid in part from Federal grants who would be subject to section 12 of the Hach Act. Letters were also sent to each secretary of state of the 48 States requesting their views and opinions as to whether or not they felt that the Federal Government should by legislation, such as section 12, regulate the conduct of State and local employees and whether his State has a so-called little Hatch Act. An edition of their State election laws was also requested. A letter, enclosing a questionnaire and a prepared pamphlet explaining section 9 and the amendment of the 1940 Hatch Act, section 12, was sent to some 3,000 mayors and city managers of cities with a population of 5,000 to 10,000.

In addition to the hearings held on H. R. 1167 and H. R. 433 during the 1st session of the 85th Congress, two hearings on political restrictions of the Hatch Act were held during the 2d session.

Hearings on H. R. 1167 and H. R. 433 and the hearings held on political restrictions have been printed and are available for distribution.

During the course of the study and investigation of the Hatch Act, the subcommittee heard various persons informally and answered numerous inquiries concerning the political restrictions imposed on both Federal and State employees, including employees of the District of Columbia government.

The special subcommittee will complete its study and investigation on the restrictions of political activities by the end of the 85th Congress, and a report will be filed with the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as authorized by House Resolution 406.

Statement by Senator Wiley on His Activities During the 2d Session of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALEXANDER WILEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement on my activities during the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR WILEY'S RECORD IN 2D SESSION OF 85TH CONGRESS

As senior Senator of Wisconsin, I am taking this opportunity to enumerate some of the highlights of my legislative activities during the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

This roundup will include legislation which I sponsored, cosponsored, and/or supported. Too, it will include my fights against measures which I felt were not in the best interest of the Nation, as well as of my home State, Wisconsin.

In a brief résumé, of course, it is not possible to comment on all the issues raised in this session of Congress. I shall, however, attempt to hit the high spots, and provide you with an idea of my overall record in this session.

WILEY SUPPORTS STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

A major challenge in this missile-space age, of course, is providing for our Nation's security. To help accomplish this purpose, I supported—for the most part—the President's program for a strong national defense. In this jet-missile-hydrogen age, we do, indeed, need to maintain a mobile, hard-hitting modern-equipped Military Establishment.

The price of such defense is high. For 1959, the expenditures amoun to about $40.4 billion. These costs, along with other related programs, account for over 50 percent of the overall Federal budget. Even though it is expensive, however, we can't afford to let down our guard. To the contrary, we need to be vigilant. The Communists are continuing aggression, either outright or subversive, on almost all fronts—economic, ideological, psychological, and military. Time after time, Khrushchev has stated that the aim of communism is to "bury us." Thus, we can't afford to do less than to be strong, ready, and able to defend our lives and country.

As we remain alert to protect our national interest from aggression abroad, we must also strengthen our laws, as possible, to stamp out the subversive activities at home.

NEED FOR HEALTHY ECONOMY

Next, of course, we recognize the need for a healthy economy at hame, to provide our citizens with good standards of living and opportunities for the future. To achieve these objectives, we must have constructive programs.

Aid for small business: Small business, for example, is facing particularly difficult problems these days. That is why I cosponsored and supported legislation to help resolve some of these difficulties. These bills include: providing favorable tax adjustments for small business; establishing the Small Business Administration on a permament basis, to enable the designing of long-range programs; and the Small Business Capital Act of 1958 to provide financial assistance to small businesses and other private (local) or State development credit corporations; to establish small-business investment associations; and to make equity capital available through funds provided by the Small Business Administration.

PROTECTING OUR CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil rights are a precious heritage. To protect these rights, I have opposed the so-called Jenner-Butler bill, S. 2646. If enacted, this ill-advised legislation, I believe, would have served to gradually erode the foundation of freedom in our beloved country. country. Under the guise of attacking a few unpopular decisions, it would have the ultimate effect of undermining the Supreme Court and thus upsetting the constitutional balance of powers within the United States Government. Traditionally, the High Court has been a guardian of our freedoms.

Naturally, we do not all agree on all decisions. However, it would be ill-advised, indeed, to undermine the judicial process which aims at safeguarding our rights and freedoms.

ASSURING JUSTICE FOR OUR CITIZENS

To help assure justice for our citizens, also, I cosponsored S. 3933. The bill would provide a public defender to represent indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts. The objectives of my bill passed the Senate in S. 3275. Regrettably, however, it did not get approved by the House of Representatives.

RIVERS AND HARBORS PROJECTS

The development and expansion of our rivers and harbors is an important task confronting the Nation. The objective, of course, is to get maximum use, as well as to conserve a significant natural resource: water. To help accomplish this purpose, I cosponsored legislation along the lines of Public Law 85-500, a new law authorizing the construction and preservation of rivers and harbor projects for navigation, flood control, and other purposes. Among the Wisconsin projects included were: Saxon Harbor, Two Rivers Harbor, Port Washington Harbor, Upper Fox River; flood protection on Eau Galle River at Spring Valley; flood protection on Bad River at Mellen and Odanah; etc.

OPPOSING WATER STEAL BILL

You will recall too, my fight to halt the attempt to divert a dangerous volume of water from Lake Michigan at Chicago by the enactment of H. R. 2—the water diversion bill. The stakes in this fight were high.

If enacted, the measure would: (a) Threaten our relations with a good neighbor, Canada; (b) jeopardize the development of the St. Lawrence seaway; and (c) seriously damage our port and harbor development projects.

How? If the diversion of more water into the Illinois Waterway had been approved, it would have lowered the water level of Lake Michigan, and all of the Great Lakes.

Happily, we won the battle. However, we must gird ourselves for the fight again next session.

INCREASING WATER SUPPLY

Our Nation faces a growing problem of inadequate sources of water. Ever-increasing consumption requires renewed effort to assure an ample supply for the future. For that reason, I cosponsored Senate Joint Resolution 135. The purpose is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct demonstration plants to transform saline, or brackish water to water suitable for agricultural, municipal, industrial, or other beneficial consumptive purposes.

With greater demands on our water supply, additional efforts are needed to better utilize the available water supply in whatever form it exists, as well as stepped up effort to transform saline or brackish waters for further utilization.

The bill approved by Congress, and signed by the President, is now Public Law 85–883.

BRIGHTENING THE FUTURE FOR ELDERLY CITIZENS

Our ever-increasing number of senior citizens in the Nation—now about 15 million—are facing increasingly difficult problems.

To provide an improved senior citizens program, I have taken the following actions:

Supported a 10 percent increase in social security benefits—affecting over 281,000 folks in Wisconsin. A lesser amount of 7 percent was approved in the new law, Public Law 85–840.

Sponsored legislation to increase the allotment for extra earnings for folks on social security from $1,200 to $1,800 annually—without suffering loss of social-security benefits.

Urged adequate, low-cost housing to meet the special needs of our senior folks.

Recommended greater opportunities for part-time or full-time employment, including getting rid of unfortunate prejudice against hiring maturing citizens.

Recommended counseling and vocational or avocational guidance to help our aging citizens make the occupational, physical, mental, and financial adjustments to aging.

Urged establishment of broader programs to enable our older folks to continue to participate in and contribute to community life.

As science opens the way to longer life, it is important that the opportunities for folks in the upper age bracket should have a brighter outlook. "For age is opportunity, no less than youth," wrote Longfellow, "though in another dress."

WHAT ABOUT AGRICULTURE?

Regrettably, this Congress has not enacted major legislation that would have outstanding benefits for the dairy industry—a major part of our Wisconsin agriculture. However, some progress was made in the general agricultural field.

These included: Extension of the soil-conservation program for 4 years; extension of the Armed Forces dairy-products program for 3 years, until December 31, 1961, to help improve the diets of our servicemen as well as provide an outlet for our dairy surpluses; extension of the brucelosis-eradication program. Even though Wisconsin has been declared brucellosis free, we still need a nationwide program of complete eradication of this disease. Extension of Public Law 480 to provide for export of our surplus dairy and other farm commodities; promoting more humane slaughter of livestock; providing more funds for forest research.

In addition to supporting the above measures, I sponsored legislation with the following objectives:

S. 2912 and S. 2924, designed to prevent the lowering of price supports for dairy products. The purpose, of course, is to prevent further reduction of farm income, already too low in relation to the high costs of farm operations. Regrettably, the objectives of this legislation as approved by Congress in Senate Joint Resolution 162, was vetoed.

Public Law 85–748 was enacted to extend, expand, and improve programs for distributing surplus milk to our school children as well as to summer camps, settlement houses, and other nonprofit institutions devoted to the care and training of children.

S. 3930, to improve the distribution of surplus foods to needy people. The purpose of this legislation is to provide additional funds for certifying needy people so as to facilitate the distribution of more of the surplus products to hungry people.

S. 4019, to liberalize Federal regulations so as to provide surplus grains to farmers in disaster areas.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF OUR VETERANS

Over the years, our Nation has designed a system of benefits to help relieve the economic, physical, psychological, and other problems and difficulties suffered by veterans as a result of service. The recently adjourned Congress did not make broad-scale improvements in these programs.

However, legislation was enacted to: provide a 10 percent increase in special compensation to about 2 million veterans who are 50 percent or over disabled and have dependents; increases the pensions to those who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor from $10 to $100 a month; continue the Direct Loan Program for home purchases, increasing the amount of a single direct loan from $10,000 to $13,500; provide aid and allowance of $100 per month for paraplegics—those with loss of use of both arms or both legs through service-connected disabilities or disease—for veterans not in VA or other Government hospitals; and, provide other benefits.

A major victory of the Congress, of course, was the successful effort to block attempts to cripple veterans' benefits programs; for example, along the lines recommended by the Bradley Commission.

LEGISLATION FOR IMPROVED CONSERVATION

Our conservationist-minded folks—in making constructive efforts to preserve our natural resources—are serving both a personal, and a national, interest. Today, an ever-expanding population and a spreading industrial-residential complex, threaten to encroach further upon our natural out-of-doors.

To preserve our natural resources, particularly those included in natural heritage areas, the Congress has adopted a number of significant programs. These include: Public Law 85–470, to establish a Natural Outdoor Recreation Review Commission. The purpose is to carry on a nationwide survey and evaluation of outdoor recreation resources and opportunities. * * * The enactment of Public Law 85–510, the Cloud Modification Research Act, to establish a 5-year program of experimental research, in the field of cloud modification and general weather control, with special attention to rainfall. More effective weather control promises great things for our conservation program—including: avoiding floods, drought, tornadoes, cyclones and other natural disasters that ravage and deplete our natural resources.

Legislation, too, was enacted to carry out a study aimed at preventing the poisoning of fish and wildlife by forest and crop sprays. The purpose of the investigation, is to determine the ill effects of some insecticides, fungicides, and pesticides, upon fish and wildlife. The ultimate aim, of course, is to avert unnecessary losses of fish and wildlife.

Wiley bill to provide fair distribution of funds for wildlife projects: I introduced legislation to prevent a change in the formula for fund distribution under the Pittman-Robertson Act that would have resulted in unfair allocation of funds under this program. While action was not completed on the bill, the Secretary of the Interior has agreed to hold in abeyance any change in the fund-distribution formula until further consideration can be given to the factors involved.

MORAINE NATIONAL PARK STUDY FOR WISCONSIN

The scope and beauty of Wisconsin's 500-mile long moraine area—including formations of rock, gravel, sand, hills and valleys, sculptured by glacial action—is unsurpassed anywhere in the United States. I have urged the Department of the Interior to expeditiously complete and evaluate a study of these scenic topographical features, to determine the feasibility of establishing a Moraine National Park in Wisconsin. The challenge, of course, is to evaluate all the factors involved—including the costs, administrative problems, land areas to be affected, and other matters of local and State, as well as national, interest. If the survey reveals the feasibility of such a project, I will introduce legislation to establish a Moraine National Park in Wisconsin.

GREAT LAKES BASIN COMPACT

In support of Wisconsin interests and development of the Great Lakes area, I cosponsored legislation, S. 1416, to provide for congressional consent to the formation of a compact between Great Lakes States. The purpose is to speed the development and utilization of industrial, commercial, cultural, residential, and other uses of the resources of the Great Lakes area. Although we succeeded in getting approval in the Senate, this measure, regrettably, did not pass the House of Representatives.

WILEY ON SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SPACE AND ASTRONAUTICS

The exploration of outer space—a new frontier—is a challenge which the United States must successfully meet to protect its future. In 1957, the United States was shocked out of its astronautical slumber when Soviet Russia put its first satellite into orbit. Basically a scientific instrument, the satellite, however, has a tremendous military potential that can be a real threat to our security.

Responding to the challenge, Congress established a Special Committee on Space and Astronautics—of which I am a member. Following hearings, new legislation to establish a civilian-directed National Aeronautics and Space Agency was enacted in Public Law 85–568, to direct and control United States space programs.

A successful space exploration program, of course, is essential for the scientific and defense purposes of the Nation. Too, new data acquired is expected to have practical benefits for improved agriculture, weather control, communications, transportation, utilization of the sun's energies for heat and power, navigation, and other purposes.

OTHER LEGISLATION COSPONSORED BY SENATOR WILEY

I, of course, cosponsored other legislation, including the following:

To expand and improve our educational program, I cosponsored S. 3163, to help provide needed assistance for expansion and improvement of our educational program. The objectives include: better facilities, aid for teachers, loans to students to attain higher educational goals, etc. Legislation with these general objectives, Public Law 85–864, was approved by Congress. S. 3318, to extend the Mutual Security program for strengthen-

ing the free world defense. S. 3335, to provide a National Capital center of the performing arts as well as to promote greater international understanding through the stepping-up of friendly exchanges of artists in these fields. This bill, now enacted into law, authorizes projects to be constructed with funds raised by voluntary contributions. The purpose is to improve our own presentations of music, drama, dancing, poetry, and other performing arts. Senate Joint Resolution 147, to designate the first day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. Senate Joint Resolution 201, authorizing a medal for Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover in the recognition of his outstanding services to our country. Senate Concurrent Resolution 59, designation of the year 1960 as Visit U. S. A. Year to encourage visitors from abroad as a vital step in improving internation understanding and promoting world peace.

OTHER MAJOR LEGISLATION SUPPORTED BY YOUR SENIOR SENATOR

In addition to the legislation which I sponsored or cosponsored, let me also give you a thumbnail sketch of other legislation I supported. Why did I support these measures? Because I felt the enactment of these laws would be in the best interests of Wisconsin and the Nation.

The major bills included: The reorganization of the Defense Department; extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; admission of Alaska as the 49th State; enactment of the Federal Aviation Act; support of Emergency Housing Act, including increased authorization to FHA mortgage insurance program by $4 billion; expansion of the highway program; legislation to provide funds so that States may extend unemployment compensation to those unemployed workers.

Other legislation I supported includes: Extending the Hill-Burton Act for hospital survey and construction; legislation to require reporting and disclosure of employee welfare and pension funds to avoid embezzlement of such funds; expansion and improvement of our civil defense program with funds for State and local participation; establishment of a National Out-of-Door Recreation Resources Review Commission to study outdoor resources; increase in salary and retirement benefits for postal and other classified Federal workers; postal rate increases, a measure adopted to help wipe out the red ink finances of the Post Office Department; extension, with some modification, of corporate and excise tax laws to help provide revenue for Federal expenditures; legislation providing stricter penalties for the transmission of obscene matter through the mails.

LOOKING AHEAD

Thus, the record of the 2d session of the 85th Congress—as well as of Senator WILEY—of course, has been established by the action of the Congress on this and other legislation. However, we recognize that there is still hard work to be done in many fields. Now—and in the days ahead—we face such problems as: Attaining full economic recovery; holding down inflation; improving our senior citizen's programs; brightening the farm outlook; providing more opportunity for small business; improving and expanding educational programs; strengthening our security; promoting business, and other actions of local, State, national, and international significance.

The challenge of resolving these problems, of course, are not only for the Congress, but also for the American people.

Atomic Energy Development—Nevada Projects

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE

OF NEVADA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement on the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses with special references to projects at the University of Nevada.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

Atomic energy development, today's challenge, will change the course of history in the fields of engineering, agriculture and medicine. These changes will affect the lives and living standards of all of our citizens and the generations to come.

In 1949, I initiated conferences with the late Gordon Dean, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), on three projects for the University of Nevada, projects which will lay the groundwork for future projects. The work has been continued under Lewis L. Strauss, who succeeded Mr. Dean as chairman in 1953, and under the new AEC Chairman John A. McCone.

THREE NEVADA UNIVERSITY PROJECTS ACHIEVED

The radioactive fallout or radiation dust project, the uranium ore beneficiation project, and the reactor technology project were all part of our plan for my alma mater, the University of Nevada. All have been accomplished.

The radiation fallout project is in the college of agriculture under Dean James E. Adams and Dr. V. R. Bohman; the uranium beneficiation project at the Mackay School of Mines is under Dean Vernon E. Scheid and Dr. John N. Butler, and the radio technology project is under the committee of deans with Dr. S. W. Leifson, head of the department of physics, as chairman, and Dr. David F. Dickinson, the newly appointed professor of nuclear engineering.

A fourth project, which would include a complete accessory laboratory plant and machine shops for further study and application of atomic energy to new and constructive uses, lies ahead. All this means more Nevadans grounded in nuclear physics and reactor technology.

NEVADA ENGINEERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Nevada University engineers have established successful careers in America and throughout the foreign engineering field for more than half a century. They have successfully competed with engineers from all areas of the world.

In mining, reclamation, and industrial engineering, Nevadans have had no peer. Today the new field of atomic energy research and development must be expanded in our own university if we are to keep pace with other seats of higher learning in preparing Nevada students for their respective professions, and I am confident that it will be.

NUCLEAR REACTOR TECHNOLOGY—A MUST

The new nuclear reactor technology course at our Nevada University is a must. Without it we would not only lack the training facilities for our young people but we would lose many of our engineering and science students at the end of 2 years to colleges and universities where such studies are available. We would, in effect, be a secondary school in this field. But with such a course we will be second to none.

Engineers, doctors, and agriculturists entering their respective fields 5 to 10 years from now without understanding the new nuclear reactor technology principle of the generation of power and the peaceful applications of atomic energy will be definitely limited in their competitive careers.

Nevada students who have acquired this knowledge will be in the forefront in their fields.

USES OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

Potential applications of atomic energy for peaceful and economic uses are infinite.

As AEC Chairman Strauss told University of Nevada graduates at the commencement exercises in Reno, June 2, by 1990 most of our electrical energy will come from atomic reactors. The isotope U–235 separated from natural uranium will be fissioned to provide these kilowatts.

First use of electricity generated by atomic reactors should be in arid and less accessible areas of the West which hold our greatest mineral wealth and where power is needed for communities, mines and new industries, and to pump underground waters from far below the surface of the land.

This does not mean that we can mark time on our program for construction of new and extensive hydroelectric projects, or in the rapid and full development of our liquid fuel resources which are also an important source of electric energy. We will need all sources of energy, including atomic reactors, to meet our requirements in the not too distant future.

Adm. Hyman Rickover, "father" of the U. S. S. *Nautilus*, our first nuclear-powered submarine, tells me that to maintain our present energy margin the oil industry will have to drill 1,200,000 oil wells in the United States in the next 10 years.

ATOMIC ENERGY TECHNIQUES TO REVEAL HIDDEN MINERAL TREASURES

Admiral Rickover, with whom I have had a number of consultations since I attended the launching of the U. S. S. *Nautilus* at Groton, Conn., in January of 1954, envisions wide use of nuclear technology in prospecting for minerals now hidden far below the ground. This should prove a tremendous boon to Nevada, the most richly mineralized State in the Union.

Geophysical prospecting, states Admiral Rickover, will include measurement of radioactivity, measurement of local perturbation in the earth's magnetic lines of force, use of seismographic techniques to determine the depth of structures of various densities, and electrical techniques for the measurement of restivity of various ore bodies.

Atomic energy also has a role in geobotanical prospecting. As Admiral Rickover explains, this is a special case of geochemical prospecting which includes analysis of samples of soils, rocks and ground water, and in which frequently small increases over normal metal content indicates the presence of ore bodies in the vicinity.

In geobotanical prospecting, he adds, certain plants concentrate large amounts of certain metals from the ground. Analyses of the ashes of these plants may indicate that ore bodies are near, whereas chemical analyses of the rocks and ground water may not be sufficiently sensitive. Admiral Rick-

over quotes AEC and United States Geological Survey authorities as stating that ore bodies under a cover of barren sandstone as much as 25 meters thick may be detected by testing plants growing above them for uranium and associated elements.

To date the use of atomic energy techniques has been largely limited to the location of uranium and thorium deposits, but a number of very powerful new techniques are under development for the discovery of other mineral deposits.

THE SECONDARY DEFENSE AREA

Our University of Nevada is located in the secondary defense zone, back of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Practically all of the technical brains and equipment on the Pacific slope, including the Universities of California, Stanford, California School of Technology, Southern California, University of California Los Angeles, and the laboratories, could be destroyed in a few minutes by missiles equipped with atomic warheads launched by enemy submarines offshore.

In the event of a real threat many of the scientists and engineers could move into the secondary defense area and continue their work at the University of Nevada.

THE IDEA—THE START OF THE PARTICIPATION

In 1951 I persuaded the then president of the university, Dr. Malcolm A. Love, to send Dr. Joseph E. Moose, head of the chemical department, and Mr. Roy Hardy, one of the regents and an engineer in his own right, to Washington to review the work then being done in the field of reactor technology.

When they arrived I left the Senate for a 10-day period and conducted them on a tour of the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic project and also the Long Island installation. This was the beginning.

In 1952 the project to determine new and improved methods of beneficiating uranium ore was established by Gordon Dean, Chairman of AEC, and $60,000 was allotted to the Mackay School of Mines to carry on the work.

This project, continued with substantial allocations each year since then, and with many accomplishments to its credit, is being completed as AEC advises that sufficient uranium ores have now been developed for the next 10 years. Dr. John N. Butler, project engineer, is preparing a final report in which new projects will be suggested utilizing the specialized equipment at the Mackay School of Mines, and its experienced personnel for further research.

THE RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT PROJECT

In January 1954, a project to determine the effect of radioactive fallout on the production of cattle and livestock on the ranges adjacent to the nuclear test site in southern Nevada was established in the animal husbandry branch of the Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture under Dr. Adams. Again AEC Chairman Dean cooperated in our efforts.

The project, which has important implications in range areas, was enlarged this year to cover the relation of atomic fallout to soil, plant, and animal life and will have far-reaching value to agriculture and husbandry.

AEC'S GRANT FOR A NUCLEAR REACTOR AT UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

In June of this year we persuaded AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss to come to the university to make the commencement address, and to announce that AEC had just made a $40,000 grant to the University of Nevada to enable it to procure a subcritical nuclear reactor for instructing students in the fundamentals of nuclear physics and reactor technology.

The grant of $40,000 is identical to the amount that was granted to Columbia University in 1940 for the very first atomic-research project in the United States looking toward applications of atomic energy to national defense and military purposes.

It is my hope that the equivalent grant to the University of Nevada will be equally effective in advancing the applications of atomic energy to peaceful and economic uses and our national progress.

Mr. Strauss agreed that Nevada's university was ideally located for this pioneer work.

SUCCESS OF PROJECTS ALREADY GAINED WILL STIMULATE NEW ONES

Procurement of the subcritical nuclear reactor for the University of Nevada marks the completion of my initial three-project program for the university, conceived in 1949 with the cooperation of the AEC.

Necessary laboratories and machine-shop development should later become a part of this vital unit. Success of the projects already obtained will, I am sure, assist me in obtaining additional grants from AEC for future projects, so that our university may keep pace with the other higher institutions of learning in this field.

ATOMIC ENERGY A POWER FOR PEACE

While new peaceful uses of atomic energy are being developed we must not lose sight of the necessity of expanding the military application of this tremendous force which can give us the power to destroy any nation that may dare to attack us or serve as such a mighty deterrent to war that we can preserve the peace of the world.

Four years ago, when I witnessed the launching of the U. S. S. *Nautilus* at Groton, Conn., I realized what a potential power it could be for peace. That is even more apparent now that the U. S. S. *Nautilus* has crossed the North Pole under the Arctic ice, followed closely by its sister ship, the U. S. S. *Skate*, an achievement that will inevitably revolutionize warfare or deter our enemies from attack.

To date only the United States is known to have the atomic submarine, a tribute to the early vision and foresight of Admiral Rickover.

Nuclear-powered submarines, equipped with missiles armed with atomic warheads and lying under the Arctic ice, could utterly destroy Russia or any other nation that might attempt a surprise attack on the United States. An enemy that would be so rash might deal a devastating blow to our cities and towns, but the retaliatory power of our atomic submarine fleet would then utterly liquidate the enemy.

Foreign nations know that and this knowledge should be sufficient to deter any present or future enemy from contemplating aggression or a sneak Pearl Harbor type attack against us. Our capabilities for retaliation can be our best guaranty of peace.

GREATLY EXPANDED ATOMIC-POWERED SUBMARINE FLEET URGED

Twenty, forty, or a hundred sister submarines to the U. S. S. *Nautilus*—whatever number our defense chiefs consider necessary to do the job—should be constructed as rapidly as possible. Then an ample number should be stationed under the Arctic ice pack where they would be in constant readiness to meet any threat to our security.

With the advent of the atomic submarine, supersonic warplanes, and intercontinental missiles little wars are almost past. The next great war, if it occurs—and it will not occur if we maintain air and sea supremacy and mind our own business—will be fought in the air and under the seas. But we must prepare as though we were facing an enemy attack tomorrow, with undersea and air striking power in being, and with increased technology that will assure permanent superiority. Brain must be matched to our military muscle, and that is why I am fighting for new and expanded projects for our university.

In Senate Report No. 1627 of the 83d Congress, issued in July 1954 by the Senate Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Economic Subcommittee, of which I was chairman, I called attention to the serious decline in the Nation's technical graduates and warned that if such a decline continued it could endanger our safety and security. One reason for that decline has been the meager remuneration that skilled engineers, physicists, and experts in other technological fields receive after years of concentrated study and experience. The need for more technologists is imperative and the young people of Nevada and the Nation must be encouraged in every way possible to study and prepare for this vital work

Admiral Rickover has been making similar appeals. Russia, he wrans, is now training twice as many professionals in technical fields than we are, adding, "the scientific revolution is upon us and we have not prepared to meet its ever-spiraling demands."

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA CAN HELP SUPPLY VITAL NEED

"Atomic power," he reminds us, "calls for a higher plateau of engineering competence. We are constantly coming up against barriers built of lack of understanding for the specific requirements of this new energy source. To take just one example: Lack of basic theoretical knowledge in the whole field of metallurgy forces us to waste time in ad hoc experiments, simply because we do not yet know why metals act the way they do when exposed to radiation."

The admiral places the obligation to supply this need on our Nation's educational system, its schools and universities, most of them hard pressed for the revenues to maintain even their present curriculum. To get the work done the Federal Government must assist in financing these projects. With the projects the University of Nevada has already gained, and those that I am sure will come, our own university, I know, will help meet this national need by preparing more and more engineers and technologists who will find a place in the front ranks of science and achievement.

EXPANDED MONROE DOCTRINE NEEDED

Technical and scientific knowledge and the advanced weapons they produce must be balanced by policies of peace on earth and goodwill toward men.

The most successful policy for peace in the history of our Nation was the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 which barred further European aggressions in the Western Hemisphere. It was forceful and it was clearly stated.

Today, the Monroe Doctrine, clearly stated, should be extended to cover all other areas of the world where aggression would be a threat to our security. With such an expanded doctrine, backed by air and undersea power, we could prevent any aggressor nation from establishing its form of government—politically, economically, or militarily—within the areas our Government considers vital to our peace and safety. Should any nation in the face of such a doctrine attempt such domination we could destroy its warmaking capacity at home.

Under the present Monroe Doctrine no European power has succeeded in expanding its power in the Western Hemisphere in 135 years, and only one abortive attempt to do so has been made. An expanded Monroe Doctrine, in my opinion, would be an equally effective policy for peace.

PRINCIPLES WERE DEVELOPED IN MANY PARTS OF WORLD BUT APPLICATIONS ACHIEVED IN UNITED STATES

Many scientists in many countries have contributed to our knowledge of atomic energy since Becquerel in France discovered radioactivity in 1896; Pierre and Marie Curie and F. Joliet of France, New Zealander Ernst Rutherford, C. D. Anderson, of the California

Institute of Technology, and the aforementioned Dr. Lawrence; W. Bothe, H. Becker, Otto Hahn, Fritz Strassmann, O. R. Frisch, and Lise Meitner of Germany, Niels Bohr of Denmark, Hungarian-born Leo Szilard, Eugene Wigner and Edward Teller, Walter Zinn of Canada, J. A. Wheeler at Princeton, Harold C. Urey, those previously mentioned giants Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi, and a score of others. Many of the foreign physicists had escaped to America from Nazi-occupied areas of Europe. They discussed application of the newly discovered fission principle to military weapons with American physicists and, in 1939, sent Fermi to confer with Navy authorities. The latter asked to be kept informed. Later that year Alexander Sachs of New York delivered a letter written by Dr. Einstein to President Roosevelt and urging that the Government encourage further work in the atomic field with a view to determining its potentials for national security. In November 1941, Dr. Vannevar Bush informed the White House that developments were well enough advanced to justify efforts to produce an atomic bomb. Fermi, with some of his associates, was sent to Chicago, where, in an abandoned squash court beneath the stands of Stagg Field, they constructed a mysterious atomic pile. On December 2, 1942, the scientists achieved the first self-sustaining chain reaction. The principles had been evolved in the brains of men and women in many universities in many parts of the world. The application was achieved in the United States.

The American Legion Offers a Realist's Approach to the Communist Threat in Latin America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GARDNER R. WITHROW
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend and revise my remarks, I am pleased to learn that my concern over communism in the Western Hemisphere is shared by others, even if we sometimes appear to be in a minority. Because of its interest, and its recommendations, I am submitting the full text of a statement by Mr. Seaborn Collins, of New Mexico, who was formerly national commander of the American Legion.

The newspapers have been full of articles about what we must do in the Latin Americas about coffee prices, about economic developments, and about a lot of things. Nothing is ever said about what we would and should do on communism, which is the greatest threat of all.

I think the United States ought to take the lead and urge a watchdog committee of four strongly anti-Communist governments. I believe the committee would serve the hemisphere very valuably. Communism is insidious, and it has to be identified. It is sometimes hard to identify, but it might be fought successfully with such a committee. Communism fights us; we must fight back.

I suggest at the next meeting of foreign ministers here the Dominican Republic proposal again be studied. I further suggest it is a fit subject for the Organization of American States to explore and act upon. The OAS can make a real contribution to the hemisphere if it will take some positive action on the recommendations of the Dominican Republic and the American Legion

The statement follows:

LAS CRUCES, N. MEX., September 5.—New Mexico and Kansas joined hands at the American Legion convention in Chicago this week to place the great organization of veterans of three wars behind a proposal to establish a watchdog committee of the American Republics to guard the Western Hemisphere against communism.

Seaborn Collins, Las Cruces businessman and past national commander of the American Legion, said here today upon his return, the convention at his insistence adopted a resolution in line with the proposal made by the Dominican Republic at the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Venezuela in 1954.

"The convention resolution is based upon the proposal at Caracas, which, unfortunately, was not adopted by the conference," said Collins. "If the American Republics had adopted the resolution instead of yielding to less vigilant states, I doubt communism would have created the problems such as occurred upon the visit of the Vice President in Venezuela this year."

The Kansas Legion proposed to the convention the Legion call upon the United States Department of State to review and adopt the Dominican Republic proposal which would outlaw the Communist Party in the Western Hemisphere and create a watchdog committee to study communism in the Americas and to make recommendations to the governments of the American Republics on means to combat and control communism. The Dominican resolution met opposition at the Caracas meeting and the American Republics yielded finally to a compromise resolution by the United States which embodied a declaration of solidarity for the preservation of the political integrity of the American states against the intervention of international communism.

Collins said the Legion's action calls for the United States to return to the more aggressive Dominican Republic approach to communism in the Western Hemisphere and that the Legion action was "directly in line with that 1954 proposal." Collins joined with Kansas sponsors to pilot the resolution in the Legion meeting in Chicago this week.

Congratulations to the United States Army Field Band

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues a letter recently received from Mr. J. B. Mullaney, managing editor of the Cleveland News. The United States Army Field Band is certainly a credit to the service, and I know it is justly deserving of the plaudits accorded it. The letter follows:

CLEVELAND NEWS,
Cleveland, Ohio, August 22, 1958.

Congressman WILLIAM E. MINSHALL,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MINSHALL: Last Wednesday evening, August 20, Cleveland and the Cleveland News played host to the United States Army Field Band, of Washington, D. C. These distinguished musicians, under the direction of Maj. Chester E. Whiting and Capt. Robert L. Bierly, performed brilliantly before a capacity crowd at WHK auditorium.

I believe that I share the sentiments of the audience when I comment on the delightful evening that the band provided for those present. We at the Cleveland News were proud indeed to sponsor their appearance here. We hope that we will be afforded another opportunity to bring the remarkable talents of this organization to Cleveland's attention in future years. I am confident that their visit to Cleveland increased the good will which readers of the Cleveland News entertain toward the United States Army.

Sincerely,

J. B. MULLANEY,
Managing Editor.

Congresswoman Edith Green Receives High Honors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES O. PORTER
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman EDITH GREEN, of Oregon's Third Congressional District, received two outstanding honors recently. It is my pleasure to bring them to the attention of this House.

She was 1 of 3 women invited to participate in an international conference of parliamentarians in Clarens, Switzerland, August 24–31. And, prior to attending the conference, she was chosen "The Nation's outstanding woman of the year" by the American Veterans of World War II. We perhaps know them better as the Amvets.

Only three other United States citizens attended the Swiss meet. They were Representatives HENRY REUSS, of Wisconsin, WILLIAM WIDNALL, of New Jersey, and JOHN VORYS, of Ohio.

In company with representatives from 14 other nations, they explored the role of legislators in avoiding the recurrence of such crisis as the Middle East. They sought common ground on major international issues such as relations with the Soviet Union, the former colonial areas and the United Nations. The conference was sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee.

The recognition accorded my friend and colleague from Oregon by Amvets came after she had been nominated "for promoting better opportunities for the youth of the Nation in the fields of welfare, health, education, and recreation." Knowledgeable in these fields, Mrs. GREEN is a member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include at this time the following news story which appeared in the September 5, 1958, Oregon Labor Press:

EDITH GREEN RECEIVES HIGH HONORS

National honors came to Congresswoman EDITH GREEN as the 85th Congress moved toward adjournment last week.

Mrs. GREEN was invited by the American Friends Service Committee to participate in an international conference in Clarens, Switzerland, and was chosen the Nation's outstanding woman of the year by the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) at their national convention in St. Louis.

Although the award was established 5 years ago, this is only the second time Amvets have given it. Mrs. GREEN was nominated to receive it by a Virginia delegate for promoting better opportunities for the youth of the Nation in the fields of welfare, health, education, and recreation.

With important votes still pending in the House, the Oregon Congresswoman was unable to go to St. Louis to receive the award. Plans are being made to present the handsome plaque to her soon.

As soon as Congress adjourned Mrs. GREEN flew to Switzerland to take part in the international conference arranged by the Friends. Her expenses were entirely paid by the committee. The only woman representative invited from the United States, Congresswoman GREEN joined representatives from the parliaments of 15 countries to seek ways of legislating for peace and to promote understanding among nations.

While in Europe, Congresswoman GREEN will attend the Brussel's World Fair at the invitation of Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Deputy United States Commissioner. She has accepted an invitation from the Swiss Embassy to visit an exhibition of "Women of Switzerland" in Zurich.

The 85th Congress Refused To Act To Deal With Supreme Court Coddling of Reds and Criminals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, the failure to enact a number of bills dealing with recent Supreme Court decisions represents one of the most significant shortcomings of the 85th Congress. Many of these measures were of critical importance in our efforts to deal effectively with subversives and the criminal underworld. Congress' inaction dealt a serious blow to law enforcement and will be hard for the American people to understand.

There will be particular concern over Congress' complete lack of response to the three-pronged Supreme Court assault upon this Nation's attempts to combat the Communist menace. In three different cases the Supreme Court first held that the States could not act against Communists seeking the overthrow of the Republic—that was in the Nelson case—then held that the Federal Government's own antisubversive laws did not apply to the Communist Party—that was in the Yates case—and finally that the Federal Government could not prevent even known Communists and other subversives from leaving and returning to the country at will—that was in the Kent and Buehl cases. The result of this jurisprudential triumvirate was to immunize the Communist Party from either State or Federal prosecution and at the same time to permit its traitorous members to improve their techniques and spread their poison in foreign lands all over the globe. These decisions of the Court made a mockery of our national effort to keep this country secure against communistic treachery.

The Supreme Court's decisions were in large part based on misconstruction of congressional intention. Whether the Court was right or wrong, certainly their decisions left it squarely up to Congress to restate its intentions in unmistakable terms. Many of us who were particularly interested in these vital internal security problems attempted to meet the challenge by corrective legislation. Under this legislation the States would have been authorized to prosecute all traitors; the Federal Government would have been authorized to prosecute the Communist Party for organizing to teach and advocate the overthrow of our Government, and the Secretary of State would have been authorized to deny passports to Communist Party members and their agents. None of these vitally necessary bills was enacted into law. Indeed, the passport bill was never even considered by the other body.

Other decisions revealed a marked tendency on the part of the Supreme Court to interfere with legitimate efforts by both the State and the Federal Governments to deal with security risks. In two of these cases the Supreme Court established itself as an overseer of State procedures and standards for admission to the bar by overruling decisions of the highest courts of California and New Mexico refusing to admit former Communists to practice. Those were the Konigsbery and Schware cases. In another case, the Slochawer case, the Supreme Court assumed the role of a superstate board of regents in overruling the decision of a university that a person who refused to answer questions of a congressional committee regarding his Communist activities was unfit to teach. Even if it be assumed that reasonable man may differ as to whether such persons should be eligible to serve as officers of the State courts or professors at a State university, certainly under our Federal system it should be up to the States to make that determination. The Supreme Court decided otherwise, however, and throwing jurisdictional limitations aside, a majority of the Court translated their personal views into due-process concepts and decreed reinstatement of the individuals involved.

Specific legislation was introduced to deal with a Supreme Court decision in the Cole case, which whittled down the Federal Government's employee-security program to meaningless proportions. No provision of the Constitution was relied upon for this invasion of the Executive's power to determine the suitability of Federal employees for Government service. In effect the Court simply said that the Congress did not intend to authorize the President to remove all security risks under summary procedures because it, the Court, considered such procedures too harsh.

A bill to remedy this distortion of intent and allow the Government to weed out all security risks did finally pass the House. However, in an apparent effort to avoid dealing with the problem before adjournment, it was suppressed by the leadership of the other body and died upon adjournment.

Congress' inaction also stymied law-enforcement efforts against the garden variety type of criminal. A number of Supreme Court decisions erected entirely unwarranted obstacles to anticrime measures. In the Mallory case, for example, the Supreme Court imposed a system of timetable justice on police officers which made it impossible to properly investigate crime. In the Benanti case the Supreme Court completely destroyed the effectiveness of State wiretapping laws and transformed the ordinary telephone into a privileged instrument for criminality. In the Sullivan case the Supreme Court gave entirely undeserved financial assistance to professional gamblers by ruling that they could deduct from their income taxes the expenses incurred in carrying out their illegal operations.

A number of bills were introduced in the last Congress to deal with these specific cases. They were designed to answer the pleas of civic, fraternal, and law-enforcement groups all over the country for some congressional action to counter the Supreme Court's rulings. One proposal would have restored the constitutional test of voluntariness and rejected the Supreme Court test of timeliness in determining the admissibility of confessions. Another would have authorized any wiretapping by local law-enforcement officers which was sanctioned by State law. A third would have enabled the Federal Government to deal with criminal conspiracies operating across State lines. A fourth would have closed the tax loophole for gamblers.

These anticrime measures would have constituted an impressive law-enforcement program. The dismal failure to enact a single one of them is a blot upon the record of the 85th Congress.

Powerful elements frustrated every attempt by those of us who pushed this anticrime program to get some action. There were inexplicable delays in beginning hearings, delays in writing reports, delays in bringing these bills up on the floor for consideration. In some instances the majority leadership either refused to schedule bills for debate or programed them for the last day of the session when action could be frustrated by filibuster threats by just 1 or 2 Members. The result is that there was no opportunity at all to express the legislative will on some of these measures. This sorry performance will encourage criminals to continue to flout the law and make ever more difficult the drive against organized crime. The vast majority of law-abiding citizens cannot help but feel that Congress has let them down.

It was never the intent of any of the bills I have referred to to undermine the Court as an institution or to interfere with its jurisdiction or procedures. The attempt by some judicial activists to cast these bills in an anti-Supreme Court mold was therefore inexcusable. The

only objective of these bills and their only consequence would have been to carry out the legislative responsibilities vested in the Congress by the Constitution.

History demonstrates that the judgment of the Supreme Court, like that of the other branches of the Government, has not been infallible.

It was a Supreme Court decision in the Pollock case in 1895 which invalidated the first Federal income tax law and required the 16th amendment. None of us particularly enjoys paying taxes, but think of where this country would be today if Congress had not reviewed and the people had not revised this decision by the Supreme Court.

The list of examples can be multiplied. A Supreme Court decision in 1908 held invalid a Workman's Compensation Act for employees of interstate carriers. A Supreme Court decision in 1908 struck down laws prohibiting employers from discriminating against union members. A Supreme Court decision in 1923 held that Congress could not establish a minimum wage law for women in the Nation's Capital. A Supreme Court decision in 1918 held that Congress could not prohibit interstate shipment of goods produced by child labor.

These examples of cases in which the Court's decisions demanded revision demonstrate the necessity for constant surveillance of the operations of the judicial branch of the Government. Such study is as desirable for the public welfare as in other cases the review by the Court of the actions of its sister branches is desirable for the public welfare.

The judicial absolutists in the Congress who condemn every effort to study and, where necessary, modify the decisions of the Supreme Court overlook the tripartite nature of our governmental system. Because they believe that the present Court faithfully serves their libertarian interests, they undermine and belittle the legislative efforts I have described to curb the Court's encroachments on the lawmaking authority. By their zeal for a particular decisional doctrine these extremists strike a severe blow at the fundamental doctrine of checks and balances on which our governmental structure is based. They have done their work well and in the process have left the country dangerously vulnerable to the threat of organized crime and subversion.

Many eminent authorities with no axes to grind have recognized that the Supreme Court overstepped itself in the cases to which these bills related. Professor Corwin, a leading expert on the Constitution, has pointed to the problem of keeping the Court out of legislative and executive territory. In his characteristically blunt way, he has publicly stated that on one recent decision day the Court "went on a virtual binge and thrust its nose into matters beyond its competence, with the result that—in my judgment at least—it should have aforesaid nose well tweaked." He described as "irresponsible" the Court's decisions in the field of subversion, pointing out that the total result of its actions was "to leave the country exposed to unjustifiable propaganda urging the right of revolution." Professor Corwin concluded that "the country needs protection against the aggressive tendency of the Court."

For myself, I was not as much interested in having the Court's nose tweaked as I was in having Congress deal on a selective and sound basis with the substance of the Court's misconceived encroachments on the legislative power. I stand with the great and wise sage, Judge Learned Hand, in his criticism of judges who attempt to serve as communal mentors or who attempt to suppress measures of which they do not approve. I know that any true liberal interested in preserving our democratic form of Government will share Judge Hand's repugnance at being "ruled by a bevy of platonic guardians." The bills I am discussing, however, were not attempts to seek vengeance against the Court or retaliation against any member of it. They did not deal with matters of personality or abstract philosophy. They simply were attempts to enact commonsense laws to restore public protection against subversion and lawlessness.

There must be added to the voices of Judge Hand and Professor Corwin what is perhaps the most impressive of all warnings against the tendency of recent Supreme Court decisions to overrule legislative and executive policies. I refer to the action of the conference of chief judges in adopting a resolution and report highly critical of the Supreme Court for its lack of judicial self-restraint and its invasions of the field of legislation. This resolution expressly calls upon the Court to recognize and give effect "to the difference between that which, on the one hand, the Constitution may prescribe or permit, and that which, on the other, a majoriy of the Supreme Court, as from time to time constituted, may deem desirable or undesirable."

Knowing the traditional reluctance of judges to criticize the High Court, the approval of this resolution by the judges of 36 of the 44 jurisdictions represented attests to the serious proportions of the situation.

Congress has now gone home. In the frenzied drive for adjournment these important measures were swept under the rug. Valuable time has been lost. The traitors and rapists can continue their activities unhampered by the new restraints some of us proposed against them. The shameful fact is that the 85th Congress did nothing to halt the plunder of the people by organized crime or the attacks against the Republic by organized subversives.

Never before has there been such widespread clamor for forthright and effective legislative action against subversives and the criminal underworld. The people will not long tolerate the tendency to sacrifice their rights in protecting the conveniences of the enemies of society. All America had reason to expect their Representatives in Congress to strengthen the Government's anti-crime and antisubversive activities. Blame for the woeful failure of the 85th Congress to fulfill this expectation must be placed squarely on the majority leadership.

Small Business Hit the Jackpot in 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY M. JACKSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, while Congress this year made legislative history in many fields, I am particularly proud of the record we have made in attempting to meet the pressing needs of small business in the United States. The truth is, as the New York Times put it, that the Nation's 4 million small-business men hit the jackpot in the 85th Congress.

In my opinion, this decisive action by Congress to improve the competitive outlook for small business came none too soon. As a recent report of the Senate's Select Committee on Small Business said:

> Small business is the cornerstone of the free-enterprise system. Unless a climate is maintained in which such concerns may grow and prosper, our economic system cannot survive.

ACTION TAKEN BY 85TH CONGRESS

What we tried to do in the 85th Congress, Mr. President, is establish that climate in which small business might not only survive, but also thrive. To attain this goal, Congress this year provided vital tax relief for small business; established the Small Business Administration as a permanent Federal agency; increased the lending powers of the SBA; took positive steps to increase the small-business share of Government procurement; passed the Small Business Investment Act to encourage growth of small concerns by providing them with long-term loans and equity capital; authorized grants to educational institutions, State and local governments, for studies and research on management and financing problems of small business.

SMALL-BUSINESS TAX RELIEF

Every one of these actions has real significance for small business. But most important, Mr. President, is the small-business tax-relief bill—a measure I was proud to cosponsor in the Senate. This legislation does much to ease the tax burden for smaller firms. Let me briefly set forth its major aspects:

1. SPECIAL FIRST-YEAR DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE

Of the six key provisions of this bill, the most valuable allows taxpayers a special 20-percent tax depreciation deduction the first year on up to $10,000 a year of investment in new or used equipment with a useful life of 6 years or more—up to $20,000 a year if the business is operated in a manner permitting joint return.

The items would have to be machinery, fixtures, or other tangible personal

property—not buildings, real estate, or inventory—bought after December 31, 1957. The remaining 80 percent of the cost would be depreciated normally, with the first deduction in the year of purchase along with the 20-percent allowance.

While not as broad as desirable, Mr. President, this provision does help to meet the basic problem of retaining earnings to plow back into the business.

2. INSTALLMENT PAYMENT ON ESTATE TAX

A second provision goes far toward relieving pressure to liquidate a family business for cash to pay the Federal estate tax. Under existing law, unless hardship conditions can be shown, this tax must be paid within 15 months after the death of the decedent, with a 6 percent interest rate in effect on the unpaid balance at the end of this period. Under the new law, that portion of the estate-tax liability attributable to the decedent's interest in a closely held business may, at the election of the executor, be paid in 10 equal annual installments, plus interest at 4 percent on the unpaid balance.

To qualify for this privilege, the value of the decedent's interest must exceed either first, 35 percent in value of his gross estate; or, second, 50 percent of his taxable estate. Any of the following is considered an interest in a closely held business: (a) A sole proprietorship; (b) a partnership interest, either where there are 10 or less partners, or where decedent's interest amounts to 20 percent or more of the firm's capital; (c) stock in a close corporation, under tests that parallel those for partnerships.

In applying the 35-to-50-percent qualification rule, 2 or more businesses may be treated as 1 if more than 50 percent in value of each business is included in the estate. And the 20-percent tests in the case of a partnership interest and of voting stock of a corporation is determined on the basis of whether 20 percent or more of the business in question is included in the gross estate of the decedent, whether or not the decedent owned 20 percent or more at the date of his death.

3. INCREASED ACCUMULATED EARNINGS CREDIT

A third important section, Mr. President, increases from $60,000 to $100,000 the minimum accumulated earnings credit—that amount of earnings which may be accumulated before any income is subject to the accumulated earnings tax. This tax has presented an especially serious problem for small business because the absence of specific plans often makes it difficult to establish the fact that the earnings are accumulated for the reasonable needs of the business. It was this very problem which led to establishment of the $60,000 credit. By raising this to $100,000, allowance is made for rising costs and a wider margin of accumulation is provided with respect to which small business can be free of worry concerning the accumulated earnings tax.

4. THREE-YEAR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYBACK

A fourth provision extends from 2 to 3 years the period for which a loss may be carried back and applied against previous income to gain a retroactive tax refund. Under the new 3-year net operating loss carryback, a loss is first carried back to the third year before the year of the loss. If any loss then remains, it is carried to the second year before the loss—the balance of any loss remaining being carried to the first year prior to the loss. Any loss which still remains, as under existing law, is carried forward successively to the 5 years after the year of the loss.

Thus, Mr. President, the 3-year carryback combined with the year of the loss and the 5 succeeding years of the carryforward provide a 9-year span over which either corporate or unincorporated small businesses may average out their losses. Where the loss exceeds the income of the 2 prior years, the new 3-year carryback is most advantageous, because it allows a refund shortly after the loss is incurred, instead of requiring the business to wait and obtain the benefit by paying lower taxes in subsequent years.

5. ORDINARY LOSS ON SMALL BUSINESS STOCK

A fifth section permits investors in small business stock to offset their losses against ordinary income up to a limit of $25,000 a year—$50,000 in the case of a husband and wife filing a joint return. By allowing ordinary loss rather than capital loss treatment on the sale or exchange of small business stock, this provision should encourage the flow of new funds into small business by reducing the risk of loss. To limit its benefits to small business, the aggregate of the stock offerings of any corporation which are eligible for this ordinary loss treatment is limited to $500,000. Moreover, to be eligible for this treatment the total stock offering per corporation plus the equity capital of the corporation may not exceed $1 million.

6. CORPORATIONS TREATED AS PARTNERSHIPS

Finally, Mr. President, the new tax law gives small business corporations the right to be taxed as partnerships in the same way that certain proprietorships and partnerships may choose to be taxed as corporations. This provision defines a small business corporation to mean a domestic corporation which is not a member of an affiliated group of corporations and which does not have more than 10 shareholders, have as a shareholder a person—other than an estate—who is not an individual, have a nonresident alien as a shareholder, or have more than one class of stock.

The election to be taxed as a partnership, once made, may be revoked or terminated under certain circumstances. Examples are: lack of consent by a new shareholder, revocation by unanimous consent of shareholders, or the corporation ceasing to fit the definition of a small business corporation. If an election is revoked or terminated, the corporation may not make a new election until the fifth succeeding taxable year, unless the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate consents to such an election.

These 6 provisions, Mr. President, do much to eliminate certain discriminatory features of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code. They do not include all the changes that should and must be made. But taken all in all, I believe they will prove of inestimable benefit to the hundreds of thousands of small companies which have found present tax rates a problem almost beyond their ability to solve.

PERMANENT SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Another action by the 85th Congress of vital importance to small business was the passage of legislation conferring permanent status on the Small Business Administration. The same bill also raised the ceiling on SBA loans from 250,000 to $350,000 and reduced the interest rate charged from 6 to 5½ percent. It granted additional powers to the SBA to assure small business a more equitable share of research and development contracts placed by the Government.

As a result of this enactment, the SBA is now a permanent, one-stop service station for small, independent concerns in all lines of business. Believing such action was long overdue, I was happy to support and vote for this legislation when it came before the Senate.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT

No summary of congressional activity in this field would be complete without mention of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. As passed by Congress, the basic purpose of this measure is to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available to small concerns. To fulfill this aim, the SBA is now authorized to make loans from a $250 million revolving fund to small business investment companies. The latter will, in turn, funnel long-term capital to small companies which are unable to obtain the needed financing elsewhere.

In reviewing these bills passed by the 85th Congress, Mr. President, I want to emphasize that they are by no means subsidies nor coddling of small business. They bring equity to a most important segment of our economy. They represent a wise investment in the future health and vigor of the Nation.

After all, the overwhelming number of all American enterprises—more than 98 percent—fall into the category of small business. They account for a good 35 percent of all dollar sales. The strength and growth of our economy rest in no small part on the outlook for small business.

MORE TAX RELIEF IN ORDER

The truth is, Mr. President, that Congress must continue to make special efforts to improve that outlook. Despite passage of the tax relief bill this year, we must recognize that small business is still seriously hampered by high tax rates. I have supported legislation to change the basic corporate tax rate in favor of small business. Last year I voted to reduce the tax burden on corporations with less than $225,000 of taxable income. A similar measure was again defeated this year. The need still exists. Such direct relief for small business must certainly receive top priority when Congress reconvenes. At the same time, we must broaden and liberalize the deductions available to small business where profits are reinvested in the enterprise.

Another area where Congress must continue to assist small business is that of Government procurement. Far too great a percentage of Federal contracts

still go to the giants of American industry. In this connection, Mr. President, I was most pleased that Congress—in passing this years' defense appropriation—specifically called on the military to award a much higher percentage of their prime contracts to small concerns. But more pressure on the executive branch is called for if we are to achieve better results. I am confident that the SBA can play an increasingly important role in this respect. Not only did this Congress strengthen its powers and give it permanent status, it also increased by 50 percent the appropriation for SBA operations.

BETTER ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

Finally, Mr. President, Congress must give serious consideration to legislation that will give small business greater protection from the discriminatory practices of large competitors. A recent report from the Senate Small Business Committee indicates a substantial increase in the number of civil antitrust cases terminated by consent decrees. Notwithstanding the frustrating effect consent judgments have upon private enforcement actions, the Justice Department continues to show a readiness to accept, even to encourage, consent judgments. Recognizing this fact, Congress must seek means to bolster antitrust enforcement and guard against unfair competitive practices.

The 85th Congress made impressive progress in providing small business with the tools it needs to achieve success. We should not hesitate to seek action in those areas where much remains to be done.

Is the NAACP Communist or Subversive?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as racial tensions in various parts of our country increase, and the issue is exploited by demagogues, inevitably a time worn and many times disproved allegation comes into the fray. This is the allegation the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is somehow influenced or controlled by Communists or others interested in subverting the American way of life.

Those of us who know the long, honorable, and patriotic history of this organization know that this allegation is an outrageous deceit, but we also know that deceits of this kind when repeated year after year by unscrupulous propagandists are hard to combat.

For this reason, Mr. President, I think it is important that the issue be raised in public and answered in public. I want to compliment the NAACP itself for doing so. In a recent publication the NAACP has faced up to this question and analyzed it.

I ask unanimous consent that the analysis I have referred to be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the analysis was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IS THE NAACP COMMUNIST OR SUBVERSIVE?

The answer is "No." The Communists have tried to tear down the NAACP by creating various organizations under their control purportedly to defend the rights of Negroes and other minorities. This tactic did not work. In their early stages, these organizations sometimes received non-Communist support. However, when their true nature became known they perished for lack of support.

Accordingly, the Communists shifted their tactics and sought to infiltrate the NAACP. To thwart this tactic the NAACP adopted a resolution at its annual convention in Boston in 1950 which declared that those who follow the Communist line cannot be members of the NAACP, and which authorized and directed the national board to revoke the charter of any branch which came under Communist domination. A special committee of the board was set up to enforce this resolution, and at present no known members of the Communist Party are members of the NAACP. This anti-Communist policy has been strengthened by calling on the branches not to accept help from or give help to the small minority of trade unions which were kicked out of the CIO for following the Communist line. Also we warned our branches not to give support to the National Negro Congress, the Civil Rights Congress, or other organization set up by the Communist Party to trap the unwary into a Communist innocent club.

Furthermore the Communists' proposes and program are different from those of the NAACP in many ways.

1. Instead of working for integration, the Communists advocate the establishment of a Negro republic composed of the Black Belt counties in the South where Negroes are a majority. The NAACP opposed the setting up of a separate all-Negro nation within the United States. The NAACP looks upon this as a Jim Crow proposal.

2. The one acid test of Communist policy is subservience to Russia's foreign policy. Whatever policy advances the interest of Russia the Communists and those organizations controlled by them would advocate and follow. Thus, Russia and the Communists opposed the Marshall plan, by which our Government advanced billions of dollars to help put the countries of Western Europe on their feet economically after World War II. The Communists and Russia hoped that poverty and economic chaos following the war would make it easy for the Communist Party to make inroads in Western Europe. The late Walter White, then NAACP executive secretary, testified in behalf of the Marshall plan at congressional hearings. The association's annual convention in 1949 likewise supported the plan endorsing Mr. White's appearance before the congressional committee.

President Truman's so-called point 4 called for providing American medical and technical aid for industrially backward areas of the world so that the inhabitants of such lands could improve their health, increase productivity, and raise their standard of living. In so doing they would be less apt to fall for Communist propaganda. For that very reason the Communists opposed Mr. Truman's point 4 program which was endorsed by the NAACP in the 1950 convention and subsequently.

The Communists attempted to invade and conquer South Korea. The American Government, with the endorsement of the United Nations and with some help from other countries, resisted the invasion, and the Korean war resulted. Naturally, the Communists opposed our participation in the Korean war. The NAACP at its annual convention supported the Korean war as an example of collective security against aggression and warned our branches against so-called peace organizations whose main aim was to let the Communists take over Korea under pretense of "bringing back the boys."

3. President Roosevelt was friendly to the NAACP, and Mrs. Roosevelt is today a member of its national board. President Truman personally addressed a mass meeting of the NAACP held as a part of its 1947 convention in Washington. He also repeatedly sent messages of greetings to its national conventions. President Eisenhower addressed the association's freedom fulfillment conference in Washington in 1954. The principal speaker at the closing session of the 1955 convention in Atlantic City was Vice President RICHARD M. NIXON. President Eisenhower has regularly sent greetings to the convention.

Surely these three Presidents and the present Vice President of the United States would not have done this for any Communist-dominated organization.

4. Communism is atheistic. Organized religion is definitely and strongly opposed to communism. The head of the Catholic Interracial Council is a member of the national board of the NAACP. So are a number of prominent Protestant clergymen both white and colored. Rabbis have also served as national officials of the NAACP. None of these would likely belong to, let alone serve as an officer of, any Communist-dominated organization. Nor would such an organization be likely to elect them to its board.

5. Prominent Senators of both parties either have been or are members of the national board of the NAACP, including the late Senator Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas, Senator Wayne Morse, formerly a Republican and now a Democrat from Oregon, and ex-Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, of New York.

Two heads of unions are vice presidents or members of the national board of the NAACP, namely Walter Reuther of the United Automobile Workers and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Both are men who have fought the Communists in their unions, and have participated actively in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which is opposing throughout the entire world the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions.

6. The existence of racial segregation and discrimination is used by the Communists throughout the world as a propaganda stick to beat our country with, and to undermine the influence and prestige of our Government in foreign relations, especially among the colored two-thirds of the world's population. Racial discrimination and segregation, which the NAACP seeks to end, thus embarrasses our friends abroad and helps our enemies to gain greater strength. If our program could be adopted it would immensely strengthen our Government's influence and prestige abroad, and this is the last thing which the Communists want because it is the last thing that Russia wants.

7. J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the FBI, certainly knows more about the Communists than they know about themselves, for he has agents of the FBI acting as members of the Communist Party and reporting to him. He would know, if anybody does, if the NAACP is Communist dominated. In his recent book on the Communist Party, called Masters of Deceit, he has a chapter on Communists and the Minorities, in which he tells how the NAACP effectively countered the attempts of Communists to infiltrate the organization and participate in its meetings.

On page 246 of his book, Mr. Hoover writes: "The Communist Party has made vigorous efforts to try to infiltrate the NAACP. This organization in 1950 authorized its board of directors to revoke the charter of any chapter found to be Communist controlled." Mr. Hoover writes further: "The NAACP's national leadership has vigorously denounced Communist attempts at infiltration. In 1956

when the NAACP and other organizations sponsored a national conference on civil rights in Washington, the party attempted to 'move in,' and started promoting the conference. The NAACP countered by screening the delegates.

"Similarly in 1957 in the prayer pilgrimage in Washington the party again attempted to move in and tried to exploit the pilgrimage as a rallying point for unity. NAACP leaders publicly told the Communists they were not welcome and steps were taken to keep them off the platform."

Here is a further quote from Mr. Hoover's book: "One of the most effective anti-Communist measures I have heard of is the following: The NAACP had a meeting in Norfolk, Va., presided over by a clergyman. The minister opened the meeting with the simple statement that if any members of the Communist Party were present they would be excused. Silence ensued with no persons leaving. Then the chairman, starting with the front row, asked each individual if he was a Communist. All entered denials until he got to the back of the room, where the State organizer of the Communist Party was sitting with a white woman. When asked the question he stated he did not think it was a proper question to ask. The minister calmly replied, you are excused, and the couple left."

On page 252 Mr. Hoover gives an example of the conflict between the International Labor Defense (which was Communist dominated), and the NAACP. He says "according to White, the Communists charged the NAACP with 'being in league with the lynch-er-bosses of the South.'" The White referred to by Mr. Hoover was the late Walter White.

It is true, of course, that those who say that Roosevelt and Truman or Mrs. Roosevelt is Communist, and that the Supreme Court is Communist-dominated, will continue in the teeth of the evidence to believe that the NAACP is Communist dominated. But for those who are willing to listen to the facts, the facts are plain.

There is a reason for the widespread propaganda of our enemies that the NAACP is Communist dominated, in addition to the obvious desire to weaken the NAACP. The bigoted southern whites have always asserted and apparently honestly believed no matter how foolish they were in that belief, that they knew their Negroes. Suddenly they find that these people have minds and desires of their own, and that their minds are bent on winning for themselves and their children all the rights that other citizens of the United States enjoy, including especially an end to discrimination and segregation based on race. The bigoted white supremacists have to justify to themselves their big mistake about knowing their Negroes and what better way could there be than to say that they were led astray by the Communists? If the Supreme Court or the Republicans or Democrats in other parts of the country say that such demands on the part of Negroes are justified, then they, too, are Communists. That is why a great many of those who spread the lie that the NAACP is Communist dominated also assert that Roosevelt and Truman, and Mrs. Roosevelt and the Supreme Court have fallen under the Communist influence and domination.

Some of this propaganda is completely and knowingly false. For example, the Smith Act directed the Attorney General of the United States to draw up a list of all the organizations which he deemed subversive because they were controlled or effectively influenced by the Communists. He did so, and published a long list including just about every organization, whether still in existence or not, that the Communists had ever controlled. It became generally known as the Attorney General's subversive list. When Attorney General Cook, of Georgia, spoke at Yale University a few years ago, he declared flatly that the NAACP was on the Attorney General's subversive list. Michael Lane, then the head of the Yale Student Council of the NAACP, challenged this statement. Attorney General Cook, of Georgia, replied that he, Cook, was attorney general and that so far as he was concerned the NAACP was subversive. Thus he was caught deliberately trying to give the false impression that the NAACP had been officially declared subversive by the Attorney General of the United States when in fact that never was the case.

Hon. Usher L. Burdick

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, never again will this historic Chamber see the likes of the Honorable USHER L. BURDICK, who to our great regret voluntarily is retiring to private life. Other outstanding statesmen will come to make mighty contribution to the continuance of the House as the greatest legislative body in the world. But there never again will be an USHER BURDICK. He was the product of an era that has closed.

In 1903 and 1904, when the Minnesota football eleven mowed down all opposition in the Big Ten, USHER BURDICK at right end was a star of brightest light and his name was famous wherever deeds of athletic prowess gave thrill to worshiping fans.

At 28 he was a member of the legislature of North Dakota, at 30 was the youngest speaker of a State legislative body in the Nation, and at 32 was lieutenant governor of his State. He served 10 terms in the House, always fearlessly independent, always fighting for the little fellow and what he thought would make this a better and a brighter country for everybody. He was never broken to party harness. Indeed any kind of a harness that might seek to restrain him from causes he deemed righteous was hateful to him. None of that for USHER BURDICK.

He spoke the Sioux Indian language as easily as his native tongue. He wrote many books on western history. His letter to his constituents was widely quoted in newspapers throughout the Nation because of his way of putting into his writings exactly what was in his mind and probably, also in the minds of the folks at home. When he spoke from the well of the House everybody listened.

As football end, as lawyer, as statesman, as orator, as writer, and as friend, USHER BURDICK in my book was among the champions of champions.

To USHER BURDICK I owe a great debt of gratitude for what his smile and his friendship have meant to me from the day I entered this Chamber. In his going the Congress loses a giant of integrity, of straight thinking, and of colorful dedication to the grassroot philosophies that have made America supreme among the nations and, adhere to, will keep her so.

Republican Accomplishments Benefiting America's War Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD M. SIMPSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Republican Party has a proud record of honoring its campaign pledges. It has often demonstrated its responsible approach in meeting the economic and social needs of our citizens. This record is typified by the outstanding accomplishments of the present Republican administration in behalf of America's war veterans. As a matter of historical record, the Republican Party has always insisted that our veterans receive appropriate recognition of, and compensation for, their many sacrifices.

Mr. Speaker, I wish at this point to insert a statement outlining the accomplishments of the present Republican administration in behalf of our veterans and their dependents:

The Republican record in veterans' affairs is a record of achievement.

The present Republican administration, following in the footsteps of the Republicans who preceded it, continued to strengthen the activities of the Veterans' Administration, and made good on all its campaign promises to the Nation's veterans.

The Veterans' Administration was created by a Republican President, Herbert Hoover, who in 1930 issued the Executive order that brought the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Veterans into one agency.

The present Republican administration extensively reorganized the huge, sprawling Veterans' Administration to bring order out of near chaos. Services to veterans and their dependents were improved, redtape and useless procedures were eliminated and the tremendous overhead costs of administering the program were materially reduced. Operational functions, scattered through a dozen departments, were consolidated into three major agencies; staff and operating responsibilities were clearly divorced; lines of communication and authority were clarified and greater authority and responsibility were vested in field station managers.

The 1952 Republican platform contained the following pledges to veterans:

1. The aid and compensation given to veterans of previous wars should be extended to veterans of the Korean conflict.

2. Compensation should be fairly and adequately adjusted to meet changes in the cost of living.

3. Aid should be given to veterans, particularly disabled veterans, to obtain suitable employment, by providing training and education, and through strict compliance with veterans' preference laws in Federal service.

4. The Veterans' Administration be maintained as a single, independent agency in full charge of all veterans' affairs and that the Veterans' Administration manage veterans' affairs in an efficient, prompt, and uniform manner.

5. That the Veterans' Administration be equipped to provide and maintain medical and hospital care of the highest possible standards for all eligible veterans.

The pledge on maintenance of the Veteran's Administration was promptly carried out through the reorganization previously mentioned. Here is the way the Republican Party followed through on its other pledges:

Under a series of laws passed by the Republican 83d Congress Korean war veterans were given the same housing, civil service, and educational benefits afforded veterans of other wars. They benefited, too, by additional laws affecting all veterans passed by the 83d Congress.

To insure that disabled veterans and their dependents were adequately protected, the Republican 83d Congress raised compensation rates by 5 percent. Last year, Republicans in Congress supported an additional rise of 10 percent in these rates.

From 1952 to June 30, 1958, the revolving fund to finance direct VA loans to veterans in areas where GI loans were unavailable was increased by $450 million.

From 1952 through July of 1958, the VA has guaranteed 2,293,913 GI loans for veterans. These include 2,257,888 home loans, 7,042 farm loans, and 34,003 business loans.

The total amount involved in loans since 1952 is $25,046,416,652. This sum included $24,901,655,521 for homes; $33,892,348 for farms; $110,868,783 for businesses .

Under the Eisenhower administration, 17 new veterans' hospitals have been opened, with a total capacity of 11,711 beds. At the present time, the Government is providing hospital care for an average daily patient load of 111,293. This is 13,575 more than the daily patient load in VA hospitals at the end of 1952.

Mental health also has become a greater concern of the Veterans' Administration in recent years. The VA mental hygiene clinics now give outpatient treatment to nearly 25,000 per year. This allows such veterans to be engaged in useful production work while receiving treatment.

Under Republicans, the VA medical research program has expanded into nearly all the diseases of mankind. In fiscal 1958, just ended, $10,344,000 was spent on research programs. More than $15 million is programed for expenditure in fiscal 1959.

One of the most important concerns President Eisenhower and the Republican administration felt for the Nation's veterans when they took office was that involving vocational rehabilitation. As President Eisenhower had said, it was vital to make sure returning servicemen should be fitted into the Nation's work force.

To bring this about, the Republican administration developed a working arrangement between the Veterans' Administration and the Labor Department to assist veterans to find employment in areas where they live. Information and directions in this sphere were compiled in nine booklets, each covering job opportunities in a different geographic region of the country and including data on most cities and all States. By November of 1954, the second year of the Republican administration, an estimated 97 percent of all World War II veterans wanting work had jobs.

In other areas, the Republicans simplified the handling of veterans' life insurance policies, provided $75 million additional to pay World War II veterans for compulsory labor or inhumane treatment suffered as prisoners of war, and ordered a speed-up in sending wives and children to join servicemen overseas.

The Republicans also designated November 11 as "Veterans' Day," honoring all veterans of all wars; increased the maximum Federal aid payable to States for care in State homes of disabled veterans; extended the free death indemnity coverage of $10,000 to cases involving the death of members of ROTC units when called to active training duty for 14 days or more; provided various benefits for women who served early in World War II in the WAAC; provided that all types of active tuberculosis developing a 10-percent degree of disability or more within 3 years from the date of separation from active service will be presumed to be service connected; provided that total disability, or permanent total disability rating for VA compensation, pension or insurance benefits, which has been continuously in force for 20 years or more, shall not be reduced thereafter except on a showing that such rating was based on fraud; exempted Spanish-American War veterans and veterans in vocational rehabilitation training from limitations on outpatient dental care and dental appliances.

Hon. Augustine B. Kelley

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of our able, distinguished, and highly respected colleague, Augustine B. Kelley, brought sorrow to all Members of the House.

Gus, as he was affectionately known to all of us, epitomized all the attributes that make a perfect gentleman. He was very devoted to his large family, and his exemplary life was a credit not only to himself, but to his family which he reared with great love and devotion.

He was a man of high Christian ideals and carried this doctrine into all fields of activity. He practiced Christian charity and worked tirelessly to bring social justice to his fellowmen. His great contributions in this cause will always be remembered by his colleagues and by millions of Americans who were benefited by his arduous work in pursuit of his ideals.

He had an enviable record of service to his constituents who recognized his loyalty to them by repeatedly reelecting him to Congress.

Gus was my warm personal friend and my office neighbor. I knew him well and greatly admired him. I am certain that his family will find much solace in the fact that he has well earned his eternal reward.

Record of Votes in the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD M. SIMPSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the 2d session of the 85th Congress has appropriated $80.9 billion, the largest peacetime appropriations in history. The record of this Democratic-controlled Congress would make it appear that we have operated on the philosophy of lending money, giving it away, throwing it away, and then printing some more. This course, if continued, will destroy the value of the dollar and impose vast additional tax burdens on our people.

On August 30, 1957, I reviewed the record votes involving economy in Government during the 1st session of the 85th Congress. Out of 100 rollcalls, there were 49 which had a direct effect on Government spending and Government income. My analysis showed that 63 percent of all economy votes were cast by Republicans, while the Democrats were responsible for 70.7 percent of all spending votes.

In order to bring the record up to date, I have compiled a similar analysis for the 2d sesison of the 85th Congress. This time, out of 93 record votes 31 effected economy in Government. This year the difference between the parties was even more marked. The Republicans were responsible for 75.6 percent of all the economy votes, the Democrats for 77.1 percent of all the spending votes.

For the entire 85th Congress, both the 1st and 2d sessions, there was a total of 80 issues effecting economy in Government. Republicans accounted for 67.5 percent of all the economy votes and the Democrats for 73.3 percent of all the spending votes. Democrats contributed only 32.5 percent of the votes for economy and Republicans, 26.7 percent of the votes for more spending.

Almost $9 billion of additional spending was prevented by Republican votes for economy during the 2d session of the 85th Congress. A review of the entire record provides ample evidence that the Republican Party believes in economy. The Democratic Party is apparently dedicated to the philosophy of spending money regardless of where it is coming from.

I am including an analysis of the 31 economy votes during the 2d session of the 85th Congress as an extension of my remarks. The tabulations speak for themselves.

List of record votes involving economy in Government, House of Representatives, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

Roll-call No.	Vote for economy position	Votes cast			
		For economy		Against economy	
		Republicans	Democrats	Republicans	Democrats
11	Yea	152	.....	16	181
14	Nay	111	73	72	128
18	Nay	170	105	17	102
19	Yea	175	136	13	73
20	Yea	166	1	22	213
21	Nay	76	5	113	208
25	Nay	102	37	84	173
27	Yea	154	19	31	180
28	Nay	141	31	44	166
37	Nay	70	32	89	129
50	Yea	163	60	17	118
87	Nay	127	32	52	173
99	Yea	172	20	15	193
107	Nay	102	52	21	170
122	Yea	169	10	8	194
142	Nay	162	49	14	180
152	Nay	151	36	22	131
155	Nay	133	2	53	203
157	Nay	148	38	38	172
161	Yea	95	45	86	147
165	Nay	156	24	22	180
170	Nay	113	46	57	179
172	Yea	116	54	49	139
174	Nay	111	23	66	185
177	Nay	150	37	27	109
181	Nay	88	77	78	120
184	Yea	128	62	33	139
187	Yea	105	66	50	124
188	Nay	106	76	46	113
191	Nay	37	18	108	153
192	Nay	53	11	87	157
	Total	3,962	1,277	1,450	4,874

List of record votes involving economy in Government, House of Representatives, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

Roll-call No.	Vote for economy position	Description
11	Yea	H. J. Res. 2, providing for the transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection therewith. Motion to recommit. Rejected 152 to 197, Feb. 19, 1958.
14	Nay	H. R. 10881, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1958. Amendment providing an additional $10,000,000 each for Glen Canyon project and the Trinity River reclamation projects. Passed 200 to 184, Feb. 26, 1958.
18	Nay	H. R. 8002, providing for revised methods of stating budget estimates. Motion to recommit. Rejected 119 to 275, Mar. 6, 1958.
19	Yea	Passage of bill. Passed 311 to 86, Mar. 6, 1958.
20	Yea	S. 497, authorizing rivers and harbors projects. Motion to recommit with instructions to include only projects which had been approved by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of the Budget. Rejected 167 to 234, Mar. 11, 1958.
21	Nay	Passage of bill. Passed 321 to 81, Mar. 11, 1958.
25	Nay	S. 3262, authorizing support by the Armed Forces of the Olympic winter games and authorizing appropriation of $4,000,000. Motion to suspend the rules and pass. Rejected 257 to 139, a ⅔ majority being required, Mar. 19, 1958.
27	Yea	S. J. Res. 162, preventing temporarily any reduction in agricultural support prices or acreage allotments. Motion to recommit, with instructions to make resolution applicable only to dairy products. Rejected 173 to 211, Mar. 20, 1958.
28	Nay	Adoption of resolution. Adopted 210 to 172, Mar. 20, 1958.
37	Nay	S. 3262, authorizing support by the Armed Forces of the Olympic winter games and authorizing appropriation of $4,000,000. Passage of bill. Passed 218 to 102, Mar. 28, 1958.
50	Yea	H. R. 12065, authorizing Federal unemployment benefits for individuals who exhaust their benefit rights under existing unemployment compensation or are not covered by State systems. Amendment substituting bill providing for loans to States for payment of extended benefits. Adopted 223 to 165, May 1, 1958.
87	Nay	H. R. 12738, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1959. Amendment increasing appropriation by $99,000,000 and requiring that the Army strength be maintained at 900,000. Adopted 225 to 159, June 5, 1958.
99	Yea	H. R. 12541, providing for reorganization of the Department of Defense. Motion to recommit with instructions to bring bill in line with President's recommendations. Rejected 192 to 211, June 12, 1958.
107	Nay	H. Res. 609, providing for the consideration of H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill of 1958. Adoption of resolution. Rejected 171 to 214, June 26, 1958.
122	Yea	H. R. 13015, authorizing certain construction at military installations. Motion to recommit with instructions to make permissive, rather than mandatory, the sale of San Jacinto Depot, Tex., property. Rejected 179 to 022, July 10, 1958.
142	Nay	H. Res. 485, resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4504, authorizing $25,000,000 for mortgage insurance on marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Adoption of resolution. Rejected 164 to 211, July 24, 1958.
152	Nay	H. Res. 650, resolution providing for the consideration of S. 3497, authorizing $2,000,000 in loans to municipalities for community facilities. Adoption of resolution. Rejected 173 to 187, Aug. 1, 1958.
155	Nay	H. R. 13015, authorizing certain construction at military installations. Adoption of conference report. Adopted 256 to 135, Aug. 6, 1958.
157	Nay	S. 4071, providing for price, production adjustment and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities. Motion to suspend rules and pass. Rejected 210 to 186, a ⅔ majority being required, Aug. 6, 1958.
161	Yea	H. R. 13247, authorizing $1,070,000,000 for Federal scholarships, loans and aid to the States for educational purposes. Motion to recommit. Rejected 140 to 233, Aug. 8, 1958.
165	Nay	S. 2266, providing that wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard shall be the same as rates established at Boston Shipyard. Motion to pass bill over veto of President. Rejected 202 to 180, a ⅔ majority being required, Aug. 13, 1958.
170	Nay	H. Res. 682, providing for the consideration of S. 3683, authorizing loans, grants, and other financial assistance to depressed areas (Area Redevelopment Act). Adoption of resolution. Adopted 216 to 159, Aug. 15, 1958.
172	Yea	S. 3683, authorizing loans, grants, and other financial assistance to depressed areas (Area Redevelopment Act). Motion to recommit. Rejected 170 to 188, Aug. 15, 1958.
174	Nay	S. 4035, authorizing $1,255,000,000 additional Federal housing program. Motion to suspend rules and pass. Rejected 251 to 134, a ⅔ majority being required, Aug. 18, 1958.
177	Nay	H. R. 13067, providing for the establishment of a food stamp plan for the distribution of $1,000,000,000 in surplus food commodities a year. Motion to suspend rules and pass. Rejected 196 to 187, a ⅔ majority being required, Aug. 18, 1958.
181	Nay	H. Res. 689, providing for consideration of S. 4036, subsidizing the copper, lead, zinc, acid grade fluorspar, and tungsten industries. Adoption of resolution. Adopted 198 to 165, Aug. 19, 1958.
184	Yea	H. R. 13450, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1959. Motion adding $10,000,000 for construction of additional radio facilities for U. S. Information Agency. Adopted 190 to 172, Aug. 20, 1958.
187	Yea	S. 4036, subsidizing the copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten industries. Motion to strike enacting clause. Rejected 171 to 174, Aug. 21, 1958.
188	Nay	Passage of bill. Rejected 159 to 182, Aug. 21, 1958.
191	Nay	S. 3335, donating land and providing for construction in the District of Columbia of a national cultural center. Motion to suspend rules and pass. Passed 261 to 55, Aug. 22, 1958.
192	Nay	H. R. 13343, authorizing the appropriation of $500,000 for the Pan American games in Chicago, Ill. Motion to suspend rules and pass. Passed 244 to 64, Aug. 22, 1958.

Final Report of Hon. Florence P. Dwyer, of New Jersey, on the 2d Session of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the custom of Members of Congress, I am submitting this report as a final review and summary of the activities and accomplishments of the 85th Congress, which I believe will be of great interest to the people of Union County.

While all activities of Congress interest all the people, some of my constituents may be particularly concerned with those which have directly and immediately involved Union County. For their benefit, I have appended a list of such matters to the end of this report.

I have been deeply grateful during these past 2 years for the privilege of representing the people of the Sixth District of New Jersey here in the House. I am happy to report that I have missed only 1 day's session of the Congress in the 2 years I have been here; and that was made necessary by an important public meeting held in Union County earlier this year which was called to consider the proposed location of the new Federal-aid highway, FAI 102. I have cast my vote or declared my position on every issue which the House of Representatives was called upon to decide.

I recognize, of course, that no conscientious Member of Congress can please all the people all of the time, but I believe my record will show that I have considered every issue on its merits, and that every position I have taken was determined by what I believe to be in the best interests of all our people, and by what I believe will contribute most to keeping America strong and free and secure.

In many cases, Congress is faced with legislation which contains both good and bad provisions. I have weighed such legislation carefully and cast my vote for a bill when the good outweighed the bad, and against a bill when bad features were more important than the good.

The 85th Congress, now that it has adjourned, has been called one of the most productive Congresses in our country's history. Certainly, the 2 years it covered were momentous ones in the continuing struggle for peace and justice in the world and for economic stability and opportunity here at home.

MUCH STILL TO DO

But the 85th Congress, despite its achievements, also left much undone. An effective labor reform bill, for which I voted, failed to pass in the final days of the Congress. This should receive first priority next year.

No action was taken on legislation to encourage higher ethical practices in Government. From their response to my own views on the subject, I feel certain the people will demand early action in the next Congress.

The Congress has had 2 years to consider improving and expanding the training of people for foreign service, as proposed in my Foreign Service Academy bill, and there will be no excuse for continued inaction in this important field.

Nor has Congress solved all our education problems, especially the need for new schools.

Passage of the railroad relief bill has apparently only added to the woes of commuters; and Congress must act to protect their legitimate interests in public transportation.

We must also reassess that state of the national economy as soon as we reassemble in January, and plan whatever action is then appropriate to hold down prices and/or continue the fight against the recession.

PARTISAN POLITICS

In spite of its record of bipartisan cooperation in the fields of defense and foreign policy, this Congress also displayed the kind of narrow political approach to many issues which emphasized again the special difficulties of running a government controlled by two opposing political parties.

During the first session, 1957, the majority in the Congress irresponsibly tried to outdo President Eisenhower in his efforts to economize by drastically slashing the President's budget even below the big reductions he had already made. In the second session, they attempted to otuspend the administration by forcing it to accept more funds than it required to fight the recession.

In each session, my own aim was to achieve a proper and reasonable balance. In the first, I voted for several budget cuts because I believed that economy in Government was necessary to stop the rising cost of living. I opposed those budget cuts which would have deprived the people of essential Government services, or which would have weakened our Armed Forces and undercut our foreign policy to the point of jeopardizing our position of strength as leader of the free world against the international Communist conspiracy.

In the second session I supported every reasonable measure designed to end the recession and get people back to work. But I refused to make the recession an irresponsible excuse for starting massive public-works programs, costing billions of dollars, which would have done nothing to end the recession. Had these huge programs been approved, our people would never catch up with the skyrocketing increase in the cost of the things we have to buy.

WORKING FOR PEACE

The most important work of any Congress is that of encouraging the growth of peace and justice in the world and ending the threat of war. For this purpose the Congress gave its approval to two of the bills which the President had termed essential—the 4-year extension of the reciprocal trade program and an adequate mutual security program. I voted for both bills in the conviction that they were vitally important if the United States is to continue to use its strength in cooperating with the rest of the free world in the cause of peace.

Before extending the reciprocal trade program, however, Congress made it clear that we expect the administration to pay due regard to the rights of American industry threatened seriously by foreign imports. And before appropriating the funds the President requested for mutual security, Congress expressed its displeasure at the abuses and the waste uncovered in this program—several examples of which were revealed by one of my committees, the Government Operations Committee. We insisted that a more efficient and useful program be prepared in the future.

Congress also approved other means of increasing free-world cooperation; for instance, the sharing of atomic weapons information with friendly countries, helping other countries develop the peaceful uses of atomic energy, expanding the program of selling our farm surpluses to needy countries, and strengthening the Voice of America's broadcasts to the Soviet Union. I supported all these measures because I am convinced that Americans are determined to use the great power of our Nation on the side of peace in every way possible. But we do expect that our money will be used wisely, that constructive results will be achieved, and that our own national security will be protected.

KEEPING UP OUR STRENGTH

We can help to maintain peace, however, only so long as we maintain armed forces so strong and powerful that Soviet Russia will not dare to attack us or risk an all-out war. The power of our enemy and the need for staying ahead in developing the most modern weapons was never more dramatically emphasized than it was when Russia launched the first sputnik. After having cut the defense budget in 1957—a move I had strongly opposed—Congress came back this year to add new funds for missile development and air defense, and later passed a record peacetime defense budget considerably in excess of $40 billion.

It is worth noting here that the overall cost of guaranteeing our national security amounts to about 78 percent of our total Federal budget. It is clear, therefore, that any substantial savings in Federal spending can only come from the defense budget.

It is not a very good bargain, however, to save money by inviting the destruction of an all-out war. Yet, considerable improvement, and savings, can still be made. Congress cleared the way by approving the President's Defense Department reorganization plan, which I supported strongly and actively. This was one of the most important and far-reaching laws enacted by this Congress. It will help to give us a stronger, more effective and more unified military force. And because it will eliminate waste and duplication and reduce the expensive rivalry between the services, it will save us considerable money at the same time. This plan makes good, sound commonsense.

Among the most far reaching of congressional moves this year was creation of a new space agency—the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Along with it, both Houses formed permanent committees to exercise continuing jurisdiction over our efforts in the dazzling new universe of outer space.

FIGHTING THE RECESSION

The No. 1 domestic concern of the Congress this year—and of your Representative—has been the slowdown of the national economy and the resultant high rate of unemployment. From the beginning Congress acted to stimulate the economy and put men back to work—by speeding up the award of defense contracts, by rushing ahead the nationwide highway program, and by encouraging greater activity in the housing and construction fields.

One of the first things I did was to obtain the facts about the recession. I talked at length with several of the top officials and experts of our Government to learn the causes of the recession and the means of ending it. While I found that no two economists agree on very much, I became convinced that Congress must act rapidly and that its action should be designed to increase confidence, stimulate buying and production, and put men back to work as soon as possible.

One of the first obligations was to ease the burden on the unemployed. I introduced legislation and testified before the Ways and Means Committee in support of an emergency extension of unemployment compensation for those who had run out of their regular benefits. Congress passed a weaker bill, but one that has provided some help, at least.

Two other antirecession proposals, however, were defeated in the House. The housing bill and the community facilities bill contained many good features of special interest to areas like Union County, but the Banking Committee irresponsibly caused their defeat when they greatly increased the cost and added several unnecessary new programs.

Several other actions of great importance to the economy were also taken.

First. Railroad relief: The Nation's hard-pressed railroads obtained assistance, which Congress hoped would enable them to provide better service, through a program of guaranteed loans and the easing of Federal restrictions, giving them greater freedom to compete with other forms of transportation.

Second. Freight tax: The 3 percent tax on freight transportation was eliminated, with the hope it would help reduce prices and increase consumption and production; but Congress failed to take the tax off passenger transportation, which seemed to me to make even greater sense.

Third. Small business: Small business received the biggest boost in history—with the tax revision bill, a new program to provide badly needed long-term investment capital, and permanent status for the Small Business Administration along with increased authority to make business loans at lower interest rates.

As Congress adjourned, it was clear that the recession was ending. This encouraging development, I believe, was due both to the actions taken by Congress and the administration and to the people's confidence that their Government would never permit this recession to become a major depression.

It would be a mistake, however, to act as though the recession is over and full-scale prosperity had returned. There are still weak spots in the economy and far too many people are still unemployed. One of the first obligations of the new Congress in January will be to study the economic situation and take appropriate action.

HOLDING BACK INFLATION

Despite our concentration on fighting the recession, I shared the concern of many in Congress that prices were still going up. This seemed to me especially hard on the unemployed and on those who were trying to get along on limited incomes. I strongly supported, there-

fore, several bills which I believe will do much to increase economy in Government and help keep prices from going up.

First. Price supports: A major victory for price-conscious consumers was won when the Congress approved a farm bill providing for an extension of Secretary Benson's flexible price support program rather than the high, rigid price support system which the House Agriculture Committee twice tried to pass. Both committee bills would have reversed all the good work Secretary Benson has done and would have brought skyrocketing prices for bread, milk, cheese, and many of the other foods we all need. The President's veto of one bill and the House defeat of the other—both of which I voted against—was a strong rejection of the false theory of paying farmers more to produce less at higher prices to consumers and higher taxes for taxpayers.

Second. Hoover Commission: To exercise greater control over Government spending, Congress passed, and I strongly supported, the Hoover Commission's plan—H. R. 8002—for more careful budgeting and spending of the people's money. This extremely important bill, which has been estimated to save billions of dollars, should help eliminate waste and force Government officials to account for every penny they spend.

Economy—and plain commonsense—were involved in several other less publicized issues, including two which I strongly opposed as unjustified extravagance:

Third. New building: I opposed the new House Office Building, despite the fact that more office space would be nice to have, because the need was not as urgent as it was for several more worthwhile projects. And it seemed to me that Congress should be the first to set an example for the rest of the country by cutting down on its own luxuries.

Fourth. Army depot: I opposed the mandatory sale of the Army's ammunition depot in San Jacinto, Tex., because the Army needed it and because it would cost an extra $30 million to build a duplicate facility in Alabama—merely to satisfy local interests. This was a flagrant violation of the public interest.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE

Congress took a number of big steps forward in its traditional task of helping people help themselves. Three of the biggest were the civil-rights bill, the Alaska statehood bill, and the national defense education bill.

First. Civil rights: One of the first actions I took was to cosponsor the administration's civil-rights bill, and it was a proud day for many when the Congress passed this first civil-rights legislation in 80 years. The House bill, I believe, was a better bill than the watered-down version passed by the Senate. But the civil-rights bill was a historic first step toward the goal of guaranteeing to all Americans that their rights as citizens and human beings will be protected. Congress and the administration must now go forward.

Second. Alaska statehood: A whole new world of opportunity was opened up when Congress passed the Alaska statehood bill. This surely must have brought a great thrill to all those with the imagination and courage to look ahead to the great future of America, full of almost unlimited promise. Alaska, our 49th State, is now our largest State; it is rich with natural resources; it is only sparsely populated and needs many more people; and it is bursting with the energy and opportunity of the old frontier.

It will be the responsibility of the next Congress to consider the matter of statehood for Hawaii.

Third. Education: Of first importance and of special interest to me was passage of the National Defense Education Act—with its loans for needy students, its help to elementary and secondary schools in the fields of science, mathematics, and foreign languages, its encouragement of teacher-training, and its other provisions designed to improve the quality of our education and extend educational opportunities to those who, without help, could not afford them.

I was disappointed, however, that the President's recommendation for scholarships was eliminated from the bill, and that the whole program was restricted to so narrow a field. As badly as we need scientists and language specialists, we also need better educated people in all walks of life. For instance, an education program should provide for those who wish to equip themselves for the foreign service, where many more well-trained people are desperately needed to carry on the work for peace among the peoples of the world. Such a goal is the purpose of the Foreign Service Academy bill I introduced early in the first session of this Congress.

The present education bill, as you know, made no provision for building schools. We recognize the increasing need for providing the schools necessary to care for fast-growing populations in States like New Jersey. For this reason, I have written the New Jersey State Commissioner of Education in order to obtain detailed information regarding the present and estimated future needs of schools and facilities.

The need, in turn, raises the question of how we are to divide the governmental responsibility for providing schools. The challenge has been directed to the States and local communities. If these governmental units cannot provide for the need in the future, then the Federal Government must, of necessity, step in.

ADVANCING THE PUBLIC INTEREST

First. Humane slaughter: Congressional approval of the humane slaughter bill, which requires that decent and painless methods be used for slaughtering animals, was due directly to the great popular support expressed for this legislation; it will be a monument to what determined people can accomplish.

Second. Social security: A landmark of the second session was passage of a 7 percent increase in social security benefits to help our older citizens meet part of the rising cost of living—and certainly no one needs this protection against inflation more than the retired and disabled people who must struggle along on low, fixed incomes.

Third. Pay raise: Cost-of-living pay increases were also voted for postal employees, classified Government workers and those in the armed services.

Fourth. Air safety: Congress provided new protection for air travelers when it created the Federal Aviation Agency and gave it full authority to control the increasingly crowded airspace. By coordinating air traffic control, both military and civilian, and stepping up the development of improved navigation aids, the new agency will make a great contribution to air safety.

Fifth. Obscene materials: As a cosponsor, I took special pride in passage of a bill to improve enforcement of the law against distribution of obscene materials. I know the people of Union County have been vitally interested in this matter, as demonstrated by the fight they made in the State legislature against the spread of indecent literature. The new law will tighten up one of the biggest loopholes through which vicious people have been contaminating the minds of our youth with their trashy products, and it represents a great victory for those who have done so much work in the past.

Sixth. FBI files: Approval of legislation limiting the right of defendants to examine FBI files was a simple, but important, clarification of the Supreme Court ruling affirming this right. Without upsetting the Court's decision, the bill restricted examination of files to material directly relevant to the defendant's case and protected the files from unnecessary and dangerous snooping.

A MAJOR FAILURE

Unfortunately, I cannot report much success in the critical field of labor-reform legislation. The long series of hearings before the McClellan committee revealed in dramatic terms the great need for such legislation to protect the general public and the great majority of honest and decent union members and their leaders from the abuses and gangsterism of a relatively few crooks who have invaded the labor movement.

Congress approved only one reform bill—a rather weak measure requiring disclosure and accounting of employee welfare and retirement funds, a bill which fell short of the better Senate version and the recommendations of Labor Secretary Mitchell.

In its most disappointing performance, Congress killed entirely the major labor reform bill, which, despite its shortcomings, would have done much to clean up certain racket-ridden unions, increase control of unions by their members, make labor leaders more responsible to the membership, and in many ways help reinforce the respect of the American people for organized labor. It was not a perfect bill but, as Senator McClellan said, it was the best we could hope for in this session.

I hope Congress will act quickly next year to complete this clean-up job. Workingmen and most union leaders, as well as the people, want it. The American labor movement is too important to tolerate the influence and exploitation of gangster elements who seek to control it.

ACTING IN COMMITTEE—GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Both committees to which I was appointed kept unusually busy throughout both sessions—and constructively so, I believe.

The Government Operations Committee, as you may know, has extremely broad authority to look into any area of Government in order to help improve the efficiency of its operations. In addition to our study of abuses and maladministration in the foreign aid program—and the constructive recommendations we offered—the committee considered such diverse matters as: aviation safety, the conversion of salt water into fresh water, false and misleading advertising and its control by the Federal Trade Commission, the availability of information from Government agencies, civil defense programs, various aspects of military procurement and the means of reducing waste in this immensely expensive field, the operations of the watchdog General Accounting Office, military air transportation, and a detailed study of administrative organization, procedure, and practices in Federal departments and agencies. There were others, but this will give you an idea of the fascinating range of problems one deals with on this important committee.

Since Members concentrate much of their attention on the particular subcommittees to which they are assigned, I was especially fortunate in obtaining a place on two of the best, the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee and the General Government Activities Subcommittee.

As the ranking minority member of the Intergovernmental Relations group, I had a leading role—unusual for a first-term member—in a 2-year study of the relations between Federal, State, and local units of government in the administration of the dozens of Federal grant-in-aid programs, by which the National Government helps States and communities provide many services considered essential by our people.

This study involved a series of hearings in all parts of the country and brought before us governors, mayors, Cabinet officers, county officials, and people in all walks of life; it was considered to be the most thorough and comprehensive inquiry into this field ever made by a congressional committee. Our report, which we issued late in this second session, is a well-balanced discussion of the chief features of grant programs and makes what I believe are sound and realistic recommendations for future action to better distribute responsibilities between Federal, State, and local governments.

I expect we will be hearing a lot more about this in the future. For, if we believe what we preach about keeping Government close to the people, it is necessary to make it possible for State, counties, and local communities to accept the responsibilities for programs they are willing and capable of handling—without sacrificing, of course, essential public services.

This same subcommittee also investigated the polio vaccine program, and had a great deal to do, I believe, in improving the distribution of this miracle material to young people, and older ones, too, throughout the country—and at a considerable saving of money to the Government.

The chairman of my second subcommittee, the General Government Activities Subcommittee, estimated that the subcommittee's chief function of studying the sale of surplus Government property has saved the taxpayers more than $1.5 million in the second session of the Congress alone. Our subcommittee has insisted that Government agencies sell their surplus property for its full and fair value. And by investigating several cases, we have obtained considerably higher returns to the Government. In addition, we have recommended a permanent system governing the disposal of Government property which we hope will substantially increase the protection of the taxpayers' interest.

ACTING IN COMMITTEE—VETERANS' AFFAIRS

In approaching my duties as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I have been guided by the conviction that our primary obligation is to those veterans and their dependents who gave their lives or suffered injury in fighting for their country. We owe, too, of course, great gratitude and a sense of responsibility to other veterans who have served their country in war and peace, especially to those who now, through no fault of their own, need help.

This is why I believe first things should come first, and why I so strongly supported our committee efforts to assure sufficient and quality medical care through Veterans' Administration hospitals. I am pleased to report that both VA hospitals in our area, Lyons and East Orange, have been able to accept all patients with service-connected disabilities. But such is not the case in other parts of the country and our committee is doing something to improve this situation.

The committee has also been very active in reviewing the various benefits provided veterans by law, and in taking steps to simplify their administration and make them more useful to those veterans eligible to receive them. One of many examples was the extension of the GI home-loan program, which I supported in an effort to encourage greater private home building on the very reasonable terms provided by the program.

The committee also conducted a thorough investigation into various fundraising activities by veterans' organizations and by several other groups operating on the fringes of respectability. The purpose of the study—and I believe it was realized—was to expose the more questionable methods of fundraising as an aid to drafting legislation which could protect legitimate veterans' organizations in their praiseworthy fund-raising efforts, as well as the general public.

WORKING FOR UNION COUNTY

Many of the activites and accomplishments of the 85th Congress directly affected the people of Union County; these include some I have already mentioned, and the following:

First. Help for people: Assisted constituents in a multitude of immigration cases, veterans' problems, servicemen's cases, passports applications, service academy appointments, and all the other day-to-day relations of citizens with their Government.

Second. New Jersey channels: Testified before the Appropriations Committee, spoke on the House floor and voted for appropriations to continue dredging and widening the Arthur Kill and the Kill van Kull—the oceangoing channels that carry more commerce than the entire Mississippi River system and help make Union County an important port area.

Third. Green Brook: Helped win approval of $100,000 in Federal assistance to clear Green Brook and lower flood stages there sufficiently to protect communities from danger of costly floods.

Fourth. Service: Maintained district office in Elizabeth, held series of office hours in other communities in Union County, and continued legislative open house meetings, in addition to welcoming all visits and telephone calls at all times, in effort to stay close to constituents, provide best possible service, and know what our people need and want and expect of their Government.

Fifth. Postal affairs: Worked constantly to improve post office facilities and service in Union County, including new service for Countryside in Summit, to obtain fair treatment and good working conditions for postal employees, and to appoint high caliber postmasters.

Sixth. Government liaison: Cooperated with local, county, and State officials to assure best possible service from and relations with Federal Government.

Seventh. Community needs: testified before congressional committees on legislation authorizing loans for construction of community facilities, and for loans to colleges to help meet classroom and housing needs—including Union Junior College.

Eighth. School equipment: Encouraged and coordinated program to help Union County schools obtain fair share of valuable, but surplus, machine tools distributed by Government agencies, as a means of improving caliber of technical training.

Ninth. New York tax: Introduced legislation—House Joint Resolution 501—to prohibit New York from taxing residents of New Jersey.

Tenth. Commuter tax deduction: Introduced legislation—H. R. 6939—to permit tax deductions for expenses of commuter travel to and from jobs.

Eleventh. Government contracts: Cooperated with Union County businessmen in securing information concerning possibilities of Government contracts, and in assuring fair and equitable treatment for those seeking contracts.

Twelfth. Newsletter: Utilized weekly newsletter and annual questionnaire as means of keeping constituents informed of their Representative's activities and of exchanging views on important public issues.

Thirteenth. Highways: Cooperated with county and local citzens and offi-

cials in obtaining information and making known views to Federal officials regarding location of proposed new route 22—route F. A. I. 102.

Fourteenth. Commuter fares: Fought against unjustified ferry and commuter fare increases and expressed objections to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fifteenth. Air pollution: Continued fight against air pollution, and studied problems in Los Angeles as they shed light on possible enforcement in Newark-Union County metropolitan area.

Sixteenth. Teen-age drinking: Carried fight against teen-age drinking to the Congress; interested Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency in problems created by New York law permitting drinking at age 18.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE

My work during this term in the Congress has been made more fruitful, I believe, because of the 7 years of legislative experience which I enjoyed at Trenton. In knowing where to find information and how to use it, this experience was extremely important. I also benefited greatly from the generous spirit of cooperation displayed by other Members of the New Jersey delegation and colleagues, both Democratic and Republican, from all parts of the country.

In everything I have done here, I have kept in mind the fact that I was working as the Representative of all the people of Union County. As such, it has been my purpose to keep in close touch with my constituents, to seek their views on important public issues, to keep them fully informed of my votes and views, and to be available at all times to anyone who wanted to see me or who needed my help.

Hon. Robert C. Byrd

SPEECH
OF
HON. BARRATT O'HARA
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and especially those who served with him on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I join in expression of the deep loss we all feel in the retirement from the House of the Honorable ROBERT C. BYRD. But what will be the loss of the House will be the gain of the other body, and we rejoice with BOB at the prospect of the continuance of his brilliant and dedicated service for State and Nation in the Congress of the United States. When the 86th Congress comes into being, and the other body marches into the House Chamber for a joint session, we look forward to waving our greetings to our beloved colleague, who served in the House and Senate of West Virginia, and now after three terms in the National House is the nominee of his party for United States Senator from West Virginia.

I hold for BOB BYRD a warm affection. He has many great talents. He is a thinker and a hard worker, earnest and conscientious, diligent in his search for the truth and eloquently convincing in its presentment. But most I will remember BOB BYRD and the years of my association with him because of his moral cleanliness, his religious humility, his fine modesty, his never-absent consideration for others. His faith is in his God, and he seems always to walk among his fellow men by the precepts of that faith.

The Golden Era of National Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, a highly informative article on the collapse of the Tzarist Russian Empire appeared in the recent edition of the Ukrainian Quarterly. It was authored by Dr. Edward Mark O'Connor, former Commissioner of Displaced Persons and widely recognized as one of our most realistic scholars and an authority on the age-long problem of Russian imperialism. The article is appropriately titled "The Golden Era of National Independence," because it examines the real causes for the internal collapse of the long reign of the Russian Tzars and proposes a number of positive steps which the United States should take to recapture the initiative in the cold war.

The popular notion has been prevalent for some time that the Bolsheviks were responsible for the crackup of the Russian Empire. This is the main propaganda line of the Kremlin today as the new Russian leaders engage in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. To a large degree this false belief has gained acceptance on the American scene, even among some who are referred to as experts on the subject. This article puts to rest this basic misconception and many others about the political trends within the Russian Empire during the period 1917–18. Official documents of the Government from this period in history form the basis for this clear, informative, and provocative examination of a chapter in the affairs of nations which is practically submerged by time, Communist propaganda, Russian misinformation in the free world and the scarcity of objective scholarship and research.

As a member of the Select Committee to Investigate Communist Aggression, 83d Congress, I had the opportunity to work closely with Dr. O'Connor who served as staff director for the committee. His broad knowledge of the history of the Russian Empire, ability in original and objective research, together with his understanding of the aspirations of people and nations, earned him the respect and confidence of the committee and all those associated with its work. After 10 years of service to the Federal Government, he has recently become associated with Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., from which point it is hoped he will expand his writing and speaking activities on the Russian problem. Such a public service would be welcomed in these days when so little creative thought is given to this vital subject.

Walter Reuther's Plans for the Future

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD M. SIMPSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in an extension of my remarks which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 15, 1958, I included an article from Newsweek by Raymond Moley entitled "The Essence of Reutherism." It is based on Mr. Reuther's statements to the Washington correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, Mr. Henry Brandon.

I have had an opportunity to review personally the series of articles which Mr. Brandon prepared. They are, in fact, a tape recording of his interview with Walter Reuther and were published serially in the June 22 and 29 issues of the London Sunday Times. They clearly show that Walter Reuther seeks to dominate the Democratic Party. Now I shall quote directly from Mr. Brandons' article of June 22:

Mr. BRANDON. What puzzles Europeans most about the American trade-union movement is that it has not tried to create its own political party to advance labor's own interest. Trade unionism here sees as its main function to bargain for higher wages. How do you explain that?

Mr. REUTHER. To begin with you need to understand the structure of American society. A Labor Party, as such in America could not possibly succeed, because a political party to succeed in America has to have groups that go way beyond the question of labor as a group; you've got to have farm groups; you've got to have small-business men.

The American labor movement is essentially trying to work within the 2-party structure, but to bring about a basic realinement so that the 2 parties really stand for distinct points of view.

Mr. Speaker, the direction in which Walter Reuther seeks to lead the Democratic Party is shown by the following colloquy between Mr. Reuther and Mr. Brandon:

Mr. BRANDON. How do you foresee the relationship between the labor movement and the Democratic Party?

Mr. REUTHER. Well, I would be opposed to the labor movement trying to capture the Democratic Party. I think that at the point the labor movement captures the Democratic Party, you then destroy the broad base that is essential to make a political party an effective instrument to translate sound policy into governmental action. The essential problem for the labor movement is to learn to work with a party without trying to capture it.

The Democratic Party adopts a good program at every convention—just as advanced as the Labour Party in Britain. As a matter of fact, in some cases we are ahead of the Labour Party, because I think, we're

more realistic about the necessary adjustments to modern technology.

Everyone knows that the Labor Party in Great Britain is a Socialist Party. Walter Reuther's statement is unmistakable evidence that he believes that the Democratic Party in America is even more advanced in the pursuit of socialism than its British counterpart.

Certainly all of us realize the tremendous contribution which organized labor has made to our American way of life. Trade unions have an important role to play. Walter Reuther minimizes its traditional role. He told Mr. Brandon that—

I think that there is developing an ideology. I agree that the original labor movement was basically pure and simple trade unionism—bargaining for wages and for hours and for working conditions. But the labor movement cannot carry out its historic mission if it continues to be no more than that. As the problems of our modern society become more complex and interwoven, their solution cannot be economic or political—the solution has got to be economic and political.

Let me emphasize that Walter Reuther states "the solution has got to be economic and political."

Mr. Speaker, this is where I part company with Walter Reuther. America's greatest labor leader, Samuel Gompers, repudiated any attempt to create a labor party in America. If he were alive today, I know that he would oppose Mr. Reuther's political efforts.

So that the readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may have the benefit of Mr. Reuther's views, I am including additional significant quotations from this important interview. They reveal Walter Reuther's philosophy from his own lips. On the subject of unemployment, Walter Reuther said:

Take the question of unemployment. Can you solve unemployment at the bargaining table? The answer is "No." You can make a contribution toward the solution of unemployment, but unemployment is a broad social question and its answer must be found both in the economic and the social and the political fields.

If the labor movement is to deal with problems such as unemployment, it must act economically at the bargaining table and it must act politically.

On the question of labor participation in management decisions on pricing policy, Walter Reuther said:

In 1945 we were criticized by corporation executives, by people in Government, and I think by 80 percent of the leadership of the American labor movement, who took up the position that prices are no concern of labor. Yet today—only a few years later—I think that 90 percent of the leadership of the American labor movement accepts the basic concept in respect to the relationship of wages, prices, and profits that we advanced in 1945. * * *

We propose that what we ought to do is to give consideration to creating a governmental mechanism that would be a sort of public watchdog on the price structure.

If a corporation in any given industry is responsible for 20 percent or more of the total production, that company would be free to set prices but it could not increase its price except by prior notice to this governmental agency, and the governmental agency would then hold public hearings. This industry, this company, would then be required publicly to defend the economics that it believed supported its need for a price increase. If it came there and said higher wages were responsible, then the trade union that was demanding higher wages would have to defend publicly its demand.

In discussing Government planning and technology, Walter Reuther said:

You take the question of atomic power. If you trace the industrial development of America, you will find that essentially the pattern of industry grew out of and reflected the sources of power. Now with atomic energy coming in, you can put the plant anywhere. And that means that we can now begin to plan where we want industry.

Now what should be the role of Government? Well, we don't want a big bureaucracy that sits in Washington pretending it had superior wisdom, pretending that it knows all the answers to these complex problems. What we want is a governmental clearinghouse, a place where you can have a top group periodically sit down and evaluate, and based upon their recommendation have the private decisions then attempt to translate and implement these broad policies.

Some people will say: "Isn't this kind of a supra-planning board?" Well, call it what you want, the difference being that it does not make the decisions—it makes recommendations, it makes available information, it's a clearinghouse where you can come to find out what rational answers are there to problems of this kind.

Most of us are dedicated to the philosophy that an individual should be free to decide how many cars a family should have or how many bathrooms should be in his home. This is not Walter Reuther's opinion. He said:

There are really two basic questions. No. 1: We've got to learn to distribute the abundance that we know how to make. No. 2: Ultimately we've got to find a way to give people a more rational means of choosing between gadgets and leisure.

How many cars should a family have? How many television sets? How many bathrooms do we need in an ordinary house? Ultimately, when we have reached that plateau of economic living standards where the law of diminishing returns sets in very rapidly, we've got to give people the educational background, the stimulations so that they would be interested in another kind of consumption. And that means the ability and the desire to spend a larger portion of their time, not making gadgets, but in the pursuit of constructive and creative leisure.

In the face of automation, I think we will be confronted very soon with this very real problem, that we may overfeed the outer man and starve the inner man.

No group in America can make these value judgments for individuals endowed by God with the responsibilities of developing their own lives.

I also believe that Americans should be free to choose how we shall spend our time, how much leisure we shall enjoy, and the vocations we shall pursue. Again the verbatim colloquy between between Mr. Reuther and Mr. Brandon is significant:

Mr. BRANDON. But we may then have your—let's call them tycoons of leisure—going fishing and learning how to paint, how to garden—while the working class of the professionals, the scientists, teachers, doctors, civil servants—will be working long hours. I'm wondering whether this will not spark off a new kind of class war between the "haves of leisure" and the "have-nots of leisure."

Mr. REUTHER. I think that we're going to have to shift more people into these categories. We obviously need more doctors.

There are thousands of young people with potential capacity to make wonderful medical people, but they don't have the economic resources to get access to medical education. So our society, as a part of this whole question of working out a proper balance between gadgets and leisure has also to work out a proper balance in the area of human services—teachers, medicine, music, etc.

This again, you see, is a matter of working out a proper relationship between competing values. You have to pay for everything in life and if we want more medical care—and we want more medical care—then we have to see to it that we make medical education available to more young people. The same thing is true of schoolteachers. We need more schoolteachers—well, we have to make it possible for schoolteachers to make as much as a sweeper does in an automobile factory and then we'll get more schoolteachers.

Mr. Speaker, America is fortunate that through a foreign publication, we were able to learn Walter Reuther's long-range program. It is a challenge to all of us who believe in a free society.

Southern Nevada and the Colorado River

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE
OF NEVADA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, the Colorado River is to southern Nevada what the Truckee, Carson, Walker, and Humboldt are to the northern part of the State.

On May 12, 1958, I testified before United States Supreme Court Special Master Simon H. Rifkind in connection with the Arizona against California Colorado River suit and with special reference to Nevada water needs and Nevada projects.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter which I have received from Mr. R. P. Parry, attorney for the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, my testimony before Special Master Rifkind, of the United States Supreme Court, and the special master's statement, made at the close of the testimony.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Honorable GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Reno, Nev.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Knowing your personal interest in the Colorado River suit, now pending in the United States Supreme Court, as shown by your testifying at the San Francisco hearing, I am enclosing a copy of the special master's remarks at the close of the testimony. I especially call your attention to the tribute he paid to the high quality of the witnesses who appeared before him.

We face the inescapable fact that the future growth of the Las Vegas area will be limited by the amount of Colorado River water ultimately available for it. The fact that the past growth of this area has even exceded predictions made by you a quarter of a century ago lends extra weight to your testimony predicting a population of over half a million in the area in the foreseeable future.

Your professional engineering qualifications, coupled with your intimate knowledge of the complex and complicated compact and statutory proceedings, gave added strength to your testimony as to the great recreational values, marvelous climatic advantages, and other inherent factors pointing to a great population and economic growth.

As usual, you have performed a great service for the State of Nevada in assisting us in this case. The attorneys involved appreciate it, and I am sure we are justified in expressing the appreciation of the State and its people also.

Sincerely,

R. P. PARRY.

ARIZONA VERSUS CALIFORNIA, COLORADO RIVER SUIT, NEVADA PROJECTS

Estimated gross areas of land considered suitable for development as small homesite tracts, domestic and industrial uses, in Las Vegas Valley, Eldorado Valley, Apex Dry Lake Valley, California Wash, Moapa Valley, Mormon Mesa, and land adjacent to Lake Mohave and Lake Mead below specified elevations, excluding irrigated and irrigable lands in Las Vegas Valley and Moapa Valley, and irrigable lands in the Big Bend, Fort Mohave area.

Location	Elevation below	Area acres
	Feet	
Las Vegas Valley	2,500	[1] 234,000
Eldorado Valley	2,500	[2] 86,000
Apex Dry Lake Valley	2,300	[3] 30,000
California Wash	2,300	[4] 80,000
Moapa Valley	1,800	[5] 48,000
Mormon Mesa	2,300	[6] 116,000
Big Bend-Fort Mohave	2,000	[7] 14,000
Adjacent to Lake Mohave	2,000	[8] 25,000
Adjacent to Lake Mead	2,500	[9] 50,000
Total		673,000
Round to		670,000

[1] Estimated approximate total area of Las Vegas Valley below an elevation of 2,500 feet, including 64,000 acres above 2,300 feet and below 2,500 feet, 21,000 acres within Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, Basic Management, Inc., plant and ponds, Nellis Air Base and McCarran Field, but excluding irrigated land.

[2] 21,000 acres of capability VIII land above elevation 2,300 feet and below 2,500 feet added to total acreage below 2,300 feet elevation.

[3] 5,000 acres of capability VIII land considered suitable for domestic and industrial uses but not suitable for small homesite tracts, added to acreage of capabilities I, II, III, IV, and VII land.

[4] 15,000 acres of capability VIII land considered suitable for domestic and industrial uses but not suitable for small homesite tracts.

[5] 7,000 acres of capability VIII land considered suitable for domestic and industrial uses but not suitable for small homesite tracts, added to acreage of capabilities I, II, III, IV, and VII land.

[6] 30,000 acres of capability VIII land considered suitable for domestic and industrial uses but not suitable for small homesite tracts, added to acreage of capabilities I, II, III, IV, and VII land.

[7] Estimated acreage of land outside of boundary of Lake Mead National Recreational Area, excluding irrigable lands.

[8] Nevada side of Lake Mohave.

[9] Nevada side of Lake Mead.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR GEORGE W. MALONE BEFORE THE SPECIAL MASTER, SIMON H. RIFKIND, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., MAY 12, 1958

Question. Senator, will you please state your full name for the record?

Answer. GEORGE W. MALONE.

Question. What is your present occupation and residence?

Answer. I am senior United States Senator for the State of Nevada. My residence is in Reno, Nev. I reside in Washington, D. C., during the time I am obligated to be there on official business.

Question. For what length of time have you been United States Senator from Nevada?

Answer. Since 1946.

Question. Senator, I show you a statement of your professional qualifications which has been heretofore handed to counsel and would inquire if that is a correct and accurate statement?

Answer. It is.

I ask permission to have this statement of qualifications copied into the record as though read. (Not shown.)

Question. Senator, are you a licensed professional engineer?

Answer. Yes. I hold Nevada License No. 40 and California License No. 1-5303. I was the first chairman of the Nevada Board of Professional Engineers in 1935.

Question. During what years did you serve as State engineer of the State of Nevada?

Answer. Form 1927 to 1935.

Question. During what years were you a member of the Colorado River Commission of the State of Nevada?

Answer. From 1927 to 1935—the same period.

Question. What was your regular occupation prior to and following your service as State engineer?

Answer. Iwas in the engineering business, including consulting engineering.

Question. During your service in the United States Senate, have you served on any committee having supervision over water resources, and particularly Colorado River problems?

Answer. I am the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which has jurisdiction over all legislation affecting such matters.

Question. In your capacity as State engineer, and continuously thereafter as consulting engineer, and as United States Senator, have you been familiar with that portion of the State of Nevada which lies in the drainage area of the Colorado River Basin?

Answer. Yes; I have been familiar with that area since 1925; have done professional work throughout the area; from 1927 to 1935 I attended all Colorado River power and water conferences and was generally familiar with the activities in the basin until 1946, and since that time have studied the activities of the basin closely as a Member of the United States Senate from Nevada.

Question. Have you had occasion to participate in various negotiations, meetings, and so forth with reference to the allocation and use of Hoover Dam power in that area?

Answer. Yes.

SURVEY OF COMPETITIVE POWER

Question. Will you state generally some of your activities in that respect?

Answer. I was consultant to the Secretary of the Interior in the allocation of power as provided in the Boulder Dam Project Act, one member from each Colorado River Basin State.

In addition, I made a rather exhaustive survey of the cost of competitive power; that is, the cost of steam power with oil and gas fuel.

Also, I made a close study of the distribution of the benefits from the power development at Boulder, now Hoover, Dam.

STUDY OF POPULATION GROWTH

Question. As a result of all of your activities and knowledge, have you studied the past growth of population in that area?

Answer. I have.

Question. Will you describe generally what has occurred with respect to the development of that area in the time you have been acquainted with it?

Answer. Las Vegas and the surrounding area have grown from about 7,000 to 120,000 population from 1927 to 1958. This marked a 113,000 increase in 31 years.

This growth largely took place following the completion of Hoover Dam in 1935.

In 1940 the population of Clark County in southern Nevada was 16,000; in 18 years it was 120,000, an increase of 104,000 people, sharing the accelerated rate of growth.

Nevada is one of the eight Intermountain States—the fastest growing State in the Union.

WATER SUPPLY ONLY LIMITING GROWTH FACTOR

The water supply is the only possible limiting factor in the future growth of the State of Nevada.

The limit of any State's development is the limit of that State's water supply.

Southern Nevada is a winter resort area. However, the advent of air conditioning whipped the desert, and southern Nevada is now an all year domestic and industrial as well as agricultural area.

With Hoover Dam, the highest in the world—often referred to as the eighth wonder of the world—with Lake Mead behind it 100 miles long, with Davis Dam backing the water more than 60 miles to the foot of Hoover Dam—both with excellent year-round fishing, and with Charleston Mountains about 12,000 elevation, 30 miles from Las Vegas, there is no foreseeable end to the residential growth, and of the tourist traffic.

Within a decade southern Nevada should have a population of 250,000; and then the limit of the future population growth keeping pace with the irrigation, industrial and domestic use of water on the available 673,000 acres from Davis Dam to the Mormon Mesa under the 2,500-foot contour, will be determined by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in this case of *Arizona* v. *California* determining the proper division of the water allotted to the lower basin among the respective States.

Question. Have you made a study as to what factors are present in that area which would lead to future increased growth?

Answer. I have.

FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF INDUSTRY BRIDGE CANYON

Question. For instance, what in your opinion, is the situation with respect to available locations for large industrial plants?

Answer. The locations of industrial plants are determined by a correlation of plant factors, including the availability and cost of power, water, plant sites, transportation, and employee living conditions, as major factors.

Schools, recreation and a number of minor factors influence such locations.

Future power is unlimited, since in addition to the allocation from the Hoover and Davis Dams a gasline connects the west Texas fields with the area, and a second gasline from producing fields is presently contemplated.

In addition, Bridge Canyon Dam on the Colorado River below Glen Canyon will be constructed within the reasonably near future. It becomes feasible when Glen Canyon Dam storage becomes available. Arizona and California have both indicated they would like to build it.

I have a bill in the Senate for the Government to build it—the Government money to be returned with interest.

No matter how it is constructed, Nevada should be allocated her fair share of the power which should not be less than 25 percent of the approximately 800,000 kilowatts to be generated.

The availability of water supply is in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States. There is no other source of supply for this great area.

Abundant suitable plant sites are available at small cost.

Transportation includes a top transcontinental railroad and highway system, three transcontinental airlines and a five-State interstate air service.

Living and working conditions are first class.

First class schools from kindergarten to a branch of the State University are available.

Recreation facilities including boating, fishing, lakeside, desert and mountain resorts, and playgrounds are plentiful and reasonably priced.

These sites are available from below Davis Dam to the Mormon Mesa northeast of Muddy River, below the 2,500-foot contour line, a distance of approximately 125 miles.

SECONDARY DEFENSE AREA

Question. What areas are referred to as secondary defense areas?

Answer. The common reference, a secondary defense area, refers to that area east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains extending from Canada to the Mexican boundary.

This range of mountains generally form the boundary between the States of California and Nevada and range up to approximately 12,000 feet in elevation.

This range of mountains is from 250 to 300 miles inland from tidewater on the Pacific Ocean.

It has long been recognized by the armed services that any industry or defense area on the Pacific slope is vulnerable to submarine attack.

It was estimated a few years ago that probably 80 percent of such industries, defense installations, and atomic energy brains could be destroyed in 30 minutes by a few well-placed submarines.

This would include such outstanding research centers as California and Stanford Universities, and California Institute of Technology.

About 1954 the then Secretary of the Navy, after a thorough investigation announced for the armed services that there would be no new national defense industries located on the Pacific slope.

The State of Nevada is not the only area in the secondary defense area but it is strategically located.

The full appreciation of this condition by Congress and the Armed Forces portends future industrial growth east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Evidence of this early realization was the location of the United States Naval Ammunition depot in 1928.

Senators Oddie and Pittman were representing Nevada in Washington at that time. Gov. F. B. Balzar was the current Governor and I was the State engineer. The secondary defense area argument was recognized by the Navy's top admirals at that time.

Subsequent location of the Atomic Energy Commission's atomic bomb testing area, the Stead Air Base north of Reno for survival training and helicopter training, and the Nellis Airfield advanced gunnery training is further recognition of the secondary defense area.

Question. Does this so-called secondary defense area factor have any application with respect to the Las Vegas area?

Answer. The secondary defense area factor certainly does have a direct relation to the future location of national defense plants and civilian manufacturing and processing factories.

The added security emphasis for such plants will almost certainly influence the location of future installations behind the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

OUTDOOR SPORTS, RECREATION

Question. What are the characteristics of the Las Vegas area with respect to outdoor sports and activities?

Answer. Outdoor sports and activities proceed the year around without interruption. The sun shines 360 days a year. The mean temperature is 64.5°. It is a dry climate with rainfall averaging 4.7 inches per year.

The elevation is 650 feet at Davis Dam, 12,000 feet on Charlestown Mountain and 2,000 feet in Las Vegas Valley.

Boating, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, tennis, water skiing, snow skiing on Mount Charleston, yacht racing on Lake Mead, and fine golf courses are all abundantly available in the sports field.

RESIDENCE DESIRABILITY

Question. What factors, if any, are there which contribute to the desirability of this area as a place of residence?

Answer. The factors contributing to the desirability of southern Nevada as a residential area are many and include the almost continuous sunshine, the dry climate, the absence of any disagreeable cold, and the best entertainment in the world.

The factors enumerated under the characteristics conducive to outoor sports contribute to the desirability of the area as a residence.

INDUSTRIAL DESIRABILITY

Question. Senator, do you have an opinion as to whether or not this Las Vegas area will be attractive as a future site for large industries of various kinds?

Answer. I have.

Question. What, in your opinion, are the types of industries likely to locate in this area, and what are the factors that would induce them to do so?

Answer. The types of industry likely to locate in the area from Davis Dam to the Mormon Mesa, including the Muddy River area, include a great range of national defense and civilian industries.

There are now five manufacturing plants in Henderson located 10 miles toward Hoover Dam from Las Vegas.

Henderson is an industrial town of 14,000 population and the industries there include Titanium Corp., and numerous electrochemical and chemical industries, and a $9 million ammunition depot between Nellis Air Base and Lake Mead.

Atomic energy laboratories and any type of civilian industry fitting into the "plant factors" already enumerated will find ideal locations in that area described.

WATER: LIMITING GROWTH FACTOR

Question. What, in your opinion, is likely to occur with respect to the population growth in that portion of the State of Nevada?

Answer. There is no foreseeable limiting factor to the population growth in southern Nevada except the water supply, which is in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There is no criterion by which to judge the growth. There is no saturation point. Water is the only limiting factor.

In the early history of southern Nevada, the Department of Commerce represented by the Civil Aeronautics Board always shied away from the additional air service—they were afraid of a saturation point.

I have appeared before this Board many times pleading for additional air service.

My statement from the beginning, and it has not changed, was that "Everybody wants to visit Las Vegas; most everybody who can find a way to make a living wants a home or headquarters there."

Therefore, it is up to us to provide transportation so that visitors can get in and out without delay and find a place to stay while there. And it is up to us to provide the plant factors, including the water supply for the future domestic, industrial and irrigation uses. It is reported that there are available more rooms in southern Nevada than in the city of San Francisco.

The Nellis Air Force Base reports 30,000 takeoffs and landings per month; that means one of the busiest airfields in the world.

The McCarran commercial airport will handle more than 1 million passengers in 1958.

SIX HUNDRED SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND ACRES SUBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT IRRIGATION—DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL

Question. Have you caused to be made under your supervision a compilation of the number of acres likely to be occupied in one way or another in that area?

Answer. An estimate of the acreage that may be utilized by domestic, industrial, and irrigation uses has been made under my direction.

The estimate includes the area from below Davis Dam in the southwest corner of the State of Nevada to and including the Mormon Mesa and the Muddy River area east and north of Overton, under the 2,500-foot contour.

This area includes 673,000 acres, 670,000 acres in round numbers, that can be utilized for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes.

From 1930 to 1935 I made a study of the area for irrigation and reclamation purposes and in 1935, while State engineer and member and secretary of the Colorado River Commission, had a map made under my direction showing 16 areas totaling 231,460 acres.

In 1951 and 1952 I introduced 6 bills in the United States Senate for the reclamation of the 231,460 acres including:

	Acres
Project No. 1, Senate bill 1297	7,660
Project No. 2, Senate bill 1298	20,600
Project No. 3, Senate bill 1299	61,200
Project No. 4, Senate bill 1300	40,000
Project No. 5, Senate bill 1301	60,000
Project No. 6, Senate bill 3245	42,000
Total	231,460

Question. What in general type of uses have you taken into consideration?

Answer. I submit for the record as an exhibit a reprint of my Senate statement, including the 6 Senate bills numbering S. 1297 to S. 1301 and S. 3245 in the 82d Congress which includes a map of the projects.

The reprint also includes the report of the three State engineers of Colorado, California, and Nevada, submitted to the Colorado River Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 1, 1935, showing that the State of Nevada could ultimately use 900,000 acre-feet from the Colorado River for agricultural purposes.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE ENGINEERING COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY COLORADO RIVER CONFERENCE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MARCH 1, 1935

A study of the water ultimately available in the lower basin of the Colorado River including all tributaries, based on the report of E. B. Debler, December 1934; analysis of commitments thereon; and an assumed distribution thereof.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Consumptive use of 7,500,000 acre-feet annually in the upper basin as apportioned by the Colorado River Compact.

2. Complete reservoir development in lower basin as set forth in the Debler report.

3. That Mexico will be allocated 750,000 acre-feet annually.

I. Ultimate usable water supply in acre-feet

1. Net supply for use from main stream below Boulder Dam	8,370,000
2. Net supply for use from Gila River	2,259,000
3. Net supply available for lower basin use above Boulder Dam	240,000
4. Waste crossing International Boundary and usable in Mexico	200,000
Total	11,069,000

(NOTE.—Items (1) and (2) are exclusive of waste into Mexico.)

II. Present commitments on lower basin supply (including total Gila River, vested rights and contracts)

1. Arizona: Total of Gila River	2,259,000
Vested in Colorado River below Boulder Dam	600,000
2. California contracts	5,362,000
3. Present lower basin uses above Boulder Dam in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah	90,000
Total	8,311,000

III. Assumed distribution—additional assumptions

(a) Use in Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah above Boulder Dam of	240,000
(b) Total use in Nevada	900,000
(c) Allocations in Mexico	750,000

DISTRIBUTION

1. Arizona:	
(a) Gila River	2,259,000
(b) Rights below Boulder Dam	600,000
(c) Total above Boulder Dam	30,000
(d) Remaining water in stream	[1] 988,000
	3,877,000
2. California contracts	5,362,000
3. Nevada:	
(a) Above Boulder Dam	30,000
(b) Balance of proposed contract	870,000
	900,000
4. New Mexico above Boulder Dam	30,000
5. Utah above Boulder Dam	150,000
6. Republic of Mexico	750,000
Total	11,069,000

Available to Arizona from main stream of Colorado River

Present uses from Colorado below Boulder Dam	600,000
Assumed ultimate uses above Boulder Dam	30,000
Remaining water below Boulder Dam	988,000
Total	1,618,000

[1] Total available quantity for use in lower basin less allocations, contracts, and assumed distributions.

REMARKS

1. It is herein understood that water used or to be used above Boulder Dam as listed above, is assumed to come from tributaries of the main stream of the Colorado River. The Nevada contract for water deliveries proposed to the Secretary of the Interior for 900,000 acre-feet, includes both present and proposed uses

2. It is assumed that the water used by New Mexico from the Gila River is included in the Gila River commitments.

3. It is also assumed that Utah will use 150,000 acre-feet of the 240,000 acre-feet of the lower basin water to be used above Boulder Dam, as determined by the Debler report. If, as indicated by Utah, that State may require a total of 300,000 acre-feet, the additional amount must be deducted from the net supply listed as available for use below Boulder Dam.

4. It is not necessarily assumed that all members of the Commission agree in all particulars to the accuracy of the Debler report, but this report is a preliminary analysis of the water supply available for use in the lower basin, based on that document.

EDWARD HYATT.
M. G. HINDERLIDER.
GEORGE W. MALONE

(Salt Lake City, Utah, March 1, 1935. Only official report of engineers of the area.)

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL MASTER, SIMON H. RIFKIND, AT THE CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY

The MASTER. Yes. That does not prevent you from resting.

Well, gentlemen, this is a moment we have all looked forward to for quite a long time. I think it has been many months, indeed years, since we first assembled, and I think it is fair to state that all of us have been privileged to participate in one of the greatest causes of this type. Whether we do this task well or poorly, the results of the work we have done will inevitably affect the future of a great empire, the Southwestern States of the Union, and whatever we do here and whatever we have already done here is bound to affect the stream of law which governs the Colorado River and its tributaries.

To have had a share in it is inevitably to have had a share in the history of this region as it is developing, and indeed, as it first really is exploding into great prominence as one of the principal centers of activity in the United States.

I hope you will forgive me if I say for myself it has been a great opportunity. I want to express a great gratitude to all of the communities that I had occasion to visit in connection with the viewing of the rivers and works, all of whom extended to me every conceivable courtesy, and all of which I left with a feeling of warm regard.

I think one of the good decisions that we all took together very early in our proceedings was the selection of a site for these hearings. I think the desire that it be a neutral site has been fully vindicated. San Francisco has been very neutral in our proceedings. Sometimes I thought not unduly interested in our proceedings. The explanation for that, of course, is readily apparent, but the city has been very hospitable to us. The United States court for the northern district has been more than hospitable to us and they have been generous to us in every way, and the people of San Francisco have been exceedingly cordial and exceedingly hospitable to myself and to my family and to those of you who are here, as far as I know.

I think I should say a word about the vast number of distinguished scientists who have been on this witness stand. It has been a revelation to me to meet so many men of distinction, learning, experience and wide knowledge in fields with which I had had almost no previous contact, indeed did not know that there were so many men of high scholarship and learning in these specialties. We have had them teach us great courses, and I think both counsel and the master sat at their feet and learned a great deal in the science of statistics and the science of hydrology and the science of irrigation and soil conservation, and indeed, even map making at times, cartography, and innumerable other branches and subdivisions of the sciences which pertain to this case.

I have a suspicion that as a result of the preparation for the testimony in this case some of the frontiers of those sciences, at least in their practical applications, may well have been pushed further than the lines they had occupied before this case began. To that extent, the effort, the time and the money which has been spent may well turn out to be its most important contribution towards the elaboration and the refinement of the concepts and tools which are used in these water studies and irrigation studies and soil studies.

I had a notion many times, as I listened to the experts who were testifying here, that they had, under the necessity of presenting their case to lay listeners, refined their own thinking and clarified their own notions and coordinated their own ideas so as to enlarge the general body of knowledge with respect to this science.

Of course, the many actual written studies that have been prepared are bound to add to the library of knowledge affecting the welfare of the people of the States that we have studied. Some laymen may feel that perhaps we have spent too much time upon this litigation. I think that perhaps a word should be said in support of the lawyers who have participated in this case, that indeed that is not the fact. What even lawyers might overlook is that in a case of this magnitude there would normally have been a very long period of pre-trial examination. That was avoided in this case. In a sense, therefore, our pretrials and trials were run together. If you take account of that fact, there has not been such an undue expenditure of time from beginning to end as would otherwise appear. Of coures, it is true as far as the taking of testimony in this case it probably ranks as one of the very long cases in American history, but the legal problems underlying this case are so complex, the impact of whatever decision is taken is so vast, the sovereign interests concerned are of such important magnitude that it seemed to me to be unwise, or at least imprudent, to formulate decisions on narrow questions in advance of the fullest presentation of this case.

Consequently, I early adopted the practice of allowing evidence which had a bearing upon any practical theory of the law which may be developed in the final development of this case. It may, therefore, turn out in the conclusion that bodies of evidence over which we have struggled will not play a role in the ultimate decision; but it had to be received, both because it was impossible to foretell which way the decision or law would lead, and it had to be done because whatever we may do the Supreme Court may feel otherwise about it, and ought not to have to send it back for further trial in the event they choose a path different from what the master chooses in arriving at a conclusion.

Finally, a word about the attorneys. Most of the lawyers in this case presented faces that were new to me when I first arrived here, with rare exceptions.

I say, without meaning to pour oil upon anybody's brow that I have been delighted with the stature of the men whose proof I was privileged to hear. I think I may say to each of the sovereign States represented here that they not only were ably represented, but that they were represented by men of extraordinary zeal, and that literally no stone has been left unturned which might develop a thought, an idea, an item, a fact, a datum which would serve the interests of the State concerned.

I think the States should be congratulated upon that fact because this has been a work of major difficulty and called for heroic application. I think I can say without hesitation that each and every one of the States, without exception, has had that kind of attention and that kind of service, and that the men who have participated in it have a full right to congratulate themselves upon a job exceedingly well done.

I don't recall a case in my experience where there has been more thorough preparation of the material to be presented, and more

energetic search for whatever fact might turn out to be helpful and useful.

Therefore, I think it is not out of order for me to say to you that I think you have done your task with exceptional skill, and with exceptional devotion, and now all I can say to you is I hope you will all get an opportunity to take a rest after these long and arduous labors. I have to go into another trial schedule, so that probably is not going to be my lot, and in due time we shall meet again, I suppose, to hear what the final words of either wisdom or the contrary thereof may be.

Thank you all.

Memorial Day Address

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 30 I delivered a Memorial Day address on the Public Square in Cleveland, and under unanimous consent previously granted, I insert my address in the RECORD:

Memorial Day in the United States began in 1868. It was established by Gen. John A. Logan, then commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He originally ordered that May 30 be set aside as Memorial Day, as a time to decorate the graves of the Civil War dead. This day coincided with the date of the discharge of the last volunteer Union soldier of the war.

Since that date all but a few of our States have observed Memorial Day each year. It remains an occasion when we honor the war dead by decorating their graves and holding ceremonies such as we are gathered here for today. In honoring the war dead, we pay tribute to the cause for which they fought and died. Today—Memorial Day—has deeper meaning to us Americans because the great and noble principles and human values, the defense of which took the lives of so many of our sons and daughters on distant battlefields, are being challenged by a ruthless tyranny on the march.

Within the memory of all of us gathered here are the events of the conflict of World War II and Communist aggression in Greece, Korea, and Vietnam. As a people who have sought nothing but peace and friendship with all the other nations of the world, we have always sought to avoid foreign entanglements and situations which give rise to war. That is why we entered World War II only after the sneak attack at Pearl Harbor. That also accounts for the fact that we, as a nation, were not prepared militarily or politically, for the tremendous role of world leadership that was so suddenly thrust upon us but a few years ago.

History records that once our Nation was aroused to the threat to our own survival, our people rose up and by united action and great sacrifice defeated the Axis Powers who had forced war upon us.

After our entry into World War II the realities of the situation made it necessary for our leaders to make a definitive statement of war aims. This necessity arose because of the uncomfortable and strange alliance between the forces of human freedom as represented by the Western European Powers and the United States on the one hand and the cynical despotism of Russian communism on the other hand.

The only thing in common between these diametrically opposed ideologies was the defeat of the Axis Powers. Consequently the Atlantic Charter was formed and enunciated by the leaders of the free nations. This charter set forth the war aims of free nations. Among the solemn pledges given were that there would be no territorial aggrandizement as a consequence of the war and that restoration of free, representative governments would follow in the wake of the war. The Russians later concurred in the war aims set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

As the war progressed, it became clearer and clearer that if the Axis Powers were to be defeated, the United States would be required to fight on two widely separated theaters, the European and the Pacific. With each passing year of the war, the burden for victory became heavier and heavier upon our people. The human sacrifices we were required to make on battlefields the world over increased with each passing month of the war.

Our people faced this superhuman task with faith and confidence because ours was a just cause, ours was the cause of all humanity, the cause of peace and human freedom.

As the war reached its climax stage, the strange alliance with the Russian Communists caused grave misgivings to the leaders of the free world. The signs of Russian intrigue and duplicity were becoming more and more evident with each passing month. The strange alliance then became an uncomfortable one and finally a doubtful alliance. These circumstances caused the leaders of the free world to take further steps to extract from the leaders in the Kremlin solemn promises that the liberated territories would have governments representative of the will of the people expressed by free and unfettered elections. With the surrender of Nazi Germany, the heavy burden still remained upon the United States to win the conflict in the Pacific theater. Other free nations, lacking the material strength of the United States, had almost entirely spent themselves in the European phase of the world conflict. It will be recalled that the Russians had maintained a studied neutrality with regard to the war in the Pacific, while carrying on normal diplomatic relations with the Japanese.

Behind the scenes the Russians were busily engaged in organizing Communist forces, not to take part in the war against Japan, but to destroy the freedom and independence of the Chinese Nation. Thus the Russian vultures entered the conflict in the Pacific only after the Japanese had been defeated, but in time, however, to demand a strategic booty of war which today imperils all the still free nations everywhere in the world. In the aftermath of the war, the people of the United States and other free nations were shocked by the behavior of the Russians in the contempetuous disregard they paid to their wartime commitments and the ruthless manner in which they disregarded the freedom and independence of the liberated nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Our disillusionment became deepened by further Communist aggression in China, Greece, Turkey, Korea, and Vietnam. The great hopes of our people for a golden era of peace and freedom for all time had been struck a hard blow by the deceit of the Russian Communists during and following the war and by the Russian inspired tensions which grip the world of our day. But the American people have not and will not give up their quest for a peaceful world in which all nations and people are free and in which the rule of justice under law prevails.

It is fitting that on this day and in these circumstances, we recall to mind those great ideals and human values for which our men and women of the armed services sacrificed and died in the recent wars. They of our generation, no less than the heroes and martyrs of generations past, fought for those immutable values of individual liberty and freedom without which life becomes a hopeless drudgery. These same ideals caused our founding fathers to set forth the inspiring Declaration of Independence. It is dedication to these same ideals and moral values which have made our beloved land the hope and aspiration of people the world over.

The test to which our Nation is being put today as well as the tests of the future which are certain to come before peace and tranquility return to the world, requires all of us to stand fast in our faith for our historic ideals.

During the course of World War I a young soldier in the British Army named John McCrae, wrote an inspiring and deathless poem called: In Flanders Fields. The closing lines of that poem touched the hearts and minds of thinking men everywhere. Speaking of the responsibilities of future generations to those who fought and died for the priceless values of life, John McCrae said:

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields."

These immortal words stand as a challenge to us in our time. We must not break faith with those who fought and died in defense of the priceless values of our American way of life. We owe this to them, to ourselves, and to future generations of Americans. We must preserve and extend the blessings of human freedom.

It is the destiny of our country ever to remain the citadel of freedom. Each generation of Americans must keep this rendezvous with destiny. Daniel Webster, in his generation, when faced with tasks no less difficult than ours, inspired his contemporaries with these words: "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it." We Americans love liberty and it is our heritage to guard and to defend it.

To you Gold Star Mothers here assembled, and elsewhere, may the wounds on your hearts be healed with the pride and knowledge that the heroism of your sons will be a guiding star for our younger generation, and that our heroic dead will forever live in the hearts of all true Americans.

With grateful hearts we bow our heads in honor of those who, throughout the history of our country down through today, have given their lives that freedom might live.

The President Has the Power To Protect American Industry Under H. R. 12591

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD M. SIMPSON
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, administration spokesmen, in supporting the recently enacted extension of the trade-agreements program, maintained consistently that they wished to prevent serious injury to American industry. During our consideration of H. R. 12591, many of my colleagues joined with me in insisting that we provide stringent legislative safeguards for this very purpose. We all know that the security of the free world requires the skills and facilities of American industry. Furthermore, a thriving domestic economy is essential in order to

provide job opportunities for our citizens, as well as to supply the revenue needs for our Federal, State, and local governments.

Following the enactment of H. R. 12591, Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of Commerce undertook to prepare an analysis of the areas of protection afforded American industry which were not previously available. The Secretary has been kind enough to supply me with a copy of this report and I believe it will prove useful as a reference guide for all interested persons.

In brief, the President has been granted certain new powers of a discretionary nature to protect the vital and legitimate interests of American industry. I believe the intent of Congress was that the Trade Agreements Act should be administered in such a way as to protect our American producers against unfair import competition. Many of us sought during the debate on H. R. 12591 to make the imposition of safeguards mandatory in cases where undue injury occurs as a result of unfair competition from foreign sources. Congress also intended that the executive branch should act to bring about the removal of trade restrictions imposed by foreign countries on American exports where such restrictions are in derogation of trade agreements made with the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I wish at this point to insert the Commerce Department analysis of the relief available to American industry under provisions of H. R. 12591 to which I have referred:

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY EIGHT TRADE AGREEMENTS LEGISLATION: AN ANALYSIS OF THE INCREASED AREAS OF PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY AS INCLUDED IN H. R. 12591, AS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE-HOUSE CONFERENCE

1. The time for Tariff Commission study of peril-point limitations has been extended from 3 to 6 months, providing for more exhaustive examination of the potential effects that may accrue from proposed import concessions.

2. The time for Tariff Commission consideration of escape-clause cases has been shortened from 9 to 6 months to provide quicker relief for business, if it is determined that such relief is justified.

3. In providing relief under escape-clause actions the following additional authority is provided:

(a) The President can establish duties up to 50 percent ad valorem on items presently on the free list.

(b) The President can increase duties up to 50 percent over the 1934 rate (Smoot-Hawley) instead of 50 percent over the 1945 rate as in the past.

(c) The President may apply the ad valorem equivalent to fixed duty rates where such conversion would be justified.

(d) There is established an automatic escape-clause procedure wherein the Tariff Commission in the course of peril-point determinations finds that existing rates are inadequate to avoid injury to American producers. This new procedure will save many months in providing relief where justified.

(e) Provision is made wherein organizations and groups of employees are eligible to file applications for escape-clause actions.

(f) An automatic procedure is established providing a responsive means for congressional action in escape-clause cases where the President has not accepted in full the Tariff Commission recommendations for relief. A two-thirds vote of a concurrent resolution with privileged status will effectuate the Tariff Commission determinations if that is the congressional will. This procedure is of real significance because it is automatically and responsively applied and does not contain the psychological disadvantage of legislation that must be passed over a Presidential veto.

4. The national security clause of the trade bill has been broadened to make it possible for any industry to apply for relief wherever there is an implication that the national security may be damaged as the result of substantial loss of employment, revenue to the Goevrnment, loss of skills, etc.

5. Guidance and criteria are provided for the Tariff Commission in its determination of peril points through directions included in the act.

6. It is declared to be the sense of Congress that in negotiations abroad consultation should take place between the Government negotiators and industry, agriculture and labor, both in preparation for such negotiations and during the negotiations.

7. The principle of gradual reductions has been continued in this legislation, providing a schedule wherein reductions in import duties will take place in a series of small steps to avoid undue disruption.

Social Security Amendments of 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL A. REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Ways and Means and cosponsor with our distinguished chairman of legislation liberalizing the social security program, I am pleased to include in the RECORD for the information of interested persons two documents prepared by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare describing the changes in the social security law made by the social security amendments of 1958.

This meritorious legislation reflects great credit on the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means for the diligent and conscientious manner with which every member of our great committee addressed himself to the arduous work of preparing these amendments. Not only does the legislation liberalize the law, but it also serves to strengthen the actuarial soundness of the program.

The importance to our American way of life of an adequate and actuarially sound old-age and survivors insurance program cannot be overemphasized. It is essential that any amendatory legislation to this act receive thorough consideration by the Congress before it is enacted. That is exactly what occured with respect to this legislation. Both the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance carefully studied this legislation in public hearings and in executive sessions so as to assure its adequacy and soundness. The measure was carefully debated in the Chamber of the House and of the Senate. It represents commendable proof of the accomplishment that can be achieved through the responsible endeavors of both parties in the Congress.

As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the 83d Congress it was my privilege to be the author of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1954. The success of this endeavor resulted from the contribution made to the legislation by the membership from both sides of the aisle.

It will be recalled that the 1954 amendments extended social-security coverage for the first time to self-employed farm owners and operators in addition to other liberalizations of the act. As a consequence of these improvements more than half million farm families are today receiving cash benefits on the basis of farm self-employment coverage. In the 4 counties that comprise my district alone, over 13,000 farm families are covered under the legislation. The security that the American farmer receives through participation in the social security program benefits not only the farmer but it also benefits the shopkeeper through the sustained purchasing power of his customers and benefits industry through the continued demand for manufactured articles. Mr. Speaker, America can be proud of the social progress that has been made in providing for our aged under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program.

As I indicated earlier in my remarks I will include in the RECORD at this point two documents explaining the changes made in the law by the Social Security Amendments of 1958:

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1958—WHAT THEY MEAN TO YOU

The Social Security Amendments of 1958 made some important changes in your social security. Here is a brief report on the changes:

1. YOUR MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BE BIGGER

If you are already getting social-security payments, the increase will be added to the January check, which will be mailed to you early in February. You do not need to make an application for this increase.

In general, the increase will be about 7 percent; some may get slightly more, some slightly less.

You may estimate the amount of your future payments from the tables on pages 7 and 8.

2. BOTH YOU AND YOUR DEPENDENTS CAN GET PAYMENTS IF YOU ARE DISABLED

If you become disabled after working long enough under the law, monthly payments can go to you at age 50. When your payments start, payments can now also go to your children under 18; to children over age 18 who have been disabled since before they reached age 18; to your wife regardless of her age if she has in her care a child who is getting payments; and to your wife at age 62 even if there are no children getting payments.

If you are now getting disability-insurance benefits, get in touch with your social-security office immediately about having your dependents apply for their benefits.

Payments to your family can begin with your check for the month of September.

3. YOUR SOCIAL-SECURITY TAXES WILL BE INCREASED

Beginning January 1, 1959, the social-security tax rate for employees and employers will be 2½ percent each. The rate for self-employed people will be 3¾ percent. These

rates are scheduled to increase again in 1960, and every 3 years thereafter, until they reach 4½ percent for employees and employers, and 6¾ percent for self-employed people, in 1969.

4. MORE EARNINGS COUNT

Through 1958 only the first $4,200 of earnings in a year are counted toward social-security payments, and only this amount is taxed. Beginning with 1959, earnings up to $4,800 will count toward social-security benefits, and the social-security tax will be paid on earnings up to that amount.

5. OTHER CHANGES

In addition to the changes described above, there are others which may make a difference to many thousands of people. It is, therefore, very important for you and your family to understand these changes and to know what to do about them:

"If you became disabled after working 5 years or more under social security but you could not qualify under the social-security disability provisions because you did not have as much as a year and a half of work in the last 3 years before you became disabled."

You may now be eligible. It is no longer necessary to have social security credit for 1½ years of work in the last 3 years before you become totally disabled. If you worked under social security for at least 5 out of the 10 years before you became disabled, and you are so severely disabled that you cannot do any substantial gainful work, you may be eligible for disability insurance benefits if you are age 50 or over. If you are under 50, you may be eligible to have your social security record frozen to protect your future benefit rights. In either case, you should apply to your social security office promptly.

"If you are eligible for disability insurance benefits but you get less than the full amount of your benefit, or do not get any benefit at all, because you are being paid State workmen's compensation or some other benefit from the Federal Government because of disability."

Beginning with the payment for August 1958, your full social security benefit will be paid to you even though you get other disability payments. You do not need to take any action to get this social security payment.

"If you become disabled and do not apply for disability insurance benefits until some time after the first month in which you meet the requirements for payment."

Under the old law, you could not be paid benefits for any month before the month in which you applied. Under the new law, you can get back payments for as many as 12 months—but no further back than the first month in which you met the other requirements. One of these requirements is that you must have been disabled for at least 6 months before disability insurance benefits can start. No back benefits can be paid for any month before July 1957, the first month for which benefits were made payable under the social security disability provisions. If you applied for disability insurance benefits after December 1957, and are eligible, you need not make another application. Your back benefits will be paid to you automatically.

"If you have not been able to get social security benefits as a disabled child 18 or over because you had not been getting at least half your support from your parent."

You may now be able to get monthly benefits, but you must apply to your social security office before payments can be started.

"If you were dependent on a son or daughter who died, but you could not qualify for parent's benefits because he or she was survived by a widow, widower, or child."

You may now be able to get benefits at retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women). To do so you must file proof of dependency with your social security office within 2 years after August 1958, when this change in the law was enacted.

"If your husband adopted your child by a previous marriage, but died less than a year after you married him, and for this reason you could not previously qualify for mother's benefits."

You, as well as the child, may now be able to get monthly payments starting with September 1958, if you have the child in your care. You must apply to your social security office for these payments.

"If you adopted a child within the last 3 years and are now receiving retirement or disability insurance payments."

Your adopted child can get child's benefits beginning with September 1958. It is no longer necessary to wait 3 years after the adoption before the child's payments can start. An application on behalf of the child must be filed with your social security office.

"If you were receiving dependents or survivors benefits and your payments stopped because you married."

Under the new law, you may again be eligible for payments beginning with September 1958 if the person you married was also entitled to dependents or survivors benefits at the time of the marriage. If you married someone who is getting social-security benefits as a retired or disabled worker, you will not have to wait 3 years in order to qualify as his (or her) dependent. If you are of retirement age, you will be eligible for wife's (or dependent husband's) benefits beginning with the month of September 1958. To get payments you must file a new application with your social-security office.

"If your husband dies."

You can get a lump-sum death payment only if you were living with him in the same household, or if you paid his burial expenses. The same requirements must also be met by the widower of a woman worker.

"If you are entitled to monthly old-age or survivors insurance benefits and earn more than $1,200 in a year."

If you work and earn more than $1,200 in a year after you start getting social-security payments, benefits for some months of the year are not payable. One month's check is not due you for every $80 by which your earnings exceed $1,200. This provision of the law has not been changed. However, under the 1958 amendments, you will get a benefit check for any month after 1958 in which you neither work in your own business nor earn wages of more than $100 in employment, regardless of your total earnings for the year.

COVERAGE

New provisions make it easier for a number of people in certain occupations to come under the social-security law.

If you work for a nonprofit organization or a State or local government and have not yet been brought under social security, there are provisions which will make it easier for you to be covered.

Earnings from work in the production of turpentine will begin to count toward social-security benefits on January 1, 1959.

When a member of a partnership dies, his share of the partnership income for the year of his death can now be counted toward social-security benefits for his survivors. This change in the law may make benefit payments possible for the survivors of some self-employed people who died after 1955. Where benefits are already being paid to the survivors, it may result in increasing their payments.

IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION

For more information about social-security benefits, get in touch with your social security district office.

For more information about social-security taxes, get in touch with your Internal Revenue Service office.

Examples of increased benefits for those already receiving payments [1]

[For this table all amounts are rounded down to the next lower whole dollar figure]

	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
For retirement at 65 / For disability at 50	$30	$33	$55	$59	$70	$75	$90	$96	$108	$116
For retired woman worker who started at age 62	24	26	44	47	56	60	72	76	86	92
For widow, or surviving child, or dependent widower, or parent	30	33	41	44	52	56	67	72	81	87
For retired couple, if wife started at age 62	41	45	75	81	96	103	123	132	148	159
For retired couple, if wife started at age 65 or widow and 1 child	45	49	82	88	105	112	135	144	162	174

[1] Increases are approximately 7 percent; some people will get more and some less, but the increase in any worker's benefit (except for women workers whose benefit was permanently reduced before age 65) will not be less than $3. Where several members of 1 family are receiving payments, the increase in total family payments will be at least $3. Beginning in 1959, the maximum monthly payment that can be made to any 1 family can be as high as $254; until these amendments, the highest amount that could be paid to any 1 family was $200.

Examples of monthly payments beginning after 1958

[For this table all amounts are rounded down to the next lower whole dollar figure]

If average monthly earnings after 1950 are [1]	$50 or less	$150	$250	$350 [2]	$400 [3]
For retirement at 65 / For disability at 50	$33	$73	$95	$116	$127
For retired woman worker starting at age 62 [4]	26	58	76	92	101
For widow, or surviving child, or dependent widower, or parent	33	54	71	87	95
For retired couple, wife starting at age 62 [4]	45	100	130	159	174
For retired couple, wife starting at age 65 or widow and 1 child or 2 dependent parents	49	109	142	174	190
For retired couple, and 1 child or widow and 2 children	53	120	190	232	254
Maximum family benefit	53	120	202	254	254
Single lump-sum death payment	99	219	255	255	255

[1] In figuring your average, you may omit up to 5 years of lowest earnings, and any period your record was frozen because you were disabled.

[2] Average monthly earnings over $350 will not be possible before the end of 1959.

[3] A $400 monthly average will generally not be possible for anyone who has reached the age of 27 before 1959. Payments based on this average cannot be made unless all credits used in figuring the benefit are earned after 1958.

[4] Retirement payments to women are permanently reduced if started before age 65.

DISABILITY BENEFITS UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1958

There have been some important changes in social security disability benefits for people 50 or over, in the disability freeze provision of the law, and in benefits for disabled sons and daughters of people who have retired or died. Also benefits can now be paid to the dependents of disabled workers.

If you, or someone in your family, are so severely disabled that you cannot work, you will want to know about these changes and how they may affect you.

THE LAW BEFORE THE AMENDMENTS OF 1958

Protection for severely disabled people was added to the social security law in amendments enacted in 1954 and 1956. Under the 1954 and 1956 amendments:

1. Cash disability insurance benefits can be paid to severely disabled workers 50 to 65 years of age.

2. Disabled workers under 50 years of age can freeze their social security records to protect their own and their families' future benefit rights.

3. Cash benefits can be paid to the adult disabled sons and daughters of retired workers and of workers who have died. To be eligible for these benefits, the disabled son or daughter must be unmarried and must have a disability which began before age 18.

CHANGES MADE BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1958

Benefit payments increased

If you are already getting social security disability benefits, your payments will be increased. The increase will be about 7 percent (some may get slightly more, some slightly less); and it will be added to the January check which will be mailed to you early in February. You do not need to apply for this increase.

Benefits for dependents of disabled workers

If you are receiving disability insurance benefits as a disabled worker aged 50 to 65, monthly payments beginning for the month of September 1958 can go to:

Your children under age 18.

Your disabled son or daughter 18 years of age or older, if the disability began before his or her 18th birthday.

Your wife aged 62 or older (or your dependent husband, aged 65 or older).

Your wife under age 62 if she has in her care a child under 18 (or a disabled child 18 or over) who is eligible for benefits.

If you have dependents who may be eligible for these new benefit payments, get in touch with your social security office promptly. Payments cannot start until an application is filed.

Work requirements changed

To be eligible for disability benefits at age 50 or to have their social security records frozen, disabled workers have until now needed to meet two work requirements (in addition to being too disabled to engage in any substantial gainful activity). (1) They must have worked under social security for at least 5 out of the 10 years before becoming disabled; and (2) at least a year and a half of their work under social security must have been during the 3 years just before they became disabled for work. The second work requirement has been removed with the 1958 amendments.

If you could not qualify under the social security disability provisions earlier because you did not meet this work requirement, and if you are still unable to work, you should contact your social security office immediately about filing an application.

Bring with you any papers you may have regarding any previous disability claim or inquiry.

If you are 50 or over, are disabled, and have at least 5 years of work under social security, you and your dependents may be eligible for monthly benefits beginning with September 1958.

If you are under 50 and are disabled you may be eligible to have your social security record frozen to protect your future rights.

Although the work requirements for disability insurance benefits have been changed, no change has been made in the requirements as to how severely disabled you must be.

Other disability benefits no bar to receipt of social security payments

Beginning with payments for the month of August 1958, disabled people may be paid their full social security disability benefits, even if they also get State workmen's compensation benefits or some type of disability payment from the Federal Government. Until the 1958 amendments, social security disability benefits were reduced by the amount of such other payments.

If your social security disability benefits have been reduced or completely offset because you get another type of disability payment, you will automatically begin to get your full social security benefits starting with the check for the month of August 1958.

If you are disabled but have not applied for social security disability benefits because those benefits would be completely offset against other payments you are receiving, you should apply promptly to your social security office.

Proof of support not required for disabled children age 18 or over

To be eligible for benefits, a disabled child aged 18 or over has until now had to show that he was receiving at least one-half of his support from the parent upon whose social security record his benefits would be based.

Under the 1958 amendments, this proof of support will no longer be required. The disabled son or daughter of a worker who is receiving social security retirement benefits, or of a worker who died, will be considered dependent on his parents under the same rules followed in the case of children under 18 years of age.

If you have a disabled son or daughter 18 years of age or older who has not been able to qualify for social security benefits because he or she was not dependent under the law as it has stood until now, visit, write, or phone your social security office soon to file an application so that payments may be started. If you or the child make a personal visit to your social security office, bring with you any papers you may have regarding any previous claim or inquiry.

If a mother has in her care a son or daughter who is entitled to disabled child's benefits, she may also qualify for benefits, regardless of her age.

Back payment of disability insurance benefits

Under the 1958 amendments to the law, disability insurance benefits may now be paid as far as 12 months back, but in no case for any month before July 1957. The disabled worker must, of course, have met the requirements for eligibility in all the months for which back payments are made. One of these requirements is that he (or she) must have been disabled for at least 6 months; no benefit payment can in any case be made before the seventh month of a worker's disability.

If you applied for disability insurance benefits after December 1957, and are eligible you need not apply again. Your back benefits will be paid to you automatically.

Extension of the deadline for filing fully retroactive disability freeze applications

The 1958 amendments give workers with longstanding disabilities until June 30, 1961, to apply to have their social security records frozen as of the time they actually became disabled.

Under the old law, where an application was filed after June 30, 1958, the worker's disability could for social security purposes be considered to have begun no earlier than 1 year before the date of his application.

IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION

For more information about the disability provisions of the social-security law, get in touch with your social-security district office.

If you do not know the address, you can get it from your post office.

Summary of Legislation Considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency, 85th Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. BRENT SPENCE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, during the 85th Congress the House Banking and Currency Committee acted on a number of bills of vital importance to the national economy. One of these bills established a new program to provide new sources of long-term credit for small-business concerns, by encouraging the formation of privately owned small business investment companies. In the field of housing, bills were enacted to stimulate production of housing generally and to extend and improve existing programs for slum clearance and urban renewal, farm housing, college housing, military housing, and low-rent public housing. Another of the committee's bills completely rewrote the Small Business Act to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency and strengthen its powers to assist small business. The committee also acted to expand or extend existing programs to maintain production essential for national defense, to help finance exports of the products of American industries and farms, and to maintain controls needed to regulate exports of materials in short supply and trade with Iron Curtain countries. These and other bills considered by the committee are described more fully below.

LAWS ENACTED, FIRST SESSION

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK EXTENSION, PUBLIC LAW 85-55—HOUSE REPORT 221, H. R. 4136

Following a precedent established in 1945 and continued in 1951, the committee acted early in the 85th Congress to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank for 5 years, through June 30, 1963. This extension was provided for in H. R. 4136, reported by the committee on March 25. The bill passed the House on April 9 and the Senate on June 5, and became law on June 17.

The Export-Import Bank is an agency of the United States established in 1934 to assist in the financing of exports and imports between the United States and foreign countries. Most credits of the bank finance the export of United States manufactured or agricultural products, or services. To a limited extent imports

into the United States are also financed but generally financing from commercial banks and other private sources is available for this purpose. A provision of the charter of the bank expresses the intent of Congress that the bank should encourage and not compete with private capital and throughout the years the relationship between the bank and private lenders has been most harmonious.

Many of the development projects abroad for which the bank assists in financing exports of American goods and services require considerable time for completion. In order that the development of projects of this type may proceed on an even-flow basis the committee has deemed it wise to act well in advance of the scheduled expiration date of the bank's lending authority. The 5-year extensions of the agency allow operations to proceed without interruption but at the same time automatically bring the agency up for review by the committee at periodic intervals.

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION FOR FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION, PUBLIC LAW 85-10—HOUSE REPORT 51, HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 209

As the mortgage market tightened in late 1956, offerings of FHA and VA mortgages for purchase by FNMA under its secondary market operations sharply increased, with the result that FNMA had neared the limt of its funds in early 1957. In response to urgent requests for action to permit FNMA to borrow more funds for its secondary market operations, the committee on February 7 reported out a joint resolution increasing this authority by $500 million. This was a stopgap measure, designed to meet FNMA's immediate needs, pending more deliberate consideration of long-term needs. It became law on March 27, 1957.

As enacted, the measure included, in additon to the $500 million increase for secondary market operations, an increase of $50 million for FNMA's special assistance purchases of cooperative housing mortgages and a technical amendment concerning limits of FHA-insured mortgages on multifamily projects in urban renewal areas.

Under FNMA's Charter Act, it may borrow up to 10 times its capital and surplus to obtain funds for its secondary market operations; in early 1957, this worked out at about $1.1 billion. The resolution increased FNMA's capital stock held by the Treasury by $50 million; under the 10-to-1 formula this resulted in an increase of $500 million in borrowing authority, raising the limit to $1.7 billion. While most of FNMA's borrowing takes the form of obligations sold to the general public, it also has authority—subject to the overall 10-to-1 limit—to borrow from the Treasury; an increase of $350 million—to $1,350 million—was made in this authority. In return for the stock it received in FNMA, Treasury canceled $50 million of FNMA notes it held. These amounts were raised again later in the session by the Housing Act of 1957, discussed below.

Section 305 (e) of the National Housing Act authorizes FNMA to purchase cooperative housing mortgages insured by FHA under section 213 of that act. Public Law 85-10 raised the maximum amount of these mortgages which FNMA may hold under section 203 (e) by $50 million—from $50 million to $100 million—and correspondingly increased the limit per State from $5 million to $10 million. These amounts were raised again later in the session by the Housing Act of 1957, discussed below.

Section 3 of Public Law 85-10 makes a technical change in the method of computing the maximum amounts for FHA-insured mortgages on multifamily housing projects in urban renewal areas under section 220 of the National Housing Act. Under section 220, FHA may increase the mortgage limit by $1,000 per room in high-cost areas; the technical amendment makes it clear that this increase is allowable for projects which average less than 4 rooms per family unit.

EXTENSION OF VOLUNTARY HOME MORTGAGE CREDIT PROGRAM, PUBLIC LAW 85-66—NO HOUSE REPORT, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 115

The general housing bill (H. R. 6659, discussed below) as reported by the committee contained a provision extending the life of the voluntary home mortgage credit program, which was due to expire June 30, 1957. This program facilitates the flow of private funds for housing credit into remote areas and small communities. Requests for home loans are referred by VHMCP personnel to those lenders considered most able and willing to approve such loans. When it became apparent that action on H. R. 6659 could not be completed by June 30, the Senate and House on June 27 passed Senate Joint Resolution 115, extending the program through August 15, 1957. The measure was signed by the President on June 29.

HOUSING ACT OF 1957, PUBLIC LAW 85-104—HOUSE REPORTS 313 AND 659, H. R. 6659

The Housing Act of 1957, enacted on July 12, 1957, was designed to assist recovery from a serious slump in housing; restore a sound home-building industry; and achieve other important housing objectives. It contained six titles.

Title I dealt with FHA insurance programs.

Title II related to the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

Title III concerned the slum clearance and urban renewal programs.

Title IV dealt with the low-rent public housing program and provided for the disposition of several federally owned war housing projects.

Title V extended and amended the military housing program and also amended the purchase price formula used in the acquisition of Wherry projects through negotiation.

Title VI continued and expanded the college-housing program, continued the voluntary home mortgage credit program, established a new 2-year program of farm housing research, provided for the exchange of data with foreign nations relating to housing and urban planning and development, directed the FHA Commissioner and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to set reasonable ceilings on discounts permitted in connection with Government-insured or guaranteed loans, and expanded the authority of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to make urban planning grants.

TITLE I. FHA INSURANCE PROGRAMS

The act increased the permissible maximum loan-to-value ratios on mortgages insured by FHA under its regular sales housing program, thereby permiting lower downpayments for home buyers. It raised the maximum amount of a mortgage which may be insured by FHA under section 203 to 97 percent of the first $10,000 of appraised value of property, plus 85 percent of the next $6,000 of appraised value, and 70 percent of such value in excess of $16,000. Existing dollar ceilings—for example, $20,000 in the case of a 1- or 2-family home—were unchanged. The maximum loan-to-value ratio was increased again by the Emergency Housing Act of 1958, discussed below.

Prior to the 1957 amendment the maximum loan-to-value ratios were 95 percent of the first $9,000 of value and 75 percent of the appraised value in excess of $9,000—except that the President could increase the figure of $9,000 to $10,000.

Where the mortgagor is not the occupant of section 203 housing—as in the case of a builder-mortgagor—the mortgage continues to be limited to a maximum of 85 percent of the mortgage amount available for owner-occupants.

The act also lowered downpayments for section 203 (i), which is designed to encourage low-cost housing in suburban and outlying areas. The minimum downpayment was reduced from 5 to 3 percent.

The law also increased the permissible maximum mortgage under section 203 (i) from $6,650 to $8,000.

The law also lowered the downpayments for urban renewal sales housing under section 220, to conform to the minimum downpayments permitted under the section 203 program.

The section 222 servicemen's mortgage insurance program was also modified so as to permit downpayments lower than 5 percent wherever such lower downpayments would be permitted under the revised downpayment schedule for FHA's section 203 program.

The law required the FHA Commissioner, before putting the lower downpayments into effect, to make a finding that such action was in the public interest, taking into consideration possible effects on the economy and also the availability or lack of credit for GI loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration. On August 6, 1957, the lower downpayments permitted by the act for the various FHA programs were made effective by regulation.

Others provisions relating to the FHA insurance programs: The act amended the FHA title I home improvement loan program to make payments of loss to the lender incontestable after 2 years from the date the claim was certified for payment, in the absence of fraud or misrepresentation, unless the Government demands repayment within the 2-year period.

The section 207 rental housing program was amended to permit a high cost area allowance of $1,000 per room regardless of the number of rooms per unit.

The program for rental housing for elderly persons under section 207 was amended to permit a maximum mortgage of up to $8,400 per unit for elevator-type projects. The act also made it clear that units in section 207 projects for the elderly can be designed for and occupied by single elderly persons.

The act also amended the National Housing Act to require that in cases where replacement cost instead of value is used as a basis for mortgage insurance, the FHA shall furnish the applicant with its estimate of replacement cost instead of the estimate of value which it furnishes to the buyer in other cases.

Title I also contained a number of technical provisions relating to debentures, insurance premiums, transfer of moneys among FHA insurance funds, and other phases of FHA operations. It also repealed two obsolete provisions.

TITLE II. FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION—SECONDARY MARKET OPERATIONS

The law amended the provision governing the amount of FNMA stock which a mortgage seller must purchase under FNMA's regular secondary market operations. Under prior law FNMA could increase without limit the amount of the required stock purchase, the only restriction being that it could not be less than 1 percent of the mortgage amount. The 1957 act established the maximum stock purchase requirement at 2 percent and retained the minimum of 1 percent.

The act provided additional funds for FNMA's regular secondary market operation. By increasing FNMA's capitalization by $65 million, FNMA's borrowing authority was increased by $650 million, since under the law FNMA may borrow up to 10 times its capital and surplus. The increased borrowing authority brought FNMA's total mortgage purchase authority to approximately $2.4 billion. A corresponding increase was made in the amount of FNMA obligations which may be purchased by the United States Treasury.

FNMA special assistance functions: Under its special assistance program FNMA provides financing support on favorable terms for especially deserving FHA programs such as military housing, urban renewal housing, and cooperative housing.

The act required that until August 8, 1958, FNMA purchases of mortgages under its special assistance functions must be at par. Under prior law FNMA was required to purchase at 99 or more.

With respect to the fees and charges which FNMA may make in connection with special assistance mortgages, the act placed a limit of 1½ percent of the unpaid principal amount. Not more than half of such fees and charges may be collected at the time of commitment. Previous law contained no limit on such fees and charges.

The act increased the authorization for FNMA purchases of mortgages designated by the President for special assistance. The new authorization of $450 million for the purchase of whole mortgages supplanted the previous authorizations of: First, $200 million for the purchase of whole mortgages, and second, $100 million for the purchase of 20 percent immediate participations in mortgages. The President has designated as eligible for special assistance, mortgages covering disaster housing, housing in Guam and Alaska, Wherry military housing, housing for the elderly, and urban renewal housing.

Additional FNMA support for cooperative housing was provided by an increase from $100 million to $200 million in the authority of FNMA to purchase FHA section 213 cooperative housing mortgages under its special assistance functions. The former $10 million limitation on outstanding purchases per State was increased to $20 million. Under the amendment $50 million of the total authorization was reserved for cooperatives certified by the Federal Housing Commissioner to be consumer cooperatives. Of the commitments in any one State, not more than $15 million may be outstanding at any time for cooperatives which are not consumer cooperatives.

The authorizations for FNMA purchases of FHA title VIII military housing mortgages was increased from $200 million to $450 million, of which 7.5 percent was reserved for purchases of mortgages insured under section 809. Section 809 mortgages finance sales of housing for essential civilians at military research and development centers.

The authorizations for FNMA purchases under its special assistance programs were raised again by the Emergency Housing Act of 1958, discussed below.

TITLE III. SLUM CLEARANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

The authority of the Housing and Home Finance Agency to make capital grants under the title I program for slum clearance and urban renewal was increased by $350 million. Under this program the Federal Government makes grants to local communities up to two-thirds of the cost of slum-clearance and urban-renewal projects.

The act also provided an alternative formula for calculating the Federal capital grants, the use of which is optional with the community. In place of the two-thirds Federal to one-third local grant formula for a project, the local public agency can have, if it so elects, the benefit of a three-fourths Federal to one-fourth local grant formula, if the community bears all expenses of planning, surveys, legal services, and administrative costs. In effect, under the alternative formula, the Federal Government pays a higher percentage of a reduced project cost. The purpose of the alternative formula was to make it possible to eliminate review and discussion at the Federal level of survey and planning costs and project administrative costs.

The act also increased from 10 percent to 12½ percent the proportion of the capital grant authorization available to any 1 State.

In order to relieve both the local public agencies and the Federal Government of a considerable burden of paperwork, the act authorized the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to permit local public agencies to make relocation payments in fixed amounts—not exceeding the present $100 limit—to individuals and families without the necessity of investigating the actual costs incurred in each case.

The maximum allowance for paying the relocation expenses of individual businesses displaced by slum-clearance operations was raised from $2,000 to $2,500.

The definition of "urban renewal plan" was amended to permit a local community to indicate in a submission separate from the urban renewal plan, the relationship between the urban renewal plan and the overall local planning objectives. The previous definition required that this relationship be indicated in the urban renewal plan itself.

Another amendment extended to slum-clearance projects under the 1949 act a provision—previously applicable only to urban renewal projects under the 1954 act—whereby the estimated costs of facilities offered as noncash grants-in-aid can be deemed actual costs for certain purposes. This avoided delay and resulting expense in winding up an urban renewal project where the facilities offered as noncash grants-in-aid are still under construction and the actual costs thereof cannot be known until completion.

The act also provided that, where the local housing agency is also acting as the local public agency for the purposes of slum clearance and urban renewal, the local housing agency may include in its administration building sufficient facilities for the administration of its slum clearance and urban renewal functions. In such cases an economic rent shall be charged for such facilities as are used for urban renewal functions. The rent shall be paid from funds derived from sources other than low-rent public housing projects administered by the local housing agency.

TITLE IV. PUBLIC HOUSING

Low-rent housing: The act permitted certain exemptions from income for the purpose of determining eligibility for both initial and continued occupancy. The amendment permitted families seeking admission to public housing an exemption from their annual income of $100 for each minor (other than the head of the family and his spouse) and each adult dependent member of the family with no income, and up to $600 of the income of each member of the family other than the principal wage earner. For continued occupancy, exemptions were permitted of either $100 or all or part of the income of each minor in the family—other than the head of the family and his spouse—and $100 for each adult dependent member having no income, and up to $600 of the income of any other member of the family other than the principal wage earner. Exemptions under prior law were—for admission, $100 for each minor; and for continued occupancy, $100 for each minor or all or any part of the income of each minor.

The permissible cost limits of low-rent public housing were raised from $1,750 to $2,000 per room for regular units, and from $2,250 to $2,500 per room for units for elderly persons.

Another amendment required that every contract for Federal assistance to low-rent public housing projects shall require that the plans, drawings, and specifications follow the principle of modular measure in every case deemed feasible by the local housing agency.

Disposition of war housing projects: The act contained the following provisions affecting the disposition of war housing projects: First, it extended until December 1, 1957, the time in which war housing project Conn-6029 may be sold to the Housing Authority of Wethersfield, Conn., pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Act of 1954; Second, it directed the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to dispose of housing project Nev-26021, to the Housing Authority of Las Vegas, Nev.; Third, it directed the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to convey two Lanham war housing projects—La-16011 and La-16012—to the State of Louisiana; Fourth, it directed the Administrator to sell to the city of Layton, Utah, a war housing project known as Verdeland Park—Utah-42015.

TITLE V. MILITARY HOUSING

The title VIII military housing program was extended by the act for 1 additional year, through June 30, 1959.

The act made the statutory maximum average of $16,500 per family unit for housing under the title VIII program applicable to each project rather than each mortgage. Since financing for a large project generally requires separate mortgages for the various areas of the project, and the mortgages in some of these areas may range somewhat higher than the $16,500 family-unit average limitation—although the family-unit average of all project mortgages does not exceed that limit—this section permits greater flexibility in project planning and financing.

The act changed the formula used in determining the purchase price of Wherry Act housing acquired by the military services through negotiation. It substituted for the allowance for physical depreciation, previously included in determining such price, an allowance representing the estimated cost of repairs and replacements necessary to restore the property to sound physical condition.

TITLE VI. MISCELLANEOUS

College housing loan program: The act increased the college housing loan authorization by $175 million—from $750 million to $925 million.

Eligibility under the program was extended to include: First, any public or nonprofit hospital operating a school of nursing beyond the level of high school, or approved for internships by recognized authority, and, second, any agency, public authority or other instrumentality of any State established to provide or finance housing or other educational facilities for students or faculty of any nonprofit public educational institution offering at least a 2-year program acceptable for full credit toward a baccalaureate degree.

A $25 million ceiling was placed on the amount of loans which may be outstanding to hospitals for housing for nurses and interns.

Voluntary home mortgage credit program: The voluntary home mortgage credit program was extended by the act until July 31, 1959. Under previous law the program would have expired on August 15, 1957.

Farm housing research: The act authorized a new program of farm housing research designed to assist in the improvement of farm housing by developing data and information on, first, the adequacy of existing farm housing, second, farm housing needs, third, problems in purchasing, constructing, or improving farm housing, fourth, the interrelation of farm housing problems and problems of urban and suburban housing, and fifth, any other matters bearing upon adequate farm housing.

The research, study, and analysis must be conducted by land-grant colleges financed with grants made to them by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

The Administrator's authority to make grants to land-grant colleges expires June 30, 1959, and the total amount of such grants cannot exceed $300,000 during either of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1958, or June 30, 1959. Appropriations were authorized to be made to carry out the program.

Exchange of data: The Housing and Home Finance Administrator was directed to exchange data relating to housing and urban planning and development with other nations where the exchange is deemed by him to be beneficial to the programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Discount control: Under the act the Federal Housing Commissioner and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs were directed to fix reasonable limits on the charges, fees, and discounts imposed upon the builder, seller, or purchaser, in connection with the financing of the construction or sale of housing covered by an FHA or VA mortgage. This provision was repealed by the Emergency Housing Act of 1958, discussed below.

Urban planning grants: The act extended eligibility for section 701 planning grants to, first, official governmental planning agencies for areas threatened with rapid urbanization as a result of the establishment or rapid and substantial expansion of a Federal installation, and second, State planning agencies, to be used for the provision of planning assistance to such areas.

SALE OF PROJECTS IN ALEXANDRIA, LA., HOUSE REPORT 220, H. R. 5603

This bill, providing for the conveyance of two Lanham Act projects to the State of Louisiana, was reported by the committee on March 25, and passed the House on April 1. The Senate did not act on this bill, but it did include substantially the same provisions as an amendment to the general housing bill, and the proposal was enacted into law as section 402 (c) of the Housing Act of 1957, discussed above.

SALE OF PROJECTS IN DECATUR, ILL., PUBLIC LAW 85-234—NO HOUSE REPORT, S. 2460

This act provides for the conveyance of 2 Lanham Act projects in Decatur, Ill., to the city of Decatur or its housing authority, for $260,000, on condition that the projects will be demolished within 5 years. The bill passed the Senate on August 21; passed the House August 23; and was approved by the President on August 30, 1957.

INCREASE IN SBA LOAN AUTHORITY, PUBLIC LAW 85-4—HOUSE REPORT 3, S. 637

The first hearing of the committee during 1957 was held January 23, on legislation to increase the Small Business Administration's authority to make loans to small businesses. At the close of 1956, SBA's outstanding business loans and commitments had reached $137 million, just $13 million short of the statutory limit of $150 million then in effect. Since applications for such loans were being approved at the rate of about $13 million a month, prompt action was required to prevent a sudden interruption in SBA's lending program. Accordingly, the committee on January 28 reported out H. R. 3109, which provided for an increase of $80 million in the business loan authorization; this was the amount estimated to be sufficient to permit operations through July 31, 1957, the expiration date then provided in the statute. On January 29 the Senate passed S. 637, providing for an increase of $65 million. On January 31, the House passed S. 637, with an amendment substituting the provisions of H. R. 3109. The Senate agreed to the House amendment the following day, and on February 11 the bill became Public Law 85-4. As enacted, it raised SBA's business loan authority by $80 million, from $150 million to $230 million.

REVISION OF SMALL BUSINESS ACT, HOUSE REPORT 555, H. R. 7963

Under the Small Business Act of 1953, as in effect at the beginning of the 85th Congress, the Small Business Administration was scheduled to expire on July 31, 1957. On May 14, 1957, the committee began hearings on legislation to extend this expiration date and revise the Small Business Act, as a result of which the committee on June 13 reported to the House a bill, H. R. 7963, which completely rewrites the Small Business Act, making various changes in the interest of promoting a more vigorous and efficient program of assistance to small business. The bill passed the House on June 25, 1957, but it did not become law until the second session of the Congress. See the discussion of the bill below, under Laws Enacted, Second Session.

EXTENSION OF SMALL BUSINESS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-120—NO HOUSE REPORT, S. 2504

When it became apparent that the Senate could not act on H. R. 7963—discussed above—in the first session, the Senate passed S. 2504, a bill extending the Small Business Act for 1 year, through July 31, 1958, and increasing its authority to make loans to small business by $75 million, to $305 million. The House passed the bill on August 2, and it became law on August 3—effective retroactively, as of July 31.

LAWS ENACTED, SECOND SESSION

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT EXTENSION, PUBLIC LAW 85-471—HOUSE REPORT 1873, H. R. 10969

This act extends for 2 additional years, through June 30, 1960, the remaining powers of the President under the Defense Production Act of 1950. These include power to establish priorities for defense contracts, limited power to allocate materials for defense purposes; authority to guarantee loans made in connection with defense contracts; authority to make loans and purchases to build up our defense capacity and assure adequate supplies of defense materials; authority for businessmen to cooperate voluntarily in meeting defense needs without violating antitrust laws; and provision for establishment of a reserve of trained executives to fill Government positions in time of mobilization.

The maintenance of a strong and flexible defense program requires that current military and atomic-energy programs proceed without interruption and that a broad and diversified mobilization base be established which will reflect new requirements resulting from changes in technology and strategy. The authorities provided in the Defense Production Act are essential to meet those objectives. Some of these powers are needed now to maintain production schedules on missiles and other defense contracts; others are needed for longer range preparedness programs; and other powers must be maintained in readiness for possible future emergencies.

The extension legislation passed the House on June 16, and the Senate on June 23. It was approved by the President on June 28, 1958.

EXPORT CONTROL ACT EXTENSION, PUBLIC LAW 85-466—HOUSE REPORT 1487, S. 3093

This act extends the Export Control Act of 1949 for a further period of 2 years to June 30, 1960. That act, which is administered by the Secretary of Commerce, authorizes the regulation of exports to the extent necessary, first, to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce commodities, second, to safeguard the national security insofar as it might be adversely affected by exports of strategic commodities, and, third, to further our foreign policy. The need to control exports in the interest of national security will probably continue for the foreseeable future. It is clear that this country must continue to take special precautions to see that United States goods of strategic significance do not go unchecked to the troubled spots of the world.

Noting that the Commerce Department's Supplemental Report on Iron and Steel Scrap of February 21, 1958, predicted that withdrawals of heavy melting grades from the scrap reservoir would exceed the additions to the reservoir during the next decade, the committee, in its report on this legislation, urged the Department to continue to exercise surveillance over the rate of withdrawal of the heavy melting grades from the scrap reserve.

This act passed the Senate on April 22; passed the House on June 16; and was approved June 25, 1958.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK; INCREASE IN LENDING AUTHORITY, PUBLIC LAW 85-424—HOUSE REPORT 1450, S. 3149

This act, approved May 22, 1958, increases the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from $5 billion to $7 billion and also provides an increase of the same amount in the authority of the bank to borrow funds from the Secretary of the Treasury. If the limitations on lending and borrowing authorities of the bank had not been increased it would have been compelled to restrict its activities sharply with a consequent adverse effect upon the export of American products to the free world.

The bank, which began operations in 1934, assists in financing and facilitating trade between the United States and foreign countries.

Loans authorized during the bank's history total approximately $9 billion, through the end of 1957. Of this sum $1.5 billion have been partially provided by private sources or have been canceled as a result of sales being made for cash or due to the failure of the American manufacturers or contractors to obtain the desired contracts.

The bank actually paid out over $6 billion in this same period.

Of the $6 billion actually disbursed, an even 50 percent, or $3 billion have been repaid. This represents loans paid in full plus semiannual payments received on outstanding loans.

The bank has received total income of $867 million. Over 40 percent of the income went back to the United States Treasury in two ways: Interest paid on all loans from the Treasury; and dividends paid to the Treasury on capital stock at an annual rate of $22.5 million.

The Export-Import Bank has had a highly successful record of operations, has played a vital role in assisting our friends in the free world on a mutually profitable basis and has made a substantial contribution to our domestic economy. Its loans are used to pay for orders placed in the United States in such fields as electrical equipment, railroads, mining, farm products, and manufacturing machinery. Based on the bank's past record, this extension of its borrowing and lending authority will result in profit for the Government as well as profits and jobs for our domestic economy.

EMERGENCY HOUSING ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-364—NO HOUSE REPORT, S. 3418

This act, effective April 1, 1958, was enacted as part of the antirecession legislative program. In the spring the Nation was experiencing a serious economic decline and the number of unemployed climbed above 5 million. The act was designed to encourage and expedite the construction and financing of a substantial number of new housing units.

Primary emphasis was placed on expanding and amending existing programs which could best provide immediate economic relief. To achieve this objective, the act substantially reduced the required downpayments under the FHA program, added $1.5 billion to the special assistance program of the Federal National Mortgage Association, provided additional funds for the VA direct loan program, provided for an increase in the interest rate on GI loans and title VIII military housing loans, and removed the discount controls which had been placed upon GI and FHA mortgages in the Housing Act of 1957.

The act reduced the required downpayments under section 203 and section 220 of the National Housing Act. Under prior law, FHA-insured sales housing mortgages could not exceed 97 percent of the first $10,000 of FHA-appraised value—or of replacement cost in the case of certain programs—85 percent of the next $6,000; and 70 percent of the remaining appraised value. Under the act, the 97 percent ratio now applies to the first $13,500 of appraised value—or replacement cost—rather than to the first $10,000, and the 85 percent ratio is applied to the next $2,500, rather than to the next $6,000. This increase in the maximum mortgage ratio has the corresponding effect of decreasing minimum downpayment. Existing dollar ceilings on these mortgages—for example, $20,000 for a 1- or 2-family home—were unchanged.

The law increases from $450 million to $950 million the Federal National Mortgage Association's special assistance fund made avialable to the President for the purchase of home mortgages which are not otherwise marketable, and for the purchase of home mortgages generally as a means of aiding and maintaining the stability of a high level national economy.

The law provided a special $1 billion fund under FNMA's special assistance program for commitments and purchases of FHA and GI mortgages on new homes where the loan does not exceed $13,500 in original principal amount.

An additional $25 million was provided for the purchase by FNMA of military rental housing mortgages insured by FHA under section 803 and $25 million for the purchase of section 809 sales housing mortgages at military research and development centers. The same section also increases the permissive interest rate ceiling on FHA section 803 military housing mortgages from 4 percent to 4½ percent.

The act amended the GI loan program, administered by the Veterans' Administration with the following provisions:

First. The maximum interest rate for both guaranteed and direct loans was increased from 4½ percent to 4¾ percent, with the proviso, however, that the rate established must be at least one-half percent below the rate established by the FHA Commissioner for FHA loans under section 203 (b) (5) of the National Housing Act.

Second. The GI loan program (both for guaranteed and direct loans) was extended for World War II veterans for 2 years until July 25, 1960.

Third. An additional $150 million was provided for the direct loan program during each of the fiscal years 1959 and

1960, and $50 million for the final quarter of fiscal year 1958.

Fourth. The maximum loan permitted under the direct loan program was increased from $10,000 to $13,500.

Fifth. The VA was authorized to reserve direct loan funds for 3 months under commitments to builders for a 2-percent fee. The VA may make construction advances up to an amount equal to cost of land, plus 80 percent of the value of improvements.

Sixth. The VA was required to adopt procedures to speed up the processing of direct loan applications.

The final section of the act repealed section 605 of the Housing Act of 1957 which required the Commissioner of the FHA and the Administrator of the VA to regulate discounts on FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans.

INCREASE IN FHA MORTGAGE INSURANCE AUTHORIZATION, PUBLIC LAW 85-442—HOUSE REPORT 1767, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 171

This act, effective June 4, 1958, increased by $4 billion the amount of mortgages the FHA is authorized to insure under section 217 of the National Housing Act. Section 217 contains the mortgage insurance authorization for all FHA programs, except the title I home repair and improvement program and the title VIII armed services housing program. The latter two programs have separate authorizations.

Because of the stimulating effects of the Emergency Housing Act signed into law on April 1, 1958, and because of a general improvement in the flow of mortgage funds into the housing market, FHA mortgage insurance activity jumped spectacularly with the onset of the spring building season.

As a result it became clear that FHA would reach its maximum authorization by the end of May, and would be forced to stop issuing commitments, unless its insurance authority was increased.

The bill as reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency would have povided an emergency $1 billion increase in FHA's insurance authority, since it was contemplated that whatever further authorization was necessary would be included in the general housing bill to be considered later in the session. However, the resolution passed by the Senate called for a $4 billion increase, and that figure was adopted by the House.

PROJECT IN JUNEAU, ALASKA, PUBLIC LAW 85-359—HOUSE REPORT NO. 1441, S. 2042

This act, approved March 28, 1958, authorized the conveyance of a fee simple title to the lands underlying war housing project Alaska-5003, at Juneau, Alaska. The legislation was needed to facilitate the sale of the project under provisions of the Lanham Act.

PROJECT IN HOONAH, ALASKA, PUBLIC LAW 85-806—HOUSE REPORT NO. 2348, S. 2594

This act, approved August 28, 1958, transferred property rights and powers with respect to a housing project at Hoonah, Alaska, from the Housing and Home Finance Agency to the Department of the Interior, so as to permit the Bureau of Indian Affairs to work out a solution to various problems that have arisen in connection with the sale of the project to the Hoonah Indian Association.

RICKOVER MEDAL, PUBLIC LAW 85-826—NO HOUSE REPORT, SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 201

This resolution, approved August 28, 1958, would authorize the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on behalf of the Congress, to present to Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy, an appropriate gold medal. This medal is to be conferred on Admiral Rickover for his achievements in successfully directing the development and construction of the world's first nuclear-power reactor devoted exclusively to the production of electricity.

The resolution also directs the Secretary of the Treasury to have duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold. The proceeds of such sales will used to reimburse the Treasury for the cost of coining and selling the duplicates.

SBA DISASTER LOANS IN AREAS SUFFERING FROM EXCESSIVE RAINFALL, PUBLIC LAW 85-335—HOUSE REPORT 1333, S. 2920

This act broadened the disaster loan authority of SBA to permit SBA to make disaster loans to small business in areas affected by excessive rainfall. Previously a 1955 amendment to the SBA Act gave the Administrator authority to make a disaster loan to small-business concerns in an area "where a drought is occurring." The 1958 amendment also modified that authority so that disaster loan eligibility will not have to cease at the moment the drought is broken. As modified the SBA law now provides that a disaster loan may be made to a small-business concern in an area "affected by a drought or excessive rainfall." The law, of course, requires that appropriate determination be made by the Administrator and the President or the Secretary of Agriculture to insure that the liberal assistance provided is made available only in areas which may properly be considered as suffering major hardships from these conditions.

Disaster loans bear a maximum interest rate of 3 percent—for the Administration's share of a loan—and can have terms up to 20 years. Since a disaster loan is intended as a rehabilitation measure, more liberal credit standards are applied to their consideration than would be prudent for the agency's business loans. This act was approved February 22, 1958.

SMALL BUSINESS ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-536—HOUSE REPORTS 555 AND 2135, H. R. 7963

This act, approved July 18, 1958, completely rewrites the Small Business Act of 1953, making various changes in the interest of promoting a more vigorous and efficient program of assistance to small-business concerns. The principal changes embodied in the act are first, to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency, second, to increase the revolving fund authorization for loans to small business from $305 million to $500 million, third, to increase the maximum amount of the SBA share of a business loan from $250,000 to $350,000 and fourth, to reduce the maximum interest rate from 6 percent to 5½ percent on direct SBA business loans and on SBA's share of such loans made in participation with private lenders and to eliminate the ceiling on the interest rate on the private lenders' share.

The act also makes several important changes concerning SBA's assistance in obtaining a fair share of Government procurement contracts for small-business concerns. It requires that SBA's definition of "small business" for procurement purposes, as well as for loan purposes, take into proper account differing characteristics of various industries to the extent the definition is based on number of employees. The act also makes clear that the policy of insuring that a fair proportion of Government purchases be placed with small-business concerns applies to all types of Government contracts. In addition, it requires that any dispute between SBA and a contracting agency as to the propriety of awards to small-business concerns shall be submitted to the head of the department or agency concerned.

The provisions of the act relating to procurement contracts are also extended to cover sales of Government property, so that small-business concerns may be assured a fair proportion of awards when the Government is selling property, as well as when it is purchasing goods or services.

Two changes are made in the "pool loan" program, under which a group of small-business concerns may form a corporation and obtain a loan from SBA up to $250,000 times the number of concerns in the group. Before its revision, the act authorized such loans where the corporation is formed to establish facilities "to produce or secure raw materials or supplies." Under the new act, such loans may be made to obtain raw materials, equipment, inventories, or supplies for the concerns in the pool, as well as to establish facilities for that purpose, and such loans may also be made to finance research and development for the members of the pool.

Another new provision of the act will assist small-business concerns in obtaining Government contracts for research and development and in obtaining the benefits of research and development performed by larger firms under Government contracts or at Government expense.

SBA's disaster loan program was strengthened by new provisions authorizing SBA to pay transportation expenses of personnel hired on a temporary basis to deal with the disaster, and to accept gratuitous services and facilities from public and private agencies and groups in connection with disaster loans, and another new provision exempting disaster loans made by national banks in participation with SBA from the restrictions that normally apply to real-estate loans by such banks.

The new act also makes SBA's security interest in property subordinate to State and local tax liens on such property in any case where this result would follow under State law if the interest were held by a party other than the United States.

Finally, a number of new provisions are included to facilitate the administration of the act, such as provisions permitting SBA to use services of other

Government agencies on a nonreimbursable basis, to hire employees on a temporary or intermittent basis, and to require other Government agencies to cooperate and consult with SBA in formulating policies affecting small business.

The bill passed the House June 25, 1957; passed the Senate with amendments on July 1, 1958; and became law on July 18, 1958.

SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT ACT OF 1958, PUBLIC LAW 85-699—HOUSE REPORTS 2060 AND 2492, S. 3651

The Small Business Investment Act establishes a new program to provide equity and long-term loan funds to small-business concerns through the mediums of privately owned and operated small-business investment companies and State and local development companies.

The act establishes a Small Business Investment Administration within the Small Business Administration, to be headed by a Deputy Administrator. The powers conferred by the act upon the Small Business Administrator will be exercised through the new Deputy Administrator.

Appropriations of not to exceed $250 million are authorized for loans by SBA under the act. These include SBA purchases of subordinated debentures of small-business investment companies, as well as other SBA loans to such companies, and SBA loans under title V of the act to State and local development companies.

The new small-business investment companies will be chartered by the States, except in those States where such companies cannot be chartered under State law and operate in accordance with the purpose of the act. In such a State, SBA is authorized to charter small-business investment companies until July 1, 1961. Provision is also made for converting State-chartered investment companies and State development companies into SBA chartered small-business investment companies in such States. To obtain the benefits of the act, a State-chartered company must be chartered expressly for the purpose of operating under the act, and must be approved by SBA. In granting such approval, as well as in issuing charters, SBA will consider the need for small-business financing in the proposed area of operation, the character of the management of the company, the number of small-business investment companies previously organized, and the volume of their operations.

The act requires that each small-business investment company have not less than $300,000 of paid-in capital and surplus. SBA can provide half of this in the form of subordinated debentures. The Administration can also lend additional funds up to 50 percent of the company's capital and surplus under such terms as it fixes. In addition such companies may borrow additional funds from private sources under regulations prescribed by SBA.

Small-business investment companies operating under the act may provide equity-type capital to small-business concerns through the purchase of convertible debentures with terms and interest rates fixed by the companies with SBA approval. Whenever an investment company provides capital to a small-business concern through the purchase of convertible debentures, the concern is required to purchase stock in the investment company in an amount equaling from 2 to 5 percent of the amount of the capital provided; the exact percentage will be established by SBA regulation. Small-business investment companies may also make loans for terms up to 20 years to small-business concerns, and may extend the maturity of any such loan for an additional 10 years for orderly liquidation purposes. Without SBA approval, the aggregate securities and obligations of a small-business concern held by an investment company cannot exceed 20 percent of the latter's capital and surplus. Small-business investment companies operating under the act are exempt from the provision in the Investment Company Act of 1940 which limits borrowings to one-third of assets; and they are eligible for discretionary exemptions for their securities under the Securities Act of 1933 and Trust Indenture Act of 1939.

The act also provides authority for SBA to make loans to State development companies to stimulate and supplement the flow of private equity capital and long-term loan funds to small-business concerns. Funds so advanced cannot exceed the company's borrowings from other sources. SBA may also make loans to State and local development companies, to assist identifiable small-business concerns in connection with plant construction, conversion, or expansion, up to $250,000 for each concern. The authority to make such loans to local development companies expires June 30, 1961.

The act repeals section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act—which authorized working-capital loans to business concerns by Federal Reserve banks—and provides that amounts repaid to the United States by those banks as a result of such repeal shall be used to finance a new program of grants for studies, research, and counseling for small businesses under the Small Business Act. Under this program, grants would be limited to $40,000, and not more than 1 grant could be made in any 1 State in any 1 year.

Although not included in this act, tax provisions which should prove most helpful in increasing the amount of private funds available to the investment companies operating under this act have been included in Public Law 85-866, Technical Amendments Act of 1958. These tax incentives allow investors in small-business investment companies an ordinary, rather than capital deduction for any losses resulting from such investment. They will also allow investment companies to receive a similar tax deduction for any loss on the convertible debentures or stock of small-business concerns they may acquire; plus a 100 percent dividends received deduction.

The act passed the Senate on June 9, 1958; passed the House with amendments on July 23; and was approved by the President and became law on August 21, 1958.

TREASURY SALES OF SECURITIES TO FEDERAL RESERVE, PUBLIC LAW 85-476—HOUSE REPORT 1880, H. R. 12586

This act extends until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury in amounts totaling not more than $5 billion outstanding at any one time.

Prior to 1935 Federal Reserve banks could purchase Government obligations either in the market or directly from the Treasury. The Banking Act of 1935, however, required that all purchases of Government securities by Federal Reserve banks be made in the open market. In 1942 the authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase securities directly from the Treasury was restored, but a limit of $5 billion was placed on the amount outstanding at any one time. The $5 billion authority was granted initially only through 1944, but the Congress has extended it from time to time so as to provide continuous limited direct borrowing authority ever since.

The primary purpose of this direct borrowing authority is to help the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System work together in minimizing the disturbing effects on the economy of short-run peaks in Treasury cash receipts and disbursements, particularly around the time of quarterly income-tax payments. This act was approved June 30, 1958.

BILLS REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

SAVINGS AND LOAN HOLDING COMPANIES, HOUSE REPORT 178, H. R. 4135

Passed the House March 21, 1957, but was not acted on by the Senate, although similar provisions were included in S. 1451 as passed the Senate.

In 1955 the committee reported out a bill, H. R. 6627, designed to regulate holding companies in the field of commercial banking. It was subsequently enacted into law and became the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. Shortly after the committee had reported that bill a new holding company was formed in the savings and loan field. In view of the potential problems that could develop from a holding company movement in the savings and loan field the committee decided to take action before these problems assumed the complex status that had been encountered in dealing with the holding company problem in the commercial banking field. Accordingly, the committee on March 1, 1957, reported H. R. 4135, to protect against the encroachment of holding companies in the savings and loan field.

H. R. 4135 as reported by the committee and passed by the House prohibits any holding company from acquiring control of two or more savings and loan associations if the savings accounts in the associations are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The bill also denies FSLIC insurance to any uninsured savings and loan association if it is controlled by a holding company which also controls an insured savings and loan association. The bill prohibits any insured savings and loan association controlled by a holding company from making any loan to the holding company or any of its subsidiaries.

The bill does not have any retroactive effect as it would not require an existing holding company—and there are only a few—to divest itself of an insured association it now controls. However, it does prohibit an existing holding company from acquiring control of any additional insured association after enactment of the act.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES, HOUSE REPORT 1859, S. 3497

Passed the Senate April 16, 1958; House defeated rule for its consideration August 1, 1958.

During the latter part of 1957, it became apparent that the tempo of our economy was slackening; by the spring of 1958 more than 5 million people were unemployed. S. 3497 was passed by the Senate and favorably reported to the House by the Banking and Currency Committee with the objective of reducing the ranks of the unemployed while helping local communities provide needed waterworks, sewage systems, and other facilities.

The bill would have broadened the existing public facility loan program, which was established in 1955. Under the present program, the Federal Government makes loans to communities of 50,000 population and under, to finance public-works projects, if financing is not otherwise available on reasonable terms. A $100 million revolving fund is provided for these loans. The interest rates are fixed by the administration and vary from time to time; the current rate for 30-year obligations is 4 percent for general obligation bonds and 4⅜ percent for revenue bonds.

S. 3497, as reported to the House, would have expanded this program by making $2 billion—of which $400 million would have been a revolving fund—available for such loans to all communities regardless of population, and would have reduced the interest rate by making it conform to the average rate paid by the Government on all outstanding obligations—this would have worked out at 2⅝ percent at the time the bill was reported. The bill would also have extended such loans to cover nonprofit hospitals and lengthened the maximum term to 50 years; and would have made Federal loans available if not otherwise available on "equally favorable" terms—as compared with "reasonable" terms, which is the requirement of the law now.

The bill also would have authorized an additional $50 million for planning advances under section 702 of the Housing Act of 1954. The section 702 program was established to provide a shelf of planned public works which could be placed under construction quickly.

The bill passed the Senate April 16, 1958, and was reported to the House June 6. On August 1, 1958, a resolution providing for consideration of the bill was defeated in the House by a rollcall vote of 187 to 173.

THE HOUSING ACT OF 1958, HOUSE REPORT 2359, S. 4035

The bill was called up under suspension of the rules on August 18, 1958, but failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds, the vote being 251 for and 134 against.

As reported by the committee, S. 4035 was a general housing bill with several important objectives. One prime purpose was to stimulate additional construction activity to combat the recession. A second major objective was to achieve better housing generally, improve present programs designed to combat slums and blight, and provide special assistance to meritorious housing programs such as military housing, college housing, cooperative housing, and the veterans' home loan program.

Title I would have broadened FHA programs. The regular FHA section 203 sales program would have been changed to reduce required down payments and lengthen loan maturities; facilitate trade-in financing; and broaden the section 203 (i) program to encourage low-cost housing outside of built-up areas. Other FHA programs would have been changed to encourage more rental housing construction and cooperative housing construction to alleviate the acute shortage of such housing in urban centers. The section 221 relocation housing program—a vital part of urban renewal and slum clearance—would have been strengthened by raising the mortgage ceiling to make the sales program more workable in many areas, and by establishing a new section 221 rental housing program. The section 222 program for servicemen would have been changed by increasing the mortgage ceiling and extending the program to cover low-cost sales housing in outlying areas under section 203 (i). The bill would also have set up a new FHA program to insure mortgages on proprietary—that is profit-run—nursing homes.

Title II would have established a program of Federal loans to permit nonprofit corporations to build housing for the elderly. These loans would have carried an interest rate of 3¼ percent under present conditions, with maturities up to 50 years. Appropriations of $100 million would have been authorized for such loans.

Title III related to the Federal National Mortgage Association. It would have extended through August 7, 1959, the requirement that FNMA pay par for mortgages it buys under its special assistance program; reduced FNMA's commitment and purchase fees for such mortgages; authorized the President to make $500 million additional available for FNMA purchases of FHA and VA loans up to $13,500 under the antirecession authority provided in the Emergency Housing Act; extended the so-called standby commitment to cover existing homes; authorized FNMA to make loans on pledged FHA and VA mortgages; and increased from $15,000 to $17,500 the limit that generally applies to FNMA mortgage purchases.

Title IV would have authorized capital grants of $500 million a year for 2 years for slum clearance and urban renewal, and would have made a number of changes in the urban renewal program. These would have broadened eligibility for relocation payments, increased the amounts of such payments, made an increased portion of urban renewal grants available for redeveloping industrial and commercial areas, and made other changes to achieve more efficient operation.

Title V would have provided $400 million additional for college housing loans, of which $50 million would have been reserved for "other educational facilities" such as cafeterias and student centers and $50 million would have been reserved for housing for nurses and interns. The bill would have provided a new program of loans to educational institutions for the construction or rehabilitation of classrooms, laboratories, and related fixed facilities and initial utilities necessary or appropriate for the instruction of students, the administration of the institutions, or the conduct of varied research activities. Appropriations of $250 million would have been authorized for such loans. A further amendment would have made nonprofit student housing cooperatives eligible under the college housing program.

Title VI would have extended the armed services housing mortgage insurance program for 1 additional year—June 30, 1959, to June 30, 1960. It also contained provisions to facilitate the acquisition by the military of Wherry housing, and also section 207 rental housing projects, under certain conditions. A further amendment would have required that time and a half be paid for overtime on projects financed under section 803. Another amendment would have made it clear that under the Wherry acquisition program the Secretary of Defense could assume the existing mortgage when acquiring the property or acquire the property subject to the mortgage.

Title VII of the bill would have established a new mortgage-insurance program to encourage lower downpayment loans outside of the FHA and VA programs. It would have created a Home Mortgage Guarantee Corporation, under the jurisdiction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to write this insurance. The insurance would have covered the top 20 percent of the loan, subject to a requirement that the lender bear 10 percent of any loss. Loans of up to 90 percent of the value of the home, but not more than $25,000 would have been eligible for insurance. The initial capital for the new corporation would have been provided by the 11 Federal Home Loan Banks, through a $20 million stock subscription. The Corporation would have charged premiums for the insurance to cover expenses and build up reserves.

Title VIII would have given discretionary authority to the FHA Commissioner to help prevent foreclosure in cases where the borrower becomes unemployed. One amendment would have permitted defaulted interest payments to be included in the FHA debentures instead of in the certificate of claim as under present procedure. Another provision would have authorized the Commissioner to acquire the mortgage in return for debentures paid to the lender to prevent foreclosure in cases where the lender would be unwilling or unable to exercise forebearance.

Title IX related to veterans' housing. It would have provided an additional $150 million for direct home loans to veterans. It would also have removed the requirement that the maximum interest rate on VA-guaranteed and direct loans shall be one-half of 1 percent below the maximum interest rate on FHA section 203 loans.

Another provision would have added to the list of supervised lenders whose loans are guaranteed by VA on an automatic basis all certified agents of any Federal agency which are acceptable to the Veterans' Administration. The bill also provided that downpayments or deposits made by veterans on purchases of homes in a project of five or more units shall be placed in a special trust fund until the date of settlement, and authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to suspend from participation in the veterans' loan-guaranty program any builder, owner, or sponsor who has been similarly suspended from participation in an FHA program.

Title X would have provided a new program under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 for the insurance of loans to provide housing for migratory farm labor. Another amendment would have extended existing authorizations for low-rent public housing for 1 additional year. Another amendment would have extended the farm housing research program for 3 additional years and authorized appropriations of $100,000 a year during such additional period. Other amendments concerned the sale of housing financed under title IX of the National Housing Act which had been acquired by FHA, funds for surveys of public works planning, hospital construction under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, and the disposal of additional war housing projects.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT, H. R. 2099, S. 3683

This bill passed the Senate on May 13, 1958, and passed the House with amendments on August 22. When the President refused to sign it, it failed to become law.

The Area Redevelopment Act would have established a new program to help build new employment opportunities in industrial areas suffering from chronic unemployment, and in rural areas with heavy concentrations of low-income farm families.

The act provides for an Area Redevelopment Administration, headed by an area redevelopment commissioner, as a constituent agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Commissioner would be responsible for designating the areas to be assisted under the act. These would be designated as industrial redevelopment areas or rural redevelopment areas. He would be required to designate as an industrial redevelopment area any area which has suffered from unemployment of 6 percent or more for 18 of the preceding 24 months, or 9 percent or more for 15 of the preceding 18 months, or 12 percent or more for the preceding 12 months. He would have discretionary authority to designate as an industrial area any area which has suffered 15 percent unemployment for the preceding 6 months, if the cause is not temporary, or any other area which has suffered substantial and persistent unemployment for an extended period of time. The areas eligible for designation as rural redevelopment areas would be those with the largest number and percentage of low-income families, plus substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment.

Appropriations of $200 million would be authorized for revolving funds for redevelopment loans; $100 million for industrial redevelopment areas and $100 million for rural redevelopment areas. These loans would be to help finance industrial plants. They could cover the purchase or development of land and facilities—inculding machinery and equipment—construction of new buildings, rehabilitation of empty buildings, or alteration of existing buildings. Applicants for such loans would have to be approved by a State or local agency directly concerned with the economic development of the locality, and the project would have to conform with an overall program for the economic development of the area. The Federal loan could not exceed 65 percent of the project cost, and there would have to be reasonable assurance of repayment. The maximum term would be 40 years—with a possible extension of 10 years—and the interest rate would be fixed under a formula which adds one-fourth of 1 percent to the current average yield on long-term marketable Government obligations—this worked out at 3⅜ percent when the bill was passed.

The act also would authorize appropriations of $75 million annually for grants to provide public facilities in redevelopment areas. Such a grant would be authorized only if it will fill a pressing need in the area and there is little probability the project can be undertaken without the grant. The applicant must contribute to the cost in proportion to its ability to do so. In addition, the Commissioner must find that the project will provide more than a temporary alleviation of unemployment or underemployment and will tend to improve the opportunities for successfully establishing or expanding industrial or commercial plants or facilities in the area.

The Commissioner could provide technical assistance to revelopment areas to help them evaluate their needs and develop their potentialities for growth. Appropriations of $4,500,000 annually would be authorized for this purpose. The Commissioner would also be required to furnish such areas with any information or advice obtainable from the various Government agencies which may help provide greater employment opportunities, and to furnish the Government procurement offices with a list of firms in redevelopment areas that desire Government contracts.

For industrial redevelopment areas, the act would waive certain of the normal requirements of the slum clearance and urban renewal program, so that financial assistance may be extended under this program to clear sites in these areas for industrial and commercial development. Up to 10 percent of the funds authorized for the slum clearance and urban renewal program after June 1, 1958, would be available for this purpose.

The act also would amend section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 to make planning grants under that section available to counties and municipalities located in industrial redevelopment areas, even though they exceed the 25,000 population limit that normally applies. These grants are for surveys, land-use studies, and other planning work—excluding plans for specific public works.

The act also provides that the Secretary of Labor shall determine the vocational training needs of unemployed individuals in redevelopment areas, and cooperate with Federal, State, and local officials in charge of existing vocational training programs to make sure their facilities and services are fully available to such individuals. If the Secretary of Labor finds a need for additional facilities or services and so advises the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, additional Federal assistance for this purpose would be authorized, including financial assistance, to be furnished through the Commissioner of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The act contains safeguards against pirating of industries. Section 6 (a) provides that no redevelopment loan shall be made to assist establishments relocating from one area to another when such assistance will result to any extent in detriment to the area of original location by increasing unemployment. The same provision is included in section 13, with respect to the use of financial assistance under the slum clearance and urban renewal program.

Federal Air Pollution Control Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, during the 85th Congress the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee examined activities of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare relating to air pollution control. The subcommittee gave particular attention to this subject because of a unanimous request by the California congressional delegation that these activities be examined.

The subcommittee did not present a formal report on air pollution control activities to the 85th Congress since its study of this complicated subject has not yet been completed. However, it appears that progress is being made in certain aspects of the Federal program which have been subject to criticism. The subcommittee was particularly gratified by a unanimous resolution of the California congressional delegation expressing appreciation for the subcommittee's work.

I should like at this time to give a brief outline of the subcommittee's examination of Federal air pollution control activities.

As a first step in its study, the subcommittee obtained background information from the United States Public Health Service concerning activities by that agency under the Air Pollution Research and Technical Assistance Act and other applicable legislation. In addition to a description of its responsibilities and the actions being taken to carry them out, the Public Health Service was asked to provide a summary of expenditures under the air pollution control program and information concerning officials having primary responsibilities in the program.

The subcommittee then contacted the heads of most of the larger local air pollution control agencies in the country, asking their advice and assistance in its study. Each of these local authorities was asked to give a brief description of air pollution problems in his area and the manner in which his locality was seeking to cope with them. In addition, local authorities were asked to give their comments on the Federal program and their suggestions for improving its effectiveness.

In October 1957 the subcommittee held public hearings in Los Angeles. In addition to local officials, witnesses included a number of recognized authorities in the field of air-pollution control. These hearings were particularly productive, in my opinion, because of the participation of Representative CHET HOLIFIELD, of Los Angeles, and Congresswoman FLORENCE DWYER, of New Jersey, two members of the subcommittee who have had a particular interest in problems of air-pollution control. The subcommittee is also indebted to Representative GLEN LIPSCOMB, of Los Angeles, a member of the Committee on Government Operations, for participating in the hearings.

Testimony at the subcommittee's Los Angeles hearings showed that local authorities had made impressive progress in solving air pollution problems in that area. However, local authorities did not then feel that the Federal program had given them any substantial amount of assistance. While recognizing the value of medical research on the effects of air pollution on human health, Los Angeles authorities expressed the belief that a larger proportion of the limited Federal funds available should be used for engineering research on methods of controlling pollution. It was suggested, also, that Federal authorities were not making full use of research work already done at the local level and that insufficient exchange of information was causing unnecessary duplication. Los Angeles authorities identified automobile exhaust fumes as the major remaining source of air pollution in that area and asked for more attention to this problem at the Federal level.

Following the subcommittee's hearings, there were a number of indications of improvement in the air pollution control situation. Federal officials held meetings with Los Angeles authorities concerning air pollution control problems. The Surgeon General advised the subcommittee in May 1958 that he believed local authorities were substantially satisfied with progress being made to meet their criticisms. A national conference on air pollution problems in urban areas has been scheduled for Washington in November of this year. An Executive order was issued directing heads of Federal departments and agencies to cooperate with State and local authorities to insure the prevention or abatement of atmospheric pollution caused by or resulting from Federal activities.

Air pollution is already a serious problem in many areas of the United States. Because of our increasing population and the tremendous growth of metropolitan areas, the problem will inevitably become more serious unless we move promptly and vigorously to meet it. There is much that State and local governments can do to fight air pollution; they must take every practicable step that is within their power if we are to have clean air for our cities. However, there are certain things that local authorities cannot do by themselves. States and localities cannot control pollution which originates outside the limits of their jurisdiction, nor do they have the resources necessary to solve some of the more difficult technical problems of air pollution control. In such instances, the Federal Government can and should assist local authorities, particularly through engineering research concerning methods of controlling air pollution.

The forthcoming national conference on air pollution control, while encouraging, will in itself solve nothing. It will be effective only if its recommendations are translated into vigorous and determined action at all levels of government.

The subcommittee's hearings on air-pollution control, together with comments and recommendations of local authorities on this problem will be printed and made available for the use of those attending the November conference. I should like to suggest that, in its deliberations, the conference give careful consideration to setting up effective methods for accomplishing the following objectives:

First. The elimination of possible duplication of effort by Federal, State, and local governments through exchange of information and coordination of research activities.

Second. The encouragement of cooperative agreements among State and local governments for meeting pollution problems extending beyond a single jurisdiction.

Third. Increased attention, particularly at the Federal level, to developing practicable methods of controlling air contamination from automobile exhaust fumes and other major sources of pollution.

I am sure that the subcommittee will continue to give close attention to the very important problem of air-pollution control during the 86th Congress.

While I believe that all members of the subcommittee would agree with this statement, time limitations made it impossible for me to discuss these remarks with them in advance. However, I am pleased to be able to say that the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, Mrs. DWYER, of New Jersey, joins with me in this statement.

Report of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on Soviet Anti-Semitism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has recently exposed another example of Communist Russia's ruthless persecution of minorities and religious groups. In its report on Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union Today, the league documents the steady destruction of the civil rights of Jews living in Russia. The evidence set forth in this report shows that Russian Jews are being systematically excluded from political life; subjected to educational quota systems by which they are virtually excluded from institutions of higher learning; eliminated from the diplomatic and military services; and harassed by a Government-approved anti-Semitic press campaign. The report concludes that the prospects for Soviet Jewry are "dire and gloomy," and compares the Communist repression of the Jews to that of the Nazi's during Hitler's reign of terror.

This report is another example of the Anti-Defamation League's ceaseless efforts in behalf of minority groups all over the world. The league's determined fight to achieve equal justice under law for every man regardless of race, creed, or color deserves the commendation of all citizens interested in stamping out intolerance and bigotry wherever it exists.

The league's exposure of Communist anti-Semitism should not be regarded as a mere academic exercise. Certainly, the coordinated destruction of Jewish civil rights is a violation by the Soviet Union of the Charter of the United Nations, which expressly affirms the faith of the peoples of the United Nations in fundamental human rights. After reading the league's report, I called on our Ambassador to the United Nations to undertake a concerted effort to spotlight before the whole world the perfidy of the Soviet Union in this matter. I am gratified that both Ambassador Lodge and our Deputy Representative, James Wadsworth, have promised to do everything possible to have the United Nations deal with the problem.

Under leave previously granted, I include in the RECORD excerpts from the statement issued by the Anti-Defamation League, my letter to Ambassador Lodge, and the replies I received:

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE STATEMENT

Soviet statistics highlight the steady destruction of the civil rights of Jews, who

are being progressively squeezed out of educational, economic, political, and social life in the Soviet Union, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported today. This has been accompanied by a nationwide anti-Semitic campaign in the Soviet press and the continuing repression of the religious life of Jews, the league added.

The league's report, Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union Today, made public by Henry Edward Schultz, its national chairman, marks the 10th anniversary of the arrest of 450 Jewish writers, artists, and intellectuals who were shipped to Soviet labor camps in 1948. Of these, one group of 24 were executed on August 12, 1952. The others have disappeared leaving no trace and have either died or been liquidated in the work camps.

A key to the systematic exclusion of Jews from Russian life comes to light from latest Soviet figures on Jewish membership in the Soviet parliament now in the possession of the league. Whereas in 1937 Jews constituted 4.1 percent of the total membership, in 1958 Jewish membership dropped to one-fourth of 1 percent.

Other statistics obtained by the league reveal a consistent effort by Soviet authorities to degrade Jews in various fields of Russian life, scientific, educational, and war services—as if Jews did not exist there.

Equally significant, the report declared, are statistics in the field of Soviet higher education. Noting that the existence of a quota system against Jewish students in Soviet universities and technical and academic institutes has been widely reported since 1955, the league said there is good ground for the belief that the barring of Jewish applicants has been extended. This is due in part to the increase in competition in recent years for admission to Soviet institutions of higher learning.

"Exact figures are naturally very difficult to come by," the league report points out. "But recently statistics have been obtained from a completely reliable anonymous source which provide an illuminating picture of these exclusionary practices.

"These figures concern the number and nationalities (in Russia, Jews, though a religious group, are designated by the Government as a nationality) of the students graduated last spring from two faculties, history and chemistry, at the University of Minsk, the leading school of the capital of White Russia.

"As a basis for comparison, it is interesting to note the population figures for the four leading cities of the White Russian Soviet Republic. Minsk itself, with a population of 412,000, has 40,000 Jews. Bobruisk—total population, 150,000; Jewish population, about 60,000. Gomel—total population of 144,000; Jewish population, 15,000. Mogilev—total population of 106,000; Jewish population, some 12,000. The Jewish population of these four major White Russian cities represents between 10 and 12 percent of the total population. It might be expected, therefore, that this proportion would be generally reflected at the university, especially in a region such as White Russia where Jews were traditionally bearers of a high educational and cultural standard.

"This expectation is not borne out by the figures. The history faculty at the University of Minsk graduated 213 White Russians, 70 Russians, 40 Ukrainians, and 7 Jews. The chemistry faculty graduated 224 White Russians, 76 Russians, 41 Ukrainians, and 8 Jews.

"Several points are in order. First, the proportions represented by the students of the other three nationalities reflect quite closely the general distribution of nationality populations in White Russia. Secondly, the figures for the students in both faculties are extremely close, which suggest an official policy of fixed nationality ratios at the university."

With respect to religious repression, the league noted, the Khrushchev regime is continuing in full force the old Stalin policy severely restricting the number of synagogues available to religious Jews, far below the number needed.

"It prevents the building of new synagogues or the repair of old ones, and imposes unusual restrictions on the availability of necessary religious articles, such as prayer books and prayer shawls. Printing of the Bible in Hebrew is prohibited, and Jewish religious instruction is illegal. At the same time, Jews are forbidden to have their own schools, newspapers, communal organizationsm, or theaters."

The league noted that there has been a gradual accommodation between the Soviet regime and the Russian Orthodox and Moslem groups, but that Jews have been treated as a special case and are forbidden to have any countrywide religious and community association.

Further, the league said, Jews are forbidden even the minimal advantages which have been extended in the Soviet Union to the other one-hundred-odd nationality groups, which have been permitted to retain some sort of cultural identity.

"Utterly deprived of any means of cultural or communal expression," the league added, "the Soviet Jew is yet required to identify himself as a Jew by nationality. The Jew's identity card, specifying as his nationality 'Yevrei'—'Jew'—is all that remains of formal, legal, official recognition of the Jewish nationality. This identification gains no rights for the Jew, but makes him an easier target for discrimination."

The league declared that while restrictions against Jews have been tightened in education, in the diplomatic and military services, in government employment, and in Jewish religious life, Soviet newspapers and periodicals in the past year have been publishing regularly articles that are clearly anti-Semitic.

These, the league said, "have resorted to obvious and crude forms of stereotyping, in order to demonstrate the 'antisocial, parasitical' behavior of Jews in Soviet life.

"The curious features of these articles are markedly similar. The word "Jew" never appears. But the villain invariably bears a name which will be recognizable to Soviet readers as obviously Jewish. Among such names are Rubinstein, Fineberg, Blonstein, Veidman, Frankel, Katz, Spector. The 'villain' is consistently described in terms designed to incite the maximum hatred and contempt.

The League said the regular appearance of such articles is reminiscent of the more violent and openly anti-Semitic Soviet press campaigns of 1948–49 and of 1952–53. "It is noteworthy," it added, "that currently, as well as during the earlier period, there has also appeared a series of vitriolic and inflammatory anti-Israel articles."

"There can be little doubt," the league stressed, "that this bears all the marks of an ominous propaganda campaign reflecting official policy. The objective and effect of the stereotyped anti-Semitic portraits, their conjunction with anti-Israel articles, and the nationwide distribution of both in the leading Soviet newspapers and journals, can only be kept alive and foster latent anti-Semitic sentiments as a popular bulwark for related Soviet policies and strategy.

"Such crude anti-Semitism has its deep roots in Russian life, nurtured for generations by the Tsarist regimes as a matter of state policy. The Soviets have evidently not hesitated to use similar orthodox anti-Semitic tactics in the furtherance of their own needs."

The league emphasized that "Soviet anti-Semitism and Soviet strategic objectives in the Middle East complement each other. The U. S. S. R.'s pro-Arab, anti-Israel diplomacy ties in perfectly with its older anti-Zionist policy as well as with its anti-Western strategy in the Middle East. Finally, the anti-Israel policy serves as a weapon to stifle Soviet Jewish sentiments for Israel and as an additional device for enforcing internal conformity and the rupture of all Jewish ties with the outside world."

The prospects for Soviet Jewry, the league declared, "are dire and gloomy: at best, the extinction of a once flourishing and rich cultural tradition and life; at worst, the completion by the Communists of the heinous work begun by the Nazis—the liquidation by forcible assimilation of this community of 3 million Jews."

LETTER TO AMBASSADOR LODGE

AUGUST 23, 1958.

The Honorable HENRY CABOT LODGE,
United States Representative to the United Nations and Representative in the Security Council, New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: For some time I have been deeply troubled by reports of the persecution and repression of Jews within the Soviet Union. A report recently issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith details these charges and underscores the fact that the rights of Jews in Russia today are being systematically and savagely restricted. This organized anti-Semitic drive, reminiscent of Hitlerian tactics, threatens to wipe all semblance of Jewish culture from the map of the Soviet Union.

While we in the United States properly view these developments with revulsion and anger, there appears little this Nation can do directly to help these noble people behind the Soivet Union. However, it does appear possible that our Government, through its representatives at the United Nations, might well bring this problem to the attention of the world and seek some means of its solution.

Certainly, the coordinated destruction of Jewish civil rights in the Soviet Union is in bald derogation of the Charter of the United Nations. That Charter expressly affirms the faith of the peoples of the United Nations in "fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small. * * *" Are we to permit those words to become meaningless without protest?

Although territorial barriers may also inhibit the direct intervention of the U. N., surely that body provides a proper body for a full airing of this ghastly situation. The United States, with its strong and fine population of Jewish origin, and its long tradition as defender of human rights, should properly take the lead in exposing this matter before the world.

Knowing your high principles and ideals, I feel sure you are as distressed over this situation as I am. I hope you and your staff will take this whole subject under serious advisement and will undertake a concerted effort to spotlight before the whole world the perfidy of the Soviet Union in this matter. This situation provides another opportunity for the United States to reaffirm its moral and democratic leadership of the free world.

Very sincerely yours,

KENNETH B. KEATING.

THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
New York, N. Y., August 27, 1958.

DEAR KEN: In Cabot's temporary absence I am replying to your letter of August 23.

On a number of occasions in the past we have brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly the problem of the Soviet Union's persecution and repression of Jews and other minority groups. We remain, of course, anxious to do everything we can

through the United Nations to seek some way to deal with the problem.

I am sending a copy of your letter to the State Department and am asking that the possibility of some action at the forthcoming 13th session of the General Assembly be carefully studied.

I will be sure to show your letter to Cabot when he returns to New York.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. WADSWORTH.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
New York, N. Y., September 1, 1958.

The Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING,
House of Representatives.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Upon my return to the office I find your letter of August 23.

Rest assured that I completely share your revulsion and anger at the maltreatment of Jews in the Soviet Union and have tried in the past to leave no stone unturned to call attention to what has happened.

What you are doing in keeping world public opinion focused on this problem can be of the greatest value.

You are certainly on the right track, and you can count on my wholehearted support.

With thanks for your letter and its many helpful suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Hon. George Shuford

SPEECH
OF

HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest men and most dedicated public servants I know, your friend and my friend, GEORGE SHUFORD, for reasons of health, will not be back with us in the 86th Congress.

I knew of GEORGE'S unfortunate and untimely illness which struck him down temporarily just a few days before he was given a splendid vote of confidence in the recent Democratic primary in the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina. Nonetheless, I was shocked beyond words when I heard of his resignation as the Democratic nominee to Congress in the coming November general election in the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina. I was especially saddened by his decision because I knew of the rapid progress he had made on the road to recovery. Like you and his many other friends here, I had hoped he would decide to stay with us. In fact, he looked wonderful on the floor of the House just the day before we adjourned the 85th Congress.

Unquestionably, had GEORGE SHUFORD chosen to remain in the race as a candidate for reelection to the 86th Congress, he would have been returned to us by the people of his district. However, because of his own personal fears that he might not be able to continue to serve the people of his district as fully, completely, and effectively as he would like, he chose to let his people send another in his place. He wanted no question to be in their minds about the health of their Representative in the Congress. This unselfish attitude characterizes the kind of man he is.

My colleague, HUGH ALEXANDER, and I will probably miss GEORGE more than any other Member of the Congress, although he was a very close and devoted friend of many with whom he has served. We three have been together for some time in the school of public service. We are fraternity brothers so to speak since we were in the North Carolina Legislature together. Though GEORGE was subsequently elevated to the high office of superior court judge of North Carolina, where he served with great honor, ability, and distinction, we three came to Congress together. Our wives are close friends. No couple that ever came to Washington more beautifully and thoroughly built themselves into the work and lives and hearts of those with whom they associated than the SHUFORDS.

No Member of the Congress is held in higher esteem by his colleagues than is GEORGE SHUFORD. In fact, whether or not one always agreed with him, he had the type of confidence and respect of his colleagues without which a Member of Congress might just as well not be here. He has demonstrated great legislative ability throughout his career in the Congress. Ht has come to be known as one of the most outstanding Members of this body. He was serious and, at the same time, good humored. He has reflected great credit upon himself, his family, and the people of our State and Nation. It has not been his nature to be spectacular. He has not been a blowhard in the cave of winds, but he has been a master of person-to-person conversation in the cloakrooms and around the committee tables, over the telephone, and wherever he has moved here in Washington. He got things done without a lot of lost motion. His keen insight and judgment, his tolerant and sympathetic understanding, his genuine friendliness and gentleness, his cordial, captivating and relaxing smile, his soft words of wisdom, his devotion to duty, his love for his family and his people back home are the hallmarks of a great person and a noble public servant.

Mr. Speaker, in these troubled times when the world is faced with seemingly impossible differences between men and nations; when uncertainty, confusion and indecision characterize the attitudes of statesmen and diplomats in all of the world's capitals, including our own; when the evil which posesses man is manifesting itself more visibly; when the spirit of hate, jealousy, greed, and lust for power still dominates so many human hearts; when selfishness seems to have gripped the entire human race; when castles of wisdom and sympathetic understanding are so desperately needed, our country suffers a great loss when such a man as GEORGE SHUFORD, though one man he is, retires from public service. This able and distinguished Member of the 83d, the 84th, and 85th Congresses of the United States, affectionately referred to be me as GEORGE, known and loved as GEORGE or "Judge" by his associates and vast numbers of people who knew him only by reputation, never lost the common touch. He never forgot that he was the servant of all—the most humble; the rich and the poor, the high and the low—educated and uneducated alike. This, to me, made him the kind of public servant America needs more of.

The poet, Kipling, might well have been speaking of men like GEORGE SHUFORD when he said:

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With 60 seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son.

GEORGE SHUFORD will not be back with us in January. All of us will miss him greatly. I think I can assure him that when he leaves this great House of Representatives and returns to private life at his home in the beautiful mountains of western North Carolina, he will carry with him the respect, admiration, and devotion of every Member of this body.

I, therefore, want to join my colleagues from North Carolina and others in this, the greatest deliberative body on earth, in paying this sincere tribute to a great man, GEORGE SHUFORD, and in expressing the hope that he and his lovely and loving wife, Daphne, and their loved ones will enjoy during the years that lie ahead an abundance of the greatest things in life—good health, happiness, and friends.

A Report on the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. D. S. SAUND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SAUND. Mr. Speaker, now that the 85th Congress has come to a close, I want to thank my colleagues in the House of Representatives for their friendship and assistance and report to my constituents on my activities during this historic session of the Congress of the United States.

I was elected by the people of the 29th District of California to membership in the most powerful parliamentary body in the world. That is a high privilege.

I have worked for 2 years under the shadow of the majestic Capitol dome, symbol of the freedom of the American people and their Government. It has been a thrilling experience for me to live and work in the shadow of impressive monuments to American greatness. The Lincoln Memorial, which makes Washington one of the world's most beautiful cities, expressing the spirit of government of the poeple, by the people, and for the people. The Washington

Monument, symbolizing the courage of our first President. The Jefferson Memorial, with its protest against any form of tyranny over the minds of man. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where those known but to God silently challenge us to work harder for the world in which young men and their loved ones can live out their lives free from the terrors of war.

During my first term in office I have done my best to keep the people of Riverside and Imperial Counties informed of the developments in Government that affect their lives and business. I have made regular reports to farmers, small-business men, teachers, and other groups. I mailed a weekly report to all the radio stations and newspapers in my area.

As Congressman of the 29th Congressional District, thousands of veterans, servicemen, new citizens, farmers, businessmen, students and housewives have written to me about their individual and collective problems. I have attempted to answer each inquiry promptly and have been able to help my constituents in ironing out their difficulties.

For example:

The widow of a serviceman was in dire financial straits because the mailing of her $10,000 insurance check from Washington was delayed. In answer to her appeal, I made a strong request of the Treasury Department and the check was dispatched promptly. Her death compensation payments were increased from $69.50 to $87 a month.

A veteran and family man, well respected and liked in his community, suffered a serious accident that rendered him helpless. Funds for his care were exhausted. Yet the Veterans' Administration maintained that he could not be admitted to a veterans' hospital because his injury was non-service-connected. I waged a vigorous effort in his behalf—to no avail. Finally, I went to the chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, Hon. OLIN TEAGUE, of Texas, to present my appeal. The veteran was admitted to a veterans' hospital.

I arranged for an Air Force plane to fly a child to an eastern city for a special operation.

In several instances, I was successful in arranging for the hardship discharge of servicemen who were vitally needed at home.

Hundreds of other cases involved tax problems, radio and television licenses for individuals and communities, problems concerning public land and other matters between citizens of the 29th Congressional District and their Federal Government. I have received many letters of thanks and appreciation, which were ample reward for any efforts I made in behalf of these constituents of mine.

I cannot conceive of a group of men and women more courteous, better informed and willing to assist than the Members of Congress. Thanks to the generous and competent assistance of my senior colleagues of the House of Representatives, I have been eminently successful in accomplishing my objectives for the 29th District.

Last year, Congress appropriated $4,924,000 for military construction at March Air Force Base. In January, 1958, the Air Force released $4,431,000 for construction of a taxiway, airmen's dormitory and dining hall, officers quarters and communications center. In the military construction appropriation bill for 1959 is another $3,165,000 for this important base at Riverside.

More than $4 million was appropriated last year for the extension of runways and other improvements at El Centro Naval Auxiliary Air Station, but unfortunately, this money is being held back by the Navy Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

An authorization of $510,000 for a fuse test facility and laboratory facilities at Corona Naval Ordnance Laboratory is included in the military construction authorization bill for 1959.

In the vital field of flood control, sufficient funds were provided for the completion of the Santa Ana River levees at Riverside.

Money was granted for planning of the San Jacinto River-Bautista Creek project in the Hemet-San Jacinto area.

The engineer's report for the Tachevah Creek project at Palm Springs progressed through channels toward approval, and just before the 85th Congress adjourned, I introduced a bill to authorize construction of this important project. I have been assured of early action on my bill after the next Congress convenes in January.

New post offices were approved for Cathedral City, Elsinore, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Holtville, and San Jacinto. The new Cherry Valley rural branch post office was approved and dedicated. Mail delivery service was scheduled to commence this month in Sky Valley, near Desert Hot Springs.

Fast action by members of the House Armed Services Committee, at my instigation, rescued and made available the $660,000 appropriation for the Blythe-Glamis Road.

Funds were made available for improvements on several airports in Riverside and Imperial Counties.

More than $100,000 was appropriated for construction and alterations at the United States Salinity Laboratory in Riverside and $15,000 for the salary of a scientist conducting important research to develop a new variety of cotton at the Southwestern Irrigation Field Station in Brawley.

A contract was awarded for $93,728 for improvement at the border station in Calexico.

The chairman and members of the House Agriculture Committee and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee accepted my invitations to come to the 29th Congressional District for on-the-spot hearings.

I waged an all-out fight to save the Mexican national labor program after funds for its continuance were eliminated by the House Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. Legislation was passed extending the program for 2 more years.

Throughout the 85th Congress, I made an unrelenting fight to defeat the Fryingpan-Arkansas project bill. This legislation, so potentially disastrous to southern California, was passed by the Senate. I fought it in the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and House Rules Committee. I wrote a personal letter to each of my colleagues of the House of Representatives, urging their opposition of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. The bill did not reach the House floor.

It is very unusual for a freshman Congressman to have a major bill passed in Congress. But by hard and persistent work, in cooperation with a number of my colleagues, I was able to secure the passage of a bill to authorize $2 million for construction of irrigation lines and drainage works on Indian lands in the Coachella Valley County Water District. This proposal had been an objective of the Coachella Valley Water District for 8 years.

The first bill I introduced in Congress was a bill to authorize payment of a claim to Riverside County for damages inflicted by the Navy on Ryan-Hemet Airport during World War II. This claim had been before the Congress a number of times, but it had never received a hearing. I persuaded the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee chairman to hold a hearing and representatives of Riverside County came to Washington to present their case. Eventually, the committee approved payment of the claim in modified form acceptable to Riverside County, but too late for action in the House and Senate. I shall press for further action on this claim in the 86th Congress.

I am pleased to report that in my experience as a first term Member of the House of Representatives, contrary to the belief of many people, I did not find any signs of partisanship or political wrangling. Bipartisanship has been the keynote of Speaker SAM RAYBURN in meeting the critical problems which faced the representatives of the people in Washington. While I cast hundreds of votes on highly important and controversial issues, not once was I told by the leadership of the House how to vote.

President Eisenhower told Congress at the beginning of the second session that there were three pieces of legislation that he wanted passed by Congress: First, reorganization of our military defense; second, extension of the reciprocal trade on a more permanent basis; and third, a sound mutual security program.

I am happy to report that I gave my support to the President, with some modifications, on these programs, which are of great importance to the future of America.

On the mutual security program, also known as the foreign aid program, I voted to cut $688 million from the President's request. I voted for this cut because I believed that a large part of the military assistance and defense support money was being ineffectively spent. In many instances in past years, huge expenditures in foreign aid have failed to win friends for the United States in countries overseas.

I took the floor and made a speech in the House of Representatives defending the President's request for $10 million

to build a powerful transmitter to reach the countries of the Middle East and countries behind the Iron Curtain. I believe that it was an outrage that the President's speech before the United Nations last month was drowned out because we did not have a strong enough transmitted. Here, I protested, we have given away thousands and millions of dollars over and over again to win friends in the Middle East and other parts of the world, and yet we cannot afford a transmitter strong enough to carry our President's message to those people.

Following my 10-nation trip last year to the Far East, Middle East, and Europe, I reported to my fellow members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the people of Asia and Africa are not unfriendly. They want freedom and the American way of life. Yet we—a Nation of supersalesman—are failing to sell our way of life.

In the Middle East, we are buying kings and protecting oil. The people of those countries do not want the status quo maintained; that is nothing more than a return to the feudalism of the Middle Ages. They want to have a sense of belonging and an opportunity for a free, fuller life. Until we expend our energy in working with the people, instead of placating the kings, we will not come out on top.

Despite a lull in the cold war in a military way, Communists threats continue unabated. The Soviets have launched three economic offensives. We are engaged in a one-game series with Russia, which we must not lose—because there will not be another game. We have to come out on top. There is no such thing as second best.

When Congress convened in January of this year, there were two major issues which overshadowed many other important problems. This was the post-sputnik period, and Soviet Russia had succeeded in launching into outer space a ton and a half satellite of steel and scientific instruments. This brought realization to the American people that the Soviets had attained mastery of science and technological developments. In terms of national security, it was known that the Communists had succeeded in developing an operational intercontinental ballistic missile capable of carrying hydrogen and atomic warheads for thousands of miles.

In addition to this threat from abroad, Congress also faced the brutal fact that this country was in the midst of a serious business recession. Five million Americans were out of work while, in the same time, the cost of living was constantly rising.

The Congress met the first challenge with prompt vigorous action only a week after it convened. On January 15, in an atmosphere reminiscent of the "Hundred Days" that began the Roosevelt Administration of 1933, the House of Representatives—by a unanimous vote of 360 to 0—authorized the expenditure of more than half a billion dollars for military preparedness.

On July 24, the House and Senate gave final approval to the Defense Reorganization Act, along the lines requested by the President, strengthening the authority of the Secretary of Defense to eliminate wasteful duplication of effort among the services, to facilitate strategic planning, to improve command operations and to expand defense research and development functions.

This act makes the Secretaries of the three services responsible to the Secretary of Defense for the operation and efficiency of their departments, and it clarifies the Secretary's right to exercise direction, authority, and control over the services.

It created a new Director of Research and Engineering to centralize research and development in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

It preserves congressional surveillance over the individual services by retaining the right of service chiefs and secretaries of the services to present their complaints to Congress. Retained is Congress' veto power over the transfer, merger, and obligation of funds within the separate services.

In the spring of this year I expressed vigorous opposition to the proposed plan of the administration to cut the number of National Guard and Army Reserve divisions and reduce the strength of these services. I was familiar with the great contribution of the men of the National Guard and Reserve in our Nation's history and their vital role in national defense today, as well as their activities in their communities.

With this in mind, I joined with many of my colleagues in Congress in making a strong protest of the proposed cut. I was delighted when the Defense Department reconsidered its decision.

Full production, full consumption, and full employment are my motto for a growing, progressive America. I maintain that we cannot function under our dynamic, expanding economy without always keeping this in mind: Business expansion can be sustained only by expanding the purchasing power of the consuming public.

Feeling this way, I gave my full support to the program which Congress initiated at the begining of the second session in January to accelerate business and curb unemployment.

Acting swiftly, the Congress passed a resolution urging the President to expedite work on projects, both civilian and military, for which funds had already been appropriated. Then it embarked on a program of legislation that included:

An emergency $1.8 billion Housing Act.

Increased $4 billion authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.

Authorized $5.5 billion for highway construction, including $1.8 billion additional to create jobs and expedite work.

Provided optionally to States, for repayment in 5 years, up to 15 weeks' additional unemployment compensation.

Authorized Federal guaranty of railroad loans up to $700 million.

Increased postal rates and postal pay.

Authorized advanced purchases of supplies and equipment from fiscal year 1959 appropriations to stimulate business.

I took an active interest in the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. I personally asked the Speaker to bring the Kennedy-Ives bill to a vote before the House. This law had passed the Senate by a vote of 88 to 1 and the Senators voting for the bill included Senator McCLELLAN, of Arkansas, and Senator KARL MUNDT, of South Dakota.

This is what the bill required of labor unions:

It required comprehensive detailed disclosure of union financial data—to members, press, public, and law-enforcement agencies.

It required full reports by union officers on any personal conflict-of-interest transactions.

It imposed criminal sanctions for embezzlement of union funds, false reporting, false entries in books, failure to report, or destruction of union books.

It established right of suits by union members for recovery of funds embezzled or misappropriated by union officers.

It required secret ballot for all union officers and that officers be elected by secret ballot every 4 years for international unions and every 3 years by local unions.

It prohibited solicitation for payment of fictitious fees for unloading cargoes for interstate carriers.

It prohibited picketing for extortion or to secure payoffs from employers.

The bill was defeated because it was opposed by the Teamsters Union and Manufacturers Association. The Manufacturers Association lobbied furiously against the bill because it required the employers to report any expenditures in excess of $5,000 on their effort to promote good will and sound personnel practices. Under this section only a small fraction of American business would have any need to report at all. Only willful failure to report relevant material carried any penalty. Thus was lost the splendid opportunity to crack down and put behind bars such racketeers as Hoffa, Beck and Hutchinson.

But it was only a temporary victory for the forces against labor. The friends of trade unions and honest leadership in both management and labor are the servants determined to root out corruption in this field. I pledge full support to legislation aimed at giving the average union member a real voice in the management of his union and in directing safeguards against misuse of union funds and a repetition of those atrocious collusions between unscrupulous employers and dishonest union leaders as revealed before the Labor-Management Committee. I will fight for legislation in the next session of Congress that will benefit this group. One hundred and forty-nine Democrats and 41 Republicans voted for the bill; 137 Republicans and 61 Democrats voted against the bill.

I vigorously supported and voted for the compromise farm bill which was finally passed by Congress near the end of the second session. I had received requests for support from the Farm Bureau and other organizations and individuals in my district. I conferred with the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and I went with a delegation

of my colleagues to ask Speaker RAYBURN to bring the farm bill up for a vote.

Another bill of importance to agriculture was a measure extending for 2 years the Agricultural Trade Development Act, authorizing the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities to friendly nations.

Worthy groups in the 29th District will derive benefits from action taken by the 85th Congress to amend the Social Security Act, including increases in monthly payments amounting to about 7 percent; give pay raises to civil service employees and military personnel; and increase civil service annuities.

The Veterans of World War I of the United States won an uphill fight to win national recognition through the granting of a Federal charter of incorporation. The VA direct loan program was extended; $150 million was authorized for the next 2 years and the maximum GI mortgages which the Government could purchase directly was increased to $13,500 from $10,000.

In the field of education, the National Defense Education Act was passed to promote an accelerated educated program in the face of Russia's gains in this space-age era.

When Federal aid to school districts with large enrollments of children of Federal employees was endangered, I took prompt action, arranging for the appearance of representatives of the 29th District schools before the House Education Subcommittee. These vital funds were saved.

It has been a sincere privilege to serve the people of the 29th Congressional District in the House of Representatives for 2 years. I am here to assist all of the people of my district. I have studied carefully every piece of legislation that was presented before Congress and I have honestly and conscientiously tried to use my best judgment in voting on these vital issues.

Let this be an invitation to everyone. If I can be of service to you in any way, at any time, in Washington, please do not hesitate to write me.

Correction of Record

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, within the last few days, my individual voting record by rollcalls in the United States House of Representatives, 85th Congress, 2d session, was submitted to me by Ralph W. Roberts, Clerk of the House of Representatives. In examining this record, I noticed an error had been made on rollcall No. 120, which was recorded on July 2, 1958. This was on H. R. 13192, a bill making appropriations for mutual security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I was recorded erroneously as voting "yea" on this rollcall whereas in fact I voted "nay."

It should be further noted that the record vote shows that I am properly recorded in the vote against the authorization bill for this same measure—rollcall No. 58—and for the vote to recommit the mutual security appropriations bill—rollcall No. 119.

At the appropriate time, I shall have the record on rollcall No. 120 corrected accordingly.

Drainage of Waterfowl Breeding Areas—Statement of Hon. L. H. Fountain, of North Carolina, Chairman Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. H. FOUNTAIN
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, during the 85th Congress, the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee studied Federal farm drainage policies from the standpoint of their effect in encouraging drainage of waterfowl breeding areas in the wetland areas of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. The subcommittee's study was undertaken at the request of one of its members, Congressman HENRY REUSS, of Wisconsin. A public hearing was held on August 15, 1957, at which representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior testified. Other witnesses included Mr. Thomas A. Schrader, director, Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, State of South Dakota, and Mr. H. R. Morgan, former game and fish commissioner of the State of North Dakota.

The subcommittee's study revealed that policies of two different Federal agencies were, to some extent at least, working at cross purposes. On one hand, the Department of Agriculture offerred financial and technical assistance to farmers in the draining of agricultural land. On the other, the Department of Interior was seeking to encourage the development of additional wetland areas for wildfowl breeding purposes. According to wildlife spokesmen, Federal assistance was resulting in drainage of many wetland areas which otherwise might have been left in their original state.

At the close of its hearing, the subcommittee requested the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to meet with each other in an attempt to reconcile conflicts in their policies with respect to wetlands areas, and to report to the subcommittee on the progress of this effort. I should like to include at this point in the RECORD a letter from Mr. Robert E. Merriam, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, concerning the actions taken by the two Federal agencies:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1958.

Hon. L. H. FOUNTAIN,
Chairman, Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Committee on Government Operations, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in further reference to your letter of June 19, 1957, requesting the views of this Bureau with respect to the effect of the Federal farm drainage program on wildlife habitat.

Ever since the hearings held by the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, the Departments of Agriculture and Interior and this Bureau have had under study various means for alleviating the problem your subcommittee has directed our attention to, namely, the harmful effect on wildlife habitat caused by the drainage of private lands used for agricultural purposes.

As a result of these studies the Secretary of the Interior has recommended to the Congress that the current migratory bird hunting stamp law be amended so as to provide that (1) all receipts from the sale of duck stamps except those necessary for expenses incident to the printing and distribution of such stamps be earmarked for the acquisition of migratory bird habitat and (2) that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to utilize duck stamp funds for the acquisition or lease of small wetland and pothole areas. The effect of these recommendations if enacted will be to permit a greatly enlarged program of procuring and reserving for the future, choice duck producing areas now available in this country. At the same time there will be provided a useful and desirable means of establishing willing cooperation with farmers and other private landowners in many local areas for the preservation of high priority wildfowl production now subject to drainage for agricultural purposes without interfering with the farmer's basic right to drain his private lands if he so desires.

In addition to the action described above, the Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Department of the Interior has analyzed the regulations governing the practices of the agricultural conservation program with a view to strengthening the provisions protecting wildlife habitat. The Department of Agriculture has stated that for the past 2 years it has been the policy of that Department to provide neither agricultural conservation program costsharing nor Soil Conservation Service technical assistance for drainage, the primary purpose of which is to bring new lands into production. In line with this policy the Department of Agriculture advised us that it informed the Congress of the desirability of amending the current ACP practice which makes lands ineligible for drainage unless cropped or used for developed pasture for 2 of the last 5 years so as to make lands ineligible unless cropped or used for developed pasture 3 of the last 5 years. This more restrictive period of required use as a standard of eligibility for Federal drainage assistance is felt to be desirable by both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior.

However, the Department of Agriculture's proposal to make more restrictive the eligibility requirement was not supported by the Congress. In the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act, 1959, which was recently enacted, the Congress added a provision which prohibits any changes in the 1959 agricultural conservation program which will have the effect of restricting eligibility requirements or cost-sharing on practices included in either the 1957 or the 1958 programs, unless such change has been recommended by a county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee and approved by the State ASC committee.

The Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior have both expressed to this Bureau their willingness and their intention to continue to consult with each other on problems of mutual concern. These assurances together with departmental actions previously described should provide an adequate solution to the problems raised by your subcommittee.

Continued cooperative efforts by the executive departments are expected to have a substantial and beneficial effect in reconciling agricultural and wildlife interests. Your committee's interest in this matter is greatly appreciated.

The Departments of Agriculture and Interior concur in the views expressed in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT E. MERRIAM,
Deputy Director.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to take this opportunity to express appreciation for the assistance given to the subcommittee in its study by Congressman GEORGE MCGOVERN, of South Dakota, in whose district many of the wetlands areas are located.

Congressman Dingell Reports to the People of the 15th District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as I have done at the end of each session of Congress, I am again reporting to my people of the 15th Congressional District of Michigan on my stewardship and program in the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

In this Congress I served on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

In addition to my office in Washington, D. C., I maintain an office in my district to serve my constituents, located at 7310 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, staffed by my able assistant John Conyers, and by Mrs. Theresa Tabin, my secretary in Detroit.

One of my endeavors during this session of Congress, and of which I am most proud, is my participation in the enactment of the civil rights bill, H. R. 6127, of which I was a sponsor, and which provided, first, for the establishment of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice headed by an Assistant Attorney General; second, for a Civil Rights Commission to investigate denial of the right to vote to our citizens; third, that the United States should seek injunctive relief on behalf of any citizen or group of citizens whose right to vote is being abridged because of race, color, or national origin; and, fourth, for making it a crime to deny any citizen the right to vote because of race, color, or national origin.

I am also particularly proud that my efforts contributed substantially to the defeat of the gas bill. This legislation would have greatly raised rates to consumers in my district thereby guaranteeing a $1 billion a year windfall to producers of natural gas.

I fought this bill in my own committee and before the House Rules Committee. We were able to slow the progress of that bill so that its sponsors were unable to secure its passage. May I quote Drew Pearson in his column of August 16, 1957:

> The reason for this (defeat of the gas bill) was the effort of some young vigorous Congressmen, led by MACDONALD, of Boston; JOHN DINGELL, of Detroit; * * * all Democrats, all first- or second-term Congressmen.

SECTION I. LEGISLATION WHICH I INTRODUCED

SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

H. R. 5737 to reduce retirement age for men to 60 and for women to 55.

H. R. 4765 to provide up to 60 days' free hospitalization each year for all recipients of social security benefits.

H. R. 7453 to raise the amount which can be earned, without loss of benefits, by recipients of social security payments from $1,200 to $1,800.

H. H. 6107 to remove the harsh and unjust provision that persons who suffer permanent disability must await age 50 before receiving benefits.

H. R. 10578 to liberalize the definition of disability so that a person must only be so disabled as to be unable to continue in his usual occupation.

H. R. 6948, the Humanitarian and Old-Age Rights Act, to liberalize public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to eliminate inequities and restrictions on grants to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and to eliminate the provisions requiring a pauper's oath by beneficiaries of these programs.

H. R. 4267, a bill to provide for a food stamp plan to facilitate distribution of surplus foods to low-income groups, retirees, pensioners, and recipients of public assistance.

CIVIL RIGHTS

H. R. 140, an omnibus civil-rights bill to protect citizens from discrimination in employment; political participation; travel and accommodations; to outlaw lynching; and to establish a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice for the protection of the rights of all citizens.

H. R. 141, a bill outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections.

H. R. 142, a bill to create a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

H. R. 143, a bill outlawing lynching.

H. R. 144, a bill outlawing discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. This bill included a vigorous compulsory Federal fair employment practices section.

HEALTH INSURANCE

H. R. 3764, a bill to provide for a national contributory health insurance program sustained by contributions from employer and employee into a trust fund. From this, each citizen would be entitled to receive full payment of all hospital, doctor, and medical bills.

ANTIRECESSION AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

H. R. 10752, to provide for a $500 million public works program to create employment and to provide necessary public facilities.

H. R. 10751, a bill to provide for uniform Federal standards for unemployment compensation and to provide that States should pay not less than 39 weeks' unemployment compensation nor less than two-thirds of the worker's weekly wage or two-thirds of the weekly average wage across the State.

H. R. 5302, a comprehensive Federal urban renewal bill to provide for redevelopment of idle factory areas and residential slum areas for both industrial and residential purposes, legislation vitally necessary to Detroit.

TAXATION

H. R. 7065, to raise individual income-tax exemptions from $600 to $700.

H. R. 7066, to raise individual income-tax exemptions from $600 to $800.

Both these bills are aimed at benefitting the low-income taxpayers and offer a family of four earning in the vicinity of $5,000 a tax reduction of from $120 to $180 per annum.

H. R. 2541, a bill to give tax relief to small businesses and to increase slightly the taxes on large corporations so as to avoid revenue loss to the Treasury.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

House Joint Resolution 307, a joint resolution stating the "sense of Congress" that a permanent United Nations police force be immediately established to prevent war and aggression wherever it might occur. Substantially identical legislation later was adopted by the Congress.

SECTION II. ACTIVITIES OF THE 85TH CONGRESS

The press has properly called the 85th Congress a 'do something" Congress and one of the hardest working Congresses in history.

Remarkable legislation has come out of this Congress, including H. R. 6127, which is now Public Law 85–315, the first civil-rights bill passed in over 80 years; and Public Law 85–726 which provided for the admission of Alaska to the Union; Public Law 85–462 providing for a pay raise for over 1 million Federal employees, and Public Law 85–426 providing for a pay increase for 500,000 postal employees. I cosponsored these last two pieces of legislation; in fact, my bills were among the first introduced to grant these highly deserved and long overdue pay increases.

I would like to characterize briefly an additional number of the more important legislative actions of the 85th Congress, all of which had my support:

DEFENSE

Public Law 85–599, reorganizes the Demillion to expand and accelerate construction of missile bases, detection systems, and establishes advanced research project agency within the Department of Defense under direction of the Secretary.

Public Law 85–599, reoganizes the Department of Defense, eliminates waste, overlapping, and duplication.

Public Law 85–657, authorizes a space project center, expansion of satellite launching and tracking facilities.

Public Law 85–568 establishes a National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Public Law 85–477 authorizing expenditures for military, economic, and technical assistance. About $3.3 billion was appropriated.

Public Law 85–688 extending the Reciprocal Trade Act until 1962. This legislation was vital to Michigan since 1 job in 7 in our State is directly dependent on foreign trade.

Public Law 85–559 permits permanent residence to 30,000 escapees from the Hungarian revolt and will allow ultimate citizenship to them. This is similar to legislation I sponsored.

NATIONAL ECONOMY, HOUSING, UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, SMALL BUSINESS AND URBAN RENEWAL

H. R. 8381 provides $260 million tax relief for small business, makes technical changes in income, estate, and gift tax provisions to eliminate unintended benefits and hardships. This bill awaits the President's signature.

Public Law 85–364, an emergency $1.8 billion housing act to stimulate home building, reduce downpayments, and extend guaranty and direct-loan programs for veterans.

Public Law 85–422 increases by $4 billion the authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.

Public Law 85–381, an antirecession highway bill to accelerate highway construction and to include $1.8 billion additional Federal aid for construction of roads to create jobs.

Public Law 85–441 provides loans to States to make additional grants of up to 15 weeks Federal unemployment compensation for jobless whose State benefits have expired.

S. 3683, a bill to aid depressed areas and areas of chronic unemployment with some $200 million in loans and $75 million in grants. This bill awaits action by the President.

S. 3651 creates the Small Business Investment Administration to provide equity capital and long-term loans to small-business enterprises.

Constituents interested in this or other small-business legislation, or who have problems concerning small business should contact me for particulars or assistance.

Public Law 85–536 gives permanent status to the Small Business Administration, increases its lending authority and reduces interest rates.

Senate Concurrent Resolutions 68 and 69 urge the President to accelerate Federal civil and military construction projects to stimulate the economy.

Public Law 85–500 authorizes $1.5 billion in flood control and rivers and harbors projects, to stimulate the economy and to provide jobs.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

Public Law 85–638 extends until 1959 the time to apply for mustering out payments under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

Public Law 85–678 increases benefits for total disability under the National Life Insurance Act, allowing veterans carrying such insurance to double the amount of the disability benefits by passing a physical examination and paying a small additional premium. Local Veterans' Administration offices have full information on this.

H. R. 11382, which is now awaiting the President's signature, would permit Korean and certain other veterans with national service term insurance to convert it to more advantageous forms of NSL insurance.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH AND WELFARE

H. R. 13549 increases present social security pensions by 7 percent, with a minimum of $3 per month per retiree, beginning with the January 1959 checks which will be received early in February. This bill increases Federal grants to States for public assistance and relief, raising Michigan welfare benefits by about $3 per month per case.

Public Law 85–664 extends for 3 years the Hill-Burton Act to continue Federal aid to stimulate badly needed hospital construction.

H. R. 12876 extends for 3 years a program of Federal matching grants for construction of facilities for research into cancer, heart disease, arthritis, mental illness, and other diseases.

LABOR

S. 2888 requires registration, reports, and full disclosure by all employee welfare and pension funds.

The 85th Congress failed to complete action on a Federal school aid bill, although Congress did for the first time authorize a Federal loan and scholarship program devoted principally to science and mathematics students who are so badly needed today. The Kennedy-Ives bill to protect union members from abuses failed of passage because of an almost overwhelming Republican vote against it in the House.

Last year's preoccupation with a balanced budget was replaced by a realization that the country was faced by a real economic recession induced by hard money policies of the administration and by the knowledge that Russia threatened scientific ascendancy over the United States. Tax readjustments to assist low-income groups, closing of tax loopholes, and increasing of individual exemptions failed to secure proper attention. However, it can be seen from the above major actions that Congress has provided much of the means for early economic recovery.

The social security amendments adopted during this session of Congress will do much to aid both retirees under the social security system and those drawing public assistance under that program.

I have at all times attempted to carry out a liberal, vigorous legislative program on behalf of my people. I claim major responsibility for defeat of the gas bill, for Federal programs enacted during this session, for research into disease, and for hospital construction. I have constantly worked to expand the responsibilities and the capability of the Food and Drug Administration to protect our consumers from filthy, adulterated foods, from foods which have been given chemical treatments of unknown safety and to protect the Food and Drug Administration from constant attacks by special interest groups.

I have worked hard to secure passage of food stamp legislation to help all our people have an adequate diet and to see to it that our surplus food reaches those who need it most.

I worked for the expansion of the social security program and have testified before the House Ways and Means Committee urging enactment of my bills for the expansion and liberalization of that program.

I appeared on a number of occasions before the House Judiciary Committee testifying on civil-rights legislation and was one of the sponsors of H. R. 6127, the bill which finally became law.

I have attempted to follow a liberal, constructive program for the benefit of all the people of my district and of the country. I intend to continue this record as long as my people will have me serve them.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED

The President of the United States, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that, on the following dates, he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On August 20, 1958:

H. R. 1293. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Stefano;

H. R. 1691. An act for the relief of Margherita Conca;

H. R. 2319. An act for the relief of Mrs. Louise Nanton;

H. R. 2747. An act for the relief of John H. Parker;

H. R. 6667. An act for the relief of Maria Fierro Calogero;

H. R. 7004. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the dutiable status of handles, wholly or in chief value of wood, imported to be used in the manufacture of paint rollers;

H. R. 7282. An act for the relief of Iwan Okopny;

H. R. 7306. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that notice of an action with respect to real property pending before a United States district court must be recorded in certain instances in order to provide constructive notice of such action;

H. R. 7564. An act to provide that the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall meet annually, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9232. An act to amend Public Law 481, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 104);

H. R. 9304. An act to amend section 12 of the act approved September 1, 1916, as amended;

H. R. 10139. An act for the relief of Wallace Y. Daniels;

H. R. 11357. An act for the relief of Miss Terez Csencsits;

H. R. 11800. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain

parcel of land and buildings thereon to the city of Clifton, N. J.

H. R. 11954. An act to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act and Public Laws 640 and 643 of the 83d Congress, as amended, relating to general obligation bonds of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. R. 12569. An act to amend section 31 of the Organic Act of Guam, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12591. An act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12903. An act for the relief of Wolfgang Stresemann;

H. R. 13015. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13378. An act to facilitate the naturalization of adopted children and spouses of certain United States citizens performing religious duties abroad;

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the several States to negotiate and enter into compacts for the purpose of promoting highway traffic safety;

H. J. Res. 619. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 627. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 660. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

On August 21, 1958:

H. R. 781. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to make retired pay for nonregular service available to certain persons who performed active duty during the Korean conflict;

H. R. 2759. An act for the relief of Josephine Shelby;

H. R. 3778. An act to amend the act of May 29, 1930, with respect to the stream valley parks in Maryland;

H. R. 5104. An act to preserve Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church national historic site by authorizing the acquisition of abutting properties, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6353. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margarete Briest, nee Eggers;

H. R. 6357. An act for the relief of Albert Guido;

H. R. 7124. An act for the relief of Lester R. Loomis;

H. R. 7149. An act to provide for the periodic transfer to the Hawaiian home-development fund of certain excess funds in the Hawaiian home administration account;

H. R. 7403. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain land for the Deshler-Morris House, Independence National Historical Park;

H. R. 7793. An act for the relief of Bernardine M. A. de la Motte;

H. R. 7826. An act for the relief of Israel Baird Poskanzer;

H. R. 8476. An act to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to extend the period of tax exemption of original lessees from 5 to 7 years;

H. R. 8482. An act to authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value required for public highway purposes;

H. R. 8673. An act to amend section 69 of the Hawaiian Organic Act;

H. R. 9410. An act to authorize and direct the transfer and conveyance of certain property in the Virgin Islands to the government of the Virgin Islands;

H. R. 9461. An act to amend the joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, as amended by the act of August 23, 1954, to permit the granting of patents in fee simple to certain occupiers of public lands;

H. R. 9501. An act to approve joint resolution 28 enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in the regular session of 1957, relating to the conditions and terms of right of purchase leases;

H. R. 9502. An act to amend section 73 (1) of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended;

H. R. 9543. An act to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to the transfer of title of ceded land by the President;

H. R. 9721. An act to amend section 1482 of title 10 of the United States Code to provide for the payment of transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries;

H. R. 12060. An act for the relief of Michael J. Conlin;

H. R. 12224. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to acreage allotments for peanuts;

H. R. 12840. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938;

H. R. 12944. An act for the relief of Mrs. Kunigunde Beldie;

H. R. 13170. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for a permanent professor of physical education at the United States Military Academy;

H. R. 13371. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make certain payments out of the vessel operations revolving fund;

H. R. 13374. An act to provide for the retention of deferment or exemption upon change of membership in a Reserve component, Army National Guard or Air National Guard; and

H. R. 13451. An act to amend section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes.

On August 22, 1958:

H. R. 12738. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

On August 23, 1958:

H. R. 13. An act to amend sections 323, 331, 334, 335, 336, 337, 363, and 376 of, and to add a new section to, the Bankruptcy Act approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto;

H. R. 1168. An act to clarify the application of section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the preservation of the rates of basic compensation of certain officers or employees in cases involving down-grading actions;

H. R. 2592. An act for the relief of Lucy Rolandone;

H. R. 3140. An act for the relief of Erika Gorenstein Nathanson;

H. R. 3820. An act to amend sections 490 and 645 of title 14, United States Code, relative to the settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4635. An act to provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas under section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898, as amended;

H. R. 4804. An act for the relief of Newington School District, New Hampshire;

H. R. 6701. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Tennessee River Basin water-pollution-control compact;

H. R. 7260. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, section 3651, so as to permit confinement in jail-type institutions or treatment institutions for a period not exceeding 6 months, in connection with the grant of probation on a one-count indictment;

H. R. 7330. An act for the relief of Demetrius Daskalakis;

H. R. 7725. An act for the relief of Shizuko Sese Sheveland;

H. R. 7779. An act to authorize free transit at the Panama Canal for vessels operated by State nautical schools;

H. R. 8407. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret N. Meister;

H. R. 8478. An act amending the Hawaiian Home Commission Act to permit the establishment of a post office on Hawaiian homelands, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8905. An act for the relief of Hubert D. Thatcher, Robert R. Redston, Andrew E. Johnson, William L. Barber, Alex Kamoff, and William S. Denisewich;

H. R. 9022. An act to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims in the amount of $5,000, or less, and to partially pay certain claims which are certified to Congress;

H. R. 9783. An act for the relief of Mrs. Henry Oscar (Olga McCurdy) Ramsey;

H. R. 10515. An act for the relief of Harley D. Rucker;

H. R. 11123. An act providing for the extension of certain authorized functions of the Secretary of the Interior to areas other than the United States, its Territories, and possessions;

H. R. 11236. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Williams;

H. R. 13021. An act to amend section 41 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act so as to provide a system of safety rules, regulations, and safety inspection and training, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13151. An act for the relief of Everett A. Ross;

H. R. 13455. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

H. J. Res. 595. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 620. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 636. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens; and

H. J. Res. 652. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

On August 25, 1958:

H. R. 4142. An act to amend the act creating the City of Clinton Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges across the Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill., in order to make certain changes in the authority of such commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6382. An act to subject naval ship construction to the act of June 30, 1936 (49 Stat. 2036), as amended;

H. R. 7866. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals;

H. R. 8002. An act to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations;

H. R. 9627. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in Alaska to the city of Ketchikan, Alaska;

H. R. 9673. An act to restore retired pay to those retired officers of the Armed Forces dropped from the rolls after December 31, 1954, and before the date of enactment of this act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9740. An act to convey certain land to the Makah Tribe of Indians;

H. R. 10173. An act to provide for the transfer of title to certain land at Sand Island, T. H., to the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 11133. An act to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide for the payment of travel and transportation cost for persons

selected for appointment to certain positions in the continental United States and Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12967. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 with respect to the frequency of review of minimum-wage rates established for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands;

H. R. 13404. An act to amend section 404 (c) (1) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to grant longevity credit for service performed in the Panama Canal Zone postal service; and

H. J. Res. 424. Joint resolution to improve the administration of justice by authorizing the Judicial Conference of the United States to establish institutes and joint councils on sentencing, to provide additional methods of sentencing, and for other purposes.

On August 26, 1958:

H. R. 1329. An act for the relief of Massman-Patti-Tanner and Mitchell;

H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of John F. Smith;

H. R. 2338. An act for the relief of the Security Feed & Seed Co.;

H. R. 3904. An act for the relief of Nunik Pirjanian and Florence Thomasi;

H. R. 6589. An act for the relief of Elizabeth C. Garner and Charles P. Garner;

H. R. 7198. An act for the relief of Col. Russell King Alspach;

H. R. 8134. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Air Force, Mobile Air Materiel Area;

H. R. 8732. An act for the relief of Ella H. Natafalusy;

H. R. 8868. An act to remove the present $1,000 limitation which prevents the settlement of certain claims arising out of the crash of an aircraft belonging to the United States at Worcester, Mass., on July 18, 1957;

H. R. 9160. An act for the relief of Genoveva Rioseco Caswell;

H. R. 9197. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sumpter Smith;

H. R. 9851. An act for the relief of Tsuyako Ikeda;

H. R. 12204. An act for the relief of Peter A. Beklemishev, Michael Linden, and Serge Oulassuk;

H. R. 12256. An act for the relief of Alphonse E. Jakubauskas;

H. R. 12942. An act for the relief of Walter H. Berry;

H. R. 13558. An act to incorporate the Military Order of the Purple Heart of the United States of America, of combat wounded veterans who have been awarded the Purple Heart; and

H. J. Res. 634. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

On August 27, 1958:

H. R. 1244. An act to provide for the development by the Secretary of the Interior of Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1633. An act for the relief of Jane Froman, Gypsy Markoff, and Jean Rosen;

H. R. 3630. An act to amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide that an additional aid and attendance allowance of $150 per month shall be paid to certain severely service-connected disabled veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense;

H. R. 5351. An act for the relief of Harlee M. Hansley;

H. R. 6448. An act for the relief of Cathryn A. Glesener;

H. R. 7570. An act to amend section 403 of the Social Security Amendments of 1954 to provide social security coverage for certain employees of tax-exempt organizations which erroneously but in good faith failed to file the required waiver certificate in time to provide such coverage;

H. R. 8308. An act to establish the use of humane methods of slaughter of livestock as a policy of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8599. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to provide that the exception from "wages" made by section 209 (i) of such act shall not be applicable to payments to employees of a State or a political subdivision thereof for periods of absence from work on account of sickness;

H. R. 8606. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with respect to annuities of survivors of employees who are elected as Members of Congress;

H. R. 8688. An act for the relief of Monroe Woolley;

H. R. 10360. An act to amend title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended;

H. R. 10733. An act for the relief of Magnolia Airport, Inc.;

H. R. 10813. An act for the relief of Maj. Anthony R. Parrish;

H. R. 11239. An act for the relief of James F. Moran;

H. R. 11346. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include Massachusetts and Vermont among the States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social-security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage, and to permit individuals who have decided against such coverage to change their decision within a year after the division of the system;

H. R. 12364. An act for the relief of Mrs. Viola Barksdale;

H. R. 12365. An act for the relief of the estate of Suck Pil Ra;

H. R. 12494. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture in selling or agreeing to the sale of lands to the State of North Carolina to permit the State to sell or exchange such lands for private purposes;

H. R. 12624. An act for the relief of Palmer-Bee Co.;

H. R. 12776. An act to revise, codify, and enact into law, title 23 of the United States Code, entitled "Highways";

H. R. 12876. An act to extend title VII of the Public Health Service Act (relating to health research facilities) for 3 years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13450. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes;

H. R. 13518. An act to incorporate the Blinded Veterans Association;

H. R. 13688. An act to provide airmail and special delivery postage stamps for Members of the House of Representatives on the basis of regular sessions of Congress, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 585. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to conduct studies and render a report on service to Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties from the Central Valley project, California;

H. J. Res. 635. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 648. Joint resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln; and

H. J. Res. 653. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens.

On August 28, 1958:

H. R. 376. An act to prohibit trading in onion futures on commodity exchanges;

H. R. 4544. An act for the relief of Louis S. Levenson;

H. R. 4991. An act for the relief of Waldo E. Miller;

H. R. 5411. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow or former wife divorced who loses mother's insurance benefits by remarriage may again become entitled if her husband dies within 1 year of such remarriage, to provide that interstate instrumentalities may secure coverage for policemen and firemen in positions under a retirement system of the instrumentality;

H. R. 5865. An act to amend section 80 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6175. An act for the relief of Virginia Heil.

H. R. 6239. An act to amend sections 1461 and 1462 of title 18 of the United States Code;

H. R. 6595. An act for the relief of Markus H. Teitel;

H. R. 6788. An act to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review or enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals and the review of enforcement of such orders on the original papers and to make uniform the law relating to the record on review or enforcement of such orders, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6894. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings;

H. R. 7685. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eldrey L. Whaley;

H. R. 7706. An act to entitle members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps retired after 30 years' service to retired pay equal to 75 percent of the monthly basic pay authorized for the highest enlisted, warrant, or commissioned grade in which they served satisfactorily during World War I, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7738. An act for the relief of the State of New York;

H. R. 7746. An act for the relief of Elmer L. Conrad and others;

H. R. 8014. An act for the relief of Miss Edith Dorn;

H. R. 8160. An act authorizing a survey of the Tensaw River, Ala., in the interest of navigation and allied purposes;

H. R. 8249. An act to provide for the adjustment by the Secretary of the Army of the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the United States over lands within the Fort Custer Military Reservation, Mich.;

H. R. 8481. An act to amend title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to provide that the provisions of such title shall apply in Hawaii;

H. R. 8543. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize, in certain cases, the issuance of licenses to noncitizens for radio stations on aircraft and for the operation thereof;

H. R. 8652. An act to rescind the authorization for the Waldo Lake Tunnel and regulating works, Willamette River, Oreg.;

H. R. 9239. An act to provide for the construction of an irrigation distribution system and drainage works for restricted Indian lands within the Coachella Valley County Water District in Riverside County, Calif., and for other purposes;

H. R. 9371. An act to provide for the relief of certain members and former members of the Army and the Air Force, and for other purposes;

H. R. 9407. An act to provide additional opportunity for certain Government employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service;

H. R. 9445. An act to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act and to approve amendments of the Hawaiian land laws with respect to leases and other dispositions of land;

H. R. 9500. An act to permit certain sales and exchanges of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to certain persons who suffered a substantial loss of real property by reason of the tidal wave of March 9, 1957;

H. R. 9932. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land of the United States to the State Board of Education of the State of Florida;

H. R. 10045. An act to provide for the sale of all of the real property acquired by the Secretary of Commerce for the construction of the Burke Airport, Va.

fifths voting stock interest, did not make an election within the specified 30-day period.

In support of this claim for special relief, the taxpayer's representative relies upon the fact that he was unable to obtain certain forms prescribed for making the election. It appears, however, that a letter notifying the Commissioner of the unavailability of such forms and the desire to make an election would have been sufficient.

The taxpayer's representative also relies upon the fact that Mrs. Gregg became seriously ill 25 days after the adoption of the plan of liquidation. A timely election was not made, however, by any of the other shareholders in the corporation who would also have had to have made such an election for Mrs. Gregg, or any of them, to have received the tax treatment in question. Mrs. Gregg's sickness had no bearing upon their failure to do so. Accordingly, even if she had made a timely election, Mrs. Gregg would not have been entitled to the tax treatment this bill would now accord her estate.

This legislation would, therefore, confer benefits on Mrs. Gregg's estate which none of the other shareholders in the corporation are entitled by law to receive.

Because such special relief would constitute an inequitable discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated, I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

On August 28, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 6773

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 6773, for the relief of Bonifacio Santos.

This bill would authorize the payment of $1,500 in reimbursement for a contribution made by Mr. Santos in 1944 to the Philippine guerrilla forces fighting the Japanese.

The beneficiary states that in 1944 he made a contribution of 3,000 Japanese occupation pesos to the Philippine guerrilla forces. He supports his claim with an affidavit from an American officer who recalls receiving the money, and also a receipt for the money, dated in 1944 and signed by the same officer.

After the war, a general program was established in the Philippine Islands for the payment of such claims based upon aid or services furnished the guerrillas in their fight against the Japanese. Despite the widespread publicity attendant upon this program, as evidenced by the hundreds of thousands of claims submitted, no administrative claim was ever filed by the beneficiary. He states he was unaware of his right to do so.

Awards under the general claims program were uniformly paid according to the so-called Ballantyne scale for currency conversion. Under that scale, the present case would have resulted in an award to the beneficiary of $16.67. This bill, in contrast, proposes an award of $1,500.

Approval of H. R. 6773 would be both discriminatory and inequitable. The record on this bill furnishes no valid basis for distinguishing the beneficiary from thousands of others whose claims were rejected because they were not filed until after the termination of the general program. Furthermore, it would be entirely without justification to pay to this beneficiary a sum 90 times larger than he could have received had he been paid under the general claims program.

For the foregoing reasons, I have considered it necessary to withhold my approval from H. R. 6773.

On August 28, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 9180

I am withholding my approval of H. R. 9180, a bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hadnot for the reason that its major purposes are accomplished by the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1958, coupled with the provisions of existing law which authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to waive the repayment of incorrect social security payments.

The son of the beneficiaries, his wife, and 2 minor children were involved in a tragic automobile accident on July 4, 1956. All perished together except for 1 child under 18 who survived for about 1½ hours without regaining consciousness.

The beneficiaries, Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot, on December 14, 1956, filed a claim under the Social Security Act for dependent parents' benefits. After they had received monthly benefits totaling $814 each, it was determined that these payments, entirely without fault of the beneficiaries, had been improperly made because of the brief survival of the beneficiaries' grandson. As required by law, the benefit payments were suspended and the beneficiaries were notified that the payments already received had been incorrectly made.

The Social Security Amendments of 1958, approved this day, contain a general provision permitting surviving dependent parents of insured workers to receive monthly benefits even when the decedent was also survived by a spouse or child eligible for such benefits. Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot can, by filing application, avail themselves of this general provision and become entitled prospectively to benefits. With respect to the payments already made to them, incorrectly, there is every reason to believe that they will receive sympathetic and equitable consideration under the waiver provision of existing law.

The only remaining question is whether this bill should be approved so that Mr. and Mrs. Hadnot may receive retroactive payments for the month since April 1957. To provide such payments would be to grant preferential treatment and thus to discriminate against other individuals who might be similarly situated. Except in cases of the most compelling equity, such special treatment should be avoided.

On August 28, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 9765

I am withholding approval of H. R. 9765, for the relief of Mr. Marion S. Symms.

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to Marion S. Symms, Augusta, Ga., of any overpayments of income tax for the year 1952, if claim therefor is filed within 6 months after the date of enactment.

The records of the Treasury Department show that Mr. Symms filed a timely income-tax return for 1952 in which he reported as income certain disability payments received by him. At the time the taxpayer filed his return for 1952, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit had held that such disability payments were excludable from gross income, although the Internal Revenue Service had ruled to the contrary.

On April 1, 1957, the United States Supreme Court decided that disability payments of the type received by the taxpayer were excludable from gross income. On November 6, 1957, more than 4½ years after the taxpayer's return for 1952 was filed, the taxpayer filed a claim for refund based upon the excludability of the disability pay received by him in 1952. This claim was rejected because it was filed after the expiration of the 3-year period of limitations prescribed by law for the filing of such claims.

The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Moreover, a substantial number of taxpayers paid income tax on disability payments received by them during the period of the Internal Revenue Service ruling that such disability payments were includible in income. To grant special relief in this case, therefore, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other similarly situated taxpayers and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

On August 28, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 9993

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 9993, for the relief of Miss Mary M. Browne.

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to the beneficiary of any overpayment of income tax for the year 1951, if claim therefor is filed within 1 year after the date of enactment.

The taxpayer, in filing her income-tax return for 1951 and paying the amount shown on the return, failed to take credit for a previous partial payment of income tax which the taxpayer had made for 1951. The Internal Revenue Service did not match the taxpayer's prepayment documents with her return for 1951 and was not aware of the taxpayer's error. In March 1955, an agent of the Internal Revenue Service discovered the possibility of the erroneous overpayment when he assisted the taxpayer in preparing her income-tax return for 1954. At that time the 3-year statutory period of limitation had not expired, and the agent advised the taxpayer to file a claim for refund. The taxpayer, however, did not file her claim until about 2 months later, at which time the statutory period had expired, and the claim could not under the law be allowed. The record on this

bill affords no explanation for the taxpayer's failure to file a timely claim for refund.

The statutory period of limitations, which the Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

For these reasons I am constrained to withhold my approval from the bill.

On August 28, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 10419

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 10419, for the relief of North Counties Hydro-Electric Co.

The bill provides that "notwithstanding any statute of limitation, lapse of time, or any prior court decision of this claim by any court of the United States, jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of North Counties Hydro-Electric Co., of Illinois, against the United States for damages to its powerplant and dam at Dayton, Ill., sustained as the result of a dam built by the United States on the Illinois River, at Starved Rock near Ottawa, Ill."

The North Counties Hydro-Electric Co. owns a hydroelectric power development on the Fox River near Dayton, Ill. On two occasions, once in 1943 and again in 1952, the company suffered damages to its facilities from ice jams and flooding in the river. It twice brought suit against the United States in the Court of Claims alleging that the ice jam and flooding were caused by the erection by the United States of the Starved Rock Dam, which is located on the Illinois River at a point approximately 14 miles below the corporation's properties. In each instance the decision of the Court of Claims went against the company.

The matters covered by this bill have been fully considered on their merits and decided adversely to the corporation. The company has had its day in court on two occasions and the Court of Claims should not now be required to consider the same matter again.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 1494

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 1494, for the relief of the Southwest Research Institute.

This bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Southwest Research Institute such sum, not exceeding $8,200.84, as the Housing and Home Finance Administrator may approve. This payment would be for services rendered by the beneficiary in excess of its written contract with the Government.

Approval of this legislation could well encourage others to perform unauthorized work and expect payment therefor from the Government. Furthermore, under this bill this organization would receive preferential treatment which has in the past been denied other research contractors who performed work in excess of their contract obligations.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 1695

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 1695, for the relief of Harry N. Duff.

This bill would confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the applicable statute of limitations, to adjudicate the claim of Harry N. Duff arising out of the failure of the then War Department to retire him, in 1946, for physical disability incurred as an incident of his military service.

The beneficiary of this bill had a long history of spinal trouble and arthritis while serving as an officer in the Army during World War II. He contends that these disabilities were suffered or aggravated as a result of injuries incurred in the service. Although early medical records do not support this contention, in 1945 an Army retiring board found the beneficiary permanently incapacitated for active duty as an incident of the service and recommended his retirement.

Reviewing the case in accordance with applicable regulations, the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army disagreed with the findings of the retiring board and requested it to reconsider the case. Upon reconsideration, the retiring board reaffirmed its previous findings, whereupon the Office of the Surgeon General recommended to the Secretary of War that the findings of the board be disapproved. The recommendation of that office was based on its opinion that a spinal defect and arthritis clearly had existed prior to entry on active duty and had not been aggravated permanently by such service. The findings of the board were disapproved by the Secretary of War, and the beneficiary was thereupon released from active duty in 1946, without entitlement to retired pay. In 1949, however, he was awarded disability compensation by the Veterans' Administration on account of service-aggravation of a congenital defect.

The beneficiary appealed the decision in his case to the statutory Army Disability Review Board. In 1947 this Board affirmed the decision of the Secretary of War and, subsequently, reaffirmed its decision upon a request for reconsideration. In 1955 the Army Board for Correction of Military Records found no error or injustice in the determinations which had been made in the beneficiary's case. He also brought an action in the Court of Claims in 1955, which was dismissed as barred by the statute of limitations.

Traditionally, eligibility for retirement on account of physical disability has been determined by the military services in accordance with general provisions of law. Appellate review of these determinations has been provided within the executive branch by means of statutory boards such as the Disability Review Board and the Board for Correction of Military Records.

In recent years the Court of Claims has been petitioned in various cases to award disability retirement to individuals who have been found not entitled to such pay by the Secretary of the military department concerned. In consistently denying these pettiions, the court has stated, in effect, that, under the statutory procedures for determining and reviewing entitlement to retirement, it has jurisdiction only in cases where it can be shown that the cognizant military Secretary has acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or plainly contrary to law.

I believe that this rule which the Court of Claims has adopted is a sound one. It conforms to an important principle underlying judicial review of administrative decisions; namely, that the courts will not substitute their judgment for that of the experienced officials who have been given adjudicative responsibility by law. For this reason and since there is no evidence in this case that the Secretary of War acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or contrary to law, I can see no justification for special legislation which would require the Court of Claims to grant the beneficiary a de novo hearing.

Approval of this bill would discriminate against the many hundreds of individuals who have had their claims for disability retirement denied without benefit of judicial review. It would also establish an undesirable precedent leading to other exceptions to the orderly procedure which is now provided for under general law and which currently governs the hundreds of similar cases that are adjudicated each year.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 3193

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 3193, entitled "For the relief of Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., Toley Engebretsen, and Harvey Homlar."

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of $37.65 to Toley's Charter Boats, Inc., of Salerno, Fla., and the sum of $3,227.10 to Toley Engebretsen and Harvey Homlar, of Salerno, Fla., in full settlement of all claims of the named persons for a refund of taxes paid pursuant to section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, relating to tax on the transportation of persons.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the amounts which this bill would refund to the claimants were paid as transportation taxes with respect to fees charged for the charter of fishing boats by the claimants at various times between January 1945 and November 1951. On March 31, 1953, the District Court for the Northern District of Florida held that the transportation tax was not applicable to amounts paid for fishing parties in situations similar to the one involved in this bill. On the date of this decision, the claimants could have filed timely claims for refund of taxes paid after March 1949. However, the claimants did not file claims for refund until November 15, 1955, which date was more than 2½ years after the district court's decision. These claims for refund were rejected because they were filed after the expiration of the 4-year period of limitations prescribed by law for filing such claims.

It is true that, at the time the district court reversed the Internal Revenue Service's interpretation of the statute, refund of taxes paid for a large portion of the period here involved was barred

by the statute of limitations. However, Congress has determined it to be a sound policy to include in the revenue system a statute of limitations which, after a period of time, bars taxpayers from obtaining refunds of tax overpayments and bars the Government from collecting additional taxes. Such a provision is essential to finality in tax administration.

The basic justification for the statute of limitations is that, after the passing of a reasonable period of time, witnesses may have died, records may have been destroyed or lost, and problems of proof and administration of tax claims become too burdensome and unfair for both taxpayers and the Government. The basic purposes underlying the statute of limitations continue in force even in cases where a taxpayer, after having paid a tax, discovers that the interpretation of the law has been changed by a judicial decision or by a modification in regulations and rulings.

There are no special circumstances in this case to justify singling out the named taxpayers for special relief from the statute of limitations. The bill, therefore, would unfairly discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 3368

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 3368, to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants, for reasons wholly unrelated to the original title and purpose of the bill.

Section 1 of the bill amends existing law (28 U. S. C. 1870) so as to extend to multiple plaintiffs in civil cases the same three peremptory challenges which are available under the present statute to multiple defendants. I favor this change in the law and would approve the bill if it were limited to this provision.

Section 2 of the bill amends the Declaration of Taking Act (46 Stat. 1421; 40 U. S. C. 258a). That act provides a procedure under which the Government may acquire immediate possession of property taken prior to a trial before a Federal district court at which a final determination as to just compensation for the property will be made. If, after trial, the court determines that the funds advanced by the Government are less than the amount which the owner should receive, the Government is required to pay the balance due plus 6 percent interest.

Section 2 of H. R. 3368 would modify the procedure by providing that the judge of a district could could, upon the application of any interested party, determine that the amount of the Government's advance payment was determined fraudulently or in bad faith and require the Government to pay an additional amount as fixed by the court prior to trial. Prior to such additional payment, the Government would not be entitled to the income from the property.

These additional steps appear to be unnecessary and unwarranted since, under the present statute, the rights of property owners to receive just compensation as guaranteed by the fifth amendment to the Constitution when property is taken for public use are fully protected. If, for any reason, the payments advanced by the Government are less than a court judgment of just compensation, the owner is still assured of fair treatment because the Government is required to pay the additional amount plus interest at 6 percent.

In the circumstances, and since neither the responsible congressional committees nor the affected executive agencies had their normal opportunity to consider this basic change in procedure, I believe more thorough consideration of section 2 is warranted.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 4073

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 4073, for the relief of Peter James O'Brien.

This bill would pay to Peter James O'Brien the sum of $10,000 as compensation for the death of his son, who was killed in military service in 1947.

The son of the beneficiary of this bill was being taken on an indoctrination flight in a naval aircraft on the same day on which he entered active duty as a member of the Naval Reserve. As the plane in which he was riding was waiting to take off, another Navy aircraft coming in for a landing crashed into it, injuring the son so seriously that he died several days later.

The beneficiary has twice filed applications for death compensation with the Veterans' Administration. Although the death of his son was deemed to be service-connected, the Veterans' Administration has denied awards in both instances because the father was unable to establish dependency as required by the governing statutes. It also appears that, for the same reason, the beneficiary's claim for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act was denied. He apparently has never filed a claim for 6 months' death gratuity or for regular monthly benefits under the Social Security Act which also conditions entitlement upon a showing of dependency.

A suit was instituted on behalf of the beneficiary to recover damages on account of the death of his son under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act. Both the lower and appellate courts held that recovery was barred on the grounds that the death occurred as an incident of military service. These rulings were based on the decision in *Feres* v. *United States* (340 U. S. 135, 1950). In that case, the United States Supreme Court held that a claim for damages based on the death of a serviceman occurring as an incident of his service is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

The Federal Government has provided a comprehensive and orderly system of benefits for survivors of members of the Armed Forces who die in service in line of duty, including deaths due to negligence of fellow servicemen. In the present case the serviceman's father is eligible for various benefits upon a showing of dependency.

To make the award proposed by the bill would be discriminatory and establish a most undesirable precedent with respect to other cases involving service-connected deaths. If the bill were approved, it would be difficult to deny similar awards to the survivors of other servicemen who die under a wide variety of circumstances. To follow such a course would, in my opinion, jeopardize the entire structure of benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 7499

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 7499, for the relief of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Co.

This bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Cooper Tire & Rubber Co. of Findlay, Ohio, the sum of $616,911.88 in full satisfaction of the claim of the corporation against the United States arising out of losses, due to increases in costs, incurred in performing seven contracts with the Department of the Army for the manufacture of rubber tires, tubes, and camelback.

The contractor previously made application for relief under title II of the First War Powers Act. This application was denied by the then Secretary of War, along with the claims of two other rubber manufacturers based on the same grounds.

The record indicates that the company made a net profit of over $64,000 on the 35 Government contracts which were awarded to it during 1950, 1951, and 1952, the years in question, despite the fact that as to 7 of them it sustained losses. From the Government's standpoint, it would be inequitable to grant relief to the company with respect to the 7 contracts on which it sustained losses, without giving consideration to the 28 on which it made profits. The granting of relief in this case would also be discriminatory against many other contractors who sustained losses under fixed price contracts during the early part of the Korean conflict.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 8184

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 8184, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall.

The bill would direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of $1,300 to Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., in full settlement of their claims against the United States for refund of an overpayment of their Federal income-tax liability for the calendar year 1950.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the taxpayers filed a timely joint income-tax return for 1950 and that, on March 1, 1955, the taxpayers filed an untimely claim for refund in the amount of $1,303.50. The claim for refund alleged that no part of the proceeds from the sale in 1950 of certain inherited property was includible in gross income and also that the taxpayers failed to take certain deductions for the year 1950. This claim for refund was

filed almost 1 year after the expiration of the 3-year period of limitations prescribed by law for filing such claims and, therefore, the claim was rejected.

The amount of the taxpayer's overpayment for the year 1950 has never been verified by the Internal Revenue Service. Such verification would require a determination of the fair market value of certain property at the time it was inherited by Mr. Hall, and would also require a determination as to the validity of certain deductions claimed by the taxpayers.

The taxpayers believe that the statute of limitations should be waived in their case because Mr. Hall was stationed in Germany as an officer in the Armed Forces from January 1950 to May 1953, and because Mr. Hall received inexpert advice concerning his 1950 tax return. These circumstances do not seem to justify the taxpayers' failure to file a claim for refund until March 1, 1955.

The statutory period of limitations, which Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential for finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case would discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 8759

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 8759, for the relief of W. G. Hollomon and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon.

This bill would provide for the payment to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hollomon from Treasury funds of $3,189.15 in settlement of their claims against the United States for personal injuries and related damages suffered by them on September 2, 1956, when two United States soldiers committed armed robbery at the Hollomon's general store in Brooklyn, Ga. The store also comprised a United States Post Office, of which Mr. Hollomon was the postmaster. Mr. Hollomon was shot and wounded by one of the soldiers. The two servicemen were then on leave from Fort Benning, Ga., and were dressed in civilian clothes. The gun with which Mr. Hollomon was shot had not been issued to the soldiers by the Army but had been purchased by one of them.

It is obvious that the two soldiers were not acting in line of duty, and in these circumstances no legal liability could be imposed upon the United States for their conduct. I appreciate, of course, that in its exercise of its legislative discretion as to private relief measures pertaining to the wrongful conduct of Federal employees, the Congress need not and, in appropriate circumstances, should not be limited by strict concepts of legal liability. But I believe that any deviation from those concepts would be unwise except in cases in which there are overriding equitable considerations or facts which clearly suggest some moral obligation on the part of the United States.

I do not believe that such facts or considerations exist here. The only fact which is urged in support of legislative grace is that the two individuals who inflicted the harm were soldiers of the United States Army. I do not conceive that this is a consideration which suggests any moral obligation on the part of the United States. To accept the assumption that the United States has a moral obligation to underwrite the purely personal, particularly criminal, conduct of any of its missions of employees and servicemen, in situations of this kind, would constitute a most undesirable precedent. Therefore, to single out these claimants for favored treatment would, I believe, be an unwarranted expenditure of public funds.

For the foregoing reasons, I have been constrained to withhold approval of the bill.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 9950

I have withheld my approval from H. R. 9950, for the relief of D. A. Whitaker and others.

The bill (H. R. 9950) provides that, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or lapse of time, jurisdiction is conferred upon the court of claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of D. A. Whitaker and other named employees of the Radford Arsenal, Department of the Army, "for basic and overtime compensation and shift differential pay as governed by the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended," for services performed since 1945 at the Radford Arsenal, Radford, Va.

These claims relate to employment as fire fighters on fire-fighter guards between February 15, 1946, and February 16, 1952. The employees worked a 2-platoon system which required that they be on duty every other day for 24 hours, for which they received basic compensation each week for 40 hours and overtime pay for 16 additional hours. The claims involve the rights to overtime pay for the second 8-hour shift worked in one day and for shift differential pay for that work, and also for right to compensation for the third 8-hour shift during the period when the employees were said to be "on call duty."

By the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 767), and by repeated enactments thereafter, it has been provided that claims not filed in the court of claims within 6 years from the time the claims accrued shall be barred. These claims pertain to work performed in some cases more than 12 years ago. The claims were not asserted in timely fashion by the claimants and it is no longer feasible or even possible to obtain the records essential to an adequate presentation of the facts to the court. This is the very kind of situation which proves the wisdom of a statute of limitation. Without it in such cases it is doubtful whether it is possible to have efficient and orderly administration of the affairs of government.

If I were to approve this bill, I could not in all fairness refuse to approve other bills setting aside the statute of limitations on old claims for overtime or other compensation for either individuals or groups of Federal personnel who delayed is presenting their claims.

For the foregoing reasons, I have withheld my approval of the bill.

On September 2, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 11156

I am withholding my approval from H. R. 11156, for the relief of Duncan Moore and his wife, Marjorie Moore.

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any statutory period of limitation, refund or credit shall be made or allowed to Duncan Moore and his wife, Marjorie Moore, South Bend, Ind., of any overpayment of income taxes made by them for the taxable year 1949, if claim therefor is filed within 1 year after the date of enactment.

The records of the Internal Revenue Service show that on March 14, 1953, the taxpayers filed a timely claim for refund of income tax for 1949 based upon the exclusion from gross income of certain disability payments under section 22 (b) (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. This claim was disallowed by the Service on March 19, 1954, and the taxpayers did not contest the disallowance of their claim by filing suit in court within the 2-year period prescribed by law.

In 1957 the Supreme Court of the United States decided that disability payments of the type involved in this case were excludable from gross income. At this time the statute of limitations barred refunds to Mr. and Mrs. Moore and to a substantial number of other taxpayers similarly situated.

I have signed into law the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, which contains general legislation designed to grant nondiscriminatory relief to all taxpayers in the same situation as Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Since general relief is now available, this private relief bill is no longer necessary.

On September 6, 1958:

VETO OF H. R. 1061

I have withheld my approval from H. R. 1061, to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damages to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law.

As indicated in its title the purpose of the bill is to confer upon the Secretaries of the military departments authority to settle, in an amount not in excess of $1,000, certain claims for damages caused by civilian employees of military departments or by members of the Armed Forces incident to the use and operation of Government vehicles, or incident to the use of other property of the United States on a Government installation.

It is with reluctance that I have withheld my approval, for I am in hearty accord with the laudable purpose of this legislation. At the present time the Secretary of the Navy has authority similar to, though more limited than, that which this legislation would afford to the Secretaries of all three military departments. The proposed extension of this authority for administrative consideration of deserving claims against the Gov-

ernment, for which no legal remedies are provided, would substantially reduce the demands for special private relief legislation.

The bill authorizes the promulgation of regulations by the Secretaries of the military departments for the conduct of the contemplated program. Such regulations would not become effective until the expiration of 60 days after they have been filed with the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States. Further, it provides that the Congress may, within the 60 days, "amend or disapprove any such regulation by a concurrent resolution embodying the amendment or statement of disapproval."

I am advised that the provision of the bill which would authorize the Congress to amend or disapprove regulations prescribed by the military Secretaries is of doubtful constitutionality. If the function of promulgating the contemplated regulations is considered an Executive function, it may be exercised solely by the Executive. If this function is considered to be legislative, then the President should play his constitutional role of specific approval or disapproval. In requiring officials of the executive branch, other than the President, to put proposed regulations before the Congress and in providing for amendment or disapproval of these by the Congress in a manner not subject to review by the President, these provisions raise serious constitutional questions.

I earnestly hope that these objectionable provisions can be eliminated and this legislation reenacted promptly at the next session of the Congress.

APPOINTMENT MADE SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

The SPEAKER, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85–775, and the order of the House of August 23, 1958, empowering him to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, did, on September 5, 1958, appoint as members of the committee on arrangements for the joint session of the Congress to be held on Thursday, February 12, 1959, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, the following members on the part of the House: Mr. MACK, of Illinois; Mr. DENTON, of Indiana; Mr. SCHWENGEL, of Iowa; and Mr. NIMTZ, of Indiana.

Appendix

Accomplishments of 2d Session of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, once again we come to the close of a Congress, Democratic controlled, a most successful and historic one. At the end of the first session of this Congress I made a report on its accomplishments. In this report, I shall confine myself mainly to the record of this session. However, the record of both sessions constitutes the complete accomplishments of this outstanding 85th Congress.

The passage of the Eisenhower Far East (Formosa) doctrine, the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union, and the passage of civil-rights legislation, the first of its kind enacted in over 80 years, alone would make the 85th Congress an historic one. It is interesting to note that in the Republican controlled 83d Congress, with President Eisenhower in the White House, neither branch of the Congress even reported a civil-rights bill out of committee. In other respects this Congress made an outstanding record. The important thing is that this Democratic controlled Congress faced and met with vision and courage its responsibilities in the world of today.

The press of the country, overwhelmingly Republican, has been mots complimentary of the accomplishments of the 85th Congress. This is the best evidence of the wisdom and good judgment of the people in the election in 1956 of a Democratic controlled Congress.

With his long years of experience in the Congress, with his wisdom and his fairness of appraisal, Speaker SAM RAYBURN called the recent session about the most fruitful he had ever served.

There is no person in the United States better qualified to express an opinion about Congress and its accomplishments than Speaker RAYBURN.

The record of the 85th Congress must be weighed and considered in the light of the world of today. For it is evident to all that we are living in one of the most important and trying periods of the world's history.

The record clearly shows that this Congress assumed and effectively met its responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs, in the field of national defense, and in the field of domestic affairs.

It must be remembered that while Congress legislates and appropriates, the administration and conduct of our Government rests with the executive branch, with the responsibility upon the President. This is particularly so in the field of foreign affairs. For in this field, under the Constitution, the President is the sole repository of policy and action. He is also the Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces.

As has well been said, "the formulation of military policy—who decides it and how it is decided, is crucial to the question of peace or war. The success of the policies adopted determine whether the people will enjoy political liberty, and lead normal lives, or be hurled into a war for survival, with nuclear destruction bringing disaster to civlization."

We all have a stake in the plans of our country to prevent war, and in the plans which must be carried out if war occurs.

Modern warfare requires the close integration of political, economic, and military power. The weight of responsibility for war prevention lies in the area of politics and foreign policy.

To an immeasurable extent political power depends upon economic and military strength. If the enemy knows of both, of our will and the wherewithal to fight, then poltical power may be strengthened to the point where diplomacy may avoid total war.

It would be unwise, in fact dangerous, if we should underrate the potential enemy—the Soviet Union and Red China. Neither should we fear them so long as we understand their capabilities, as well as their weaknesses, and our capabilities, as well as our weaknesses, and to take all steps necessary to keep our defenses sufficiently strong to meet any challenge with which we may be faced.

And the 85th Congress by its actions recognized this duty. This Congress did not face our problems with a sense of despair, but from the viewpoint of destiny.

In the field of foreign affairs and of national defense this Congress has risen to great heights. Within its constitutional jurisdiction, the Congress has given to the President and the executive branch legislation and appropriations necessary to meet the challenge of international communism. It rests with President Eisenhower and those associated with him in the executive branch to give the leadership necessary to effectively carry out the powers vested in them by congressional action.

There is justifiable concern on the part of our people in relation to the soundness of our foreign policy, with the frequent shifts that have taken place, and with the apparent uncertainty and inconsistency of leadership.

The fact that during the past 5½ years we have lost the friendship of so many nations, with others changing from friendship to neutralism, causes concern. This indicates that something is wrong.

The Democratic Party is not responsible for this. Whatever justification there is for such concern, the responsibility rests with President Eisenhower and the Republican administration.

In the field of foreign policy, the 85th Congress continued most effectively the established tradition of bipartisanship, which has become such a vital factor in the conduct of international relations.

I have already referred to the Far East doctrine.

Another major action in this field was the enactment of the Middle East resolution authorizing the President to undertake economic and military cooperation, when requested, and when threatened by Communist aggression, with nations in the general area of the Middle East in order to assist in the strengthening and defense of their independence.

Like the Far East resolution relating to Formosa and the offshore islands, the Democratic controlled Congress cooperated with President Eisenhower in acting favorably on his recommendations relating to the acute situation existing in the Middle East area. Congress, as requested, gave the President the authority he sought. His leadership in both areas is now being tested. Let us hope he will make decisions that will inure to the best interests of our country, and of a future world of peace.

This Congress has performed its legislative responsibility in a statesmanlike manner.

In the 2d session of the 85th Congress other important actions were taken in the field of international affairs and related fields.

The Mutual Security Act of 1958, with the appropriations necessary to effectuate the same:

First. The amount appropriated was $3,298,092,500. While the amount appropriated is below that recommended by President Eisenhower, it is over $200 million more than the amount of the bill that passed the House. In the opinion of members of the Appropriations Committee who are authorities in this field, this amount is adequate to carry out our policy for the fiscal year 1959. However, if world events change and later developments prove the amount appropriated is not enough, a supplemental estimate can be submitted to the Congress next January by the President. It is felt, however, that efficient administration and the sound control of the spending of this amount, with money heretofore appropriated and available, will be adequate during this fiscal year, unless something unexpected develops.

I suggest that next year, when the new Congress meets, that the President send to the Congress as early as possible, his recommendations for legislation in this field, as well as his budget estimates.

Second. Extension for 4 years to June 30, 1962, authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements. This legislation is one of the keystones of

our foreign policy. If an extension failed to pass, or if extended in crippled form, such action by Congress would have had serious adverse effect for us throughout the world, particularly among nations friendly to us.

It is interesting to note that while the bill was in conference for the purpose of adjusting the differences between both branches, President Eisenhower could not and did not receive the support of either 1 of the 2 Republican House conferees.

Third. Increases lending authority of Export-Import Bank by $2 billion.

Fourth. Approves Euratom agreement with Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, signed at Brussels May 29, 1958.

Fifth. Provides for exchange of mutually essential atomic information and materials with our allies.

Sixth. Authorizes loans, research grants to carry out United States share in cooperative development of atomic power with European atomic energy community.

Seventh. Extends for 2 years to June 30, 1960, authority of President to control exports of strategic materials.

Eighth. Facilitates retroactive adjustment of status of 30,000 escapees from the October 1956 Hungarian revolution to permit permanent residence in the United States.

Ninth. Records lawful admission for permanent residence of certain aliens who entered United States before June 28, 1940.

Tenth. Simplifies procedure for nonimmigrant aliens to become permanent residents.

Eleventh. Denounces the Communist execution of leaders of the 1956 Hungarian revolt, expresses the indignation of Congress and the Nation at this act of perfidy and barbarism.

Twelfth. Urges establishment of international plan for peaceful exploration of space and requests the President to seek and enter into international agreements to that end.

Thirteenth. Expresses sense of the Congress that the United Nations establish a permanent emergency police force capable of enforcing its decrees or orders for purposes of peace.

Fourteenth. Authorized $10 million for completion of Inter-American Highway.

Fifteenth. Created a new Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs which Secretary Dulles has termed of high significance, marking the rapid evolution of Africa.

Sixteenth. Resolution, Which I introduced as a result of a unanimous vote of the House select committee, requesting the President to negotiate with other countries, or to act through the United Nations for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes rather than for military purposes. It is pleasing to note that our Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, upon the instructions of President Eisenhower, has implemented the congressional resolution by proposing to the general assembly a program for international cooperation in the field of outer space

The House select committee and the Congress recognized that if the use of outer space is to be prohibited for military purposes, or controlled—to be used for the progress of all mankind for peaceful purposes rather than for destructive purposes through military uses—the best opportunity for such a desirable objective being reached would be prior to a competitive military race starting between two or more nations.

While all nations of the world should be interested in a successful plan resulting, the smaller as well as newly constituted nations should be particularly interested; and in the United Nations doing everything possible to bring about successful results which will assure all nations that their sovereignty and independence will not be threatened by one powerful nation gaining a military advantage in the unknown field of outer space.

It should be apparent that unless a plan is arrived at that will outlaw or control the use of outer space for military purposes, an intense military race will take place by nations financially able to bear the burden. It should also be apparent to all nations that if negotiations and efforts fail, and a military competitive situation arises—for example, the United States and the Soviet Union—superiority by the United States would not be a threat to the sovereignty and independence of other nations of the world. The opposite would be true if the Soviet Union should gain a superiority. Small nations, as well as newly constituted ones should consider this important fact in their own national interest and survival.

Mr. Speaker, our recent Congresses have properly been defense minded. With the happening of the past 2 years, such as sputnik, the fact that in certain important military fields the Soviet Union has a noticeable, if not marked, lead on our country, the 85th Congress has been particularly concerned with our military capabilities, offensively and defensively.

Where we disagreed with the Republican administration, we did so on the side of strength, feeling that such action in the world of today was in the national interest of our country.

For example, we felt that the strength of our Army should be maintained at 900,000 officers and men, rather than to be reduced to 850,000 officers and men. We appropriated the necessary money to maintain our Army at the 900,000 strength.

We also appropriated sufficient money to keep our National Guard at a strength of 400,000 officers and men, rather than to be reduced, as intended, to 360,000 officers and men.

It will be interesting to see if the present Republican administration carries out the intent of Congress, or reduces our Army and our National Guard by freezing the money Congress has appropriated to maintain at their present strength.

The Congress took the same action in relation to the United States Marine Corps, by appropriating enough money to maintain the Marie Corps at its present strength.

The Congress also provided increased appropriations for the construction of additional nuclear-powered submarines armed with Polaris IRBM's, as well as for additional amphibious assault ships, also for a speed up for Air Force Minutemen, solid-propellant ICBM's, and Hound Dog Missile projects; production of additional Boeing KC–135 jet tankers and long1range transport aircraft.

The money Congress appropriated over and above the President's budget estimates was largely in connection with our national defense.

The Democratic-controlled Congress points to this with pride, confident that the great majority of our people approve such action.

In the field of national defense, it is better to keep our guard high. It is better to act on the side of strength rather than on the side of weakness.

During the session recently adjourned, history was made in the field of national defense.

The passage and enactment into law of the Defense Department Reoragnization Act is a matter of major importance. Full and complete authority has been given to the Chief Executive and the Secretary of Defense to reorganize our Defense Organization to meet the military problems of the nuclear age, and at the same time recognizing the duties of the Congress under the Constitution.

The responsibility for making an effective and efficient reorganization now rests with the President and the Secretary of Defense.

Congress showed its assumption of responsibility by the passage of a strong, effective bill, many times stronger than was reasonably expected when President Eisenhower first submitted his recommendation to the Congress. The chairman and members of the Committee on Armed Services of the House and the Senate are entitled to special words of commendation for their statesmanlike approach to the excellent solution of this most difficult question.

Other important legislation of the second session are:

First. Revised and improved military pay system increasing the pay for members of the Armed Forces, $577 million a year, which increase, in part, is based on proficiency. In addition to such an increase being justified, an important factor was to increase career service. A substantial increase in reenlistments would result in savings of hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

Second. Appropriations to maintain: (a) Army National Guard at a strength of 400,000; (b) United States Reserve at a strength of 300,000; (c) the active duty Army Establishment at a strength of 900,000.

Third. Military construction bill in the approximate amount of $1.7 billion for fiscal year 1959.

Fourth. Establishment of new research and development agency in the Department of Defense known as ARPA, of vital importance in connection with the exploration of what is commonly called outer space, the success of which could be vital to our survival as a nation, as well as to assurance for a future world

of peace. We cannot permit the Soviet Union to be superior to us in space exploration—particularly from a military angle.

We have the brains, and we have the facilities. What we need is the leadership. The action of Congress, with its adequate appropriations, gives the new military agency the authority to go ahead, to gain the leadership that will place our country in a position of preeminence in this most important field of activity. We cannot afford to underestimate the importance through research and development of advancement in outer space, both from a military angle and from a civilian angle.

Recognizing the importance of space exploration from a civilian angle, the Congress, in response to President Eisenhower's recommendation, passed a bill—now law—creating a new civilian space agency. In addition to introducing the bill, I had the honor of being selected by Speaker RAYBURN to be chairman of the House select committee that considered this bill. Majority Leader LYNDON B. JOHNSON was chairman of the Senate committee. Between both committees and the White House close relationships existed. The result has been the enactment into law of a strong effective bill. It now depends upon the character of leadership those appointed to administer this new agency will give, not only within the agency itself, but in cooperating with other related research and development activities being carried on by other agencies of our Government, so that there will be understanding, efficiency, lack of unnecessary duplication, and the maximum of results.

If I may inject a personal note, I want to express my sincere thanks to all the members of my select committee and to our staff, for the outstanding contributions they made to this very important legislative achievement.

The official title of the new agency is the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The importance attached to it is shown by the fact that this new civilian agency has a national aeronautics and space council headed by the President, and among its nine members are included the Secretaries of State, of Defense, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Director of NASA.

Fifth. Adequate appropriations were made to maintain a powerful national defense, and for research and development work to improve our military capabilities so that we will be superior in all fields over any potential enemy.

Sixth. In connection with the Advanced Research Projects Agency, called ARPA, established by this Congress, and the importance of which I have mentioned, this Congress has given it full authority and all appropriations requested. The importance of this agency in terms of our very survival cannot be overemphasized.

Seventh. Authorizes $100.5 million program of new construction and conversion of naval vessels for fiscal 1959, including modern nuclear-powered and guided-missile warships, amphibious landing craft, and service ships.

Eighth. Authorizes $386 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction, expansion, or acquisition of facilities, including plutonium plant and civilian power reactors.

Ninth. Authorizes $35 million to be appropriated to Atomic Energy Commission for construction of reactor for an atomic-powered destroyer.

Tenth. Authorizes $29.9 million for new construction, and improvement of existing research facilities of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Eleventh. Authorizes construction of atomic-powered icebreaker for Coast Guard.

Twelfth. Authorizes $47.8 million for construction of new space projects center, expansion of satellite launching and tracking facilities, and for other experiments.

Thirteenth. Extends for 4 years to June 30, 1962, standby emergency powers of President under title III of Federal Civil Defense Act.

Fourteenth. Enacts into permanent law authority of President to expedite defense contracts during period of emergency, formerly exercised under expired title II of First War Powers Act.

Fifteenth. Extends to June 30, 1960, President's authority to allocate and fix priorities for strategic materials, grant loans and subsidies under Defense Production Act.

Mr. Speaker, our people are properly concerned with our present marked business recession, with 5 million persons out of work, and with the inclusion of additional part-time unemployment, the equivalent of nearly 7 million unemployed.

At the beginning of this rise in unemployment it was apparent to many of us that we were having a serious recession.

The administration at first was not particularly impressed and, in fact took a rather optimistic view of the situation. They referred to this economic crisis as "a slight dip" which would soon take an upward turn. As increased unemployment figures poured into the White House, the administration began to talk. First, it admonished those of us who were calling for executive action and promoting legislative action, to refrain from talking about the "slight dip" and it would go away. Second, the President delivered a "chin's-up" message to the American people; but action, not speeches, was necessary to stem the tide of recession and to stimulate employment.

Democrat Members in both Houses of Congress took positive and tangible action. Numerous antirecession proposals were passed:

First. $1,118,128,835,000 public works appropriation bill to carry out and start river and harbor, flood-control, and reclamation projects of import to many citizens of our country.

Second. Emergency $1.8 billion Housing Act to stimulate home building; reduction of downpayments on FHA financed houses; extension of guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans, and so forth.

Third. Increase of $4 billion authorization for FHA mortgage insurance.

Fourth. Legislation hastening highway construction.

Fifth. Additional unemployment compensation for the jobless whose State payments have expired. With the refusal of the administration to accept the more liberal Democratic measure, and with the inability to pass it, the bill recommended by the administration became law. It will bring benefits to some of the unemployed but nowhere near the benefits provided for in the Democratic measure.

Sixth. Authorizing departments and agencies to currently purchase supplies and equipment in advance of appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, to stimulate business recovery.

Seventh. Extending Federal Airport Act of June 30, 1963, with an authorization of $100 million annually for 5 years on a 50–50 basis with local governments. Vetoed by the President.

This was a bill providing for grants to States and local communities for construction and improvement of civil airports. It is evident that many of our airports are inadequate and that, as a whole, there exists a most serious challenge for service, as well as for protection of life and property in the years that immediately lie ahead. Meeting this challenge should not be alone the duty and the financial burden of States and local communities. This is a national as well as a local problem. The Congress recognized the copartnership responsibility in the passage of the bill vetoed by the President.

In the light of the problem confronting us, which will increase as time passes, there are many who regret the Presidential veto of this important bill and consider such veto to be unwise. The immediate future will show whose judgment was sound and correct—the Congress in acting to meet this serious and growing challenge—or the President by his veto, defeating the enactment of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, many cities and rural areas of our country are economically depressed, with a high percentage of unemployment, due to a number of factors, one of them being the flight of industry to other sections of the country—textile cities of the North being an example. There are many other such depressed economic conditions of a chronic nature in States that mine coal. This bill was in the nature of a self-help proposition to such distressed communities.

The bill authorized two $100 million revolving funds for loans to help finance industrial redevelopment, one for cities and one for rural areas with chronic unemployment. It also authorized $75 million of annual grants to help the installation of community facilities to enable cities to attract new industry. This bill was constructive and meritorius. It would enable cities and areas with economic unemployment to plan and bring about industrial redevelopment and rehabilitate their economy on a sound basis, eliminating the prospect for years to come of large-scale unemployment and the plight that such a condition brings to a community.

This bill passed the Congress by a large majority. It has been pocket-vetoed by President Eisenhower. Examination of the reasons for the President's rejection of this important bill will show that his veto was not only unwarranted but unwise.

The reasons given by the President for his pocket-veto clearly fails to recognize—which Congress did recognize—that we were considering in this legislation distressed American cities and areas whose tax revenues have been seriously reduced by large-scale unemployment and by the flight of industry, and so forth; also where the cost of local government has sharply increased as a result of the existence of the very conditions that this legislation would help to remove.

It is interesting to note that in his veto statement the President said he favored such legislation, but still he vetoed the bill. He apparently overlooked an important fact that experience in public life teaches that progress is made through reasonable compromise.

The next Congress, particularly if Democratic, will give early consideration to such legislation. However, the pocket-veto by President Eisenhower will hold back for many months distressed cities and rural areas from carrying out their plans for industrial redevelopment and economic rehabilitation.

Eighth. Reduce price labeling of new automobiles.

Ninth. Resolution urging the Executive to accelerate Federal construction projects, military and civil, for which funds had been appropriated in order to stimulate our depressed economy.

Tenth. Bill accelerating program of trade-in of old vessels, replacement by modern ships, under the Merchant Marine Act.

Eleventh. Railroad Transportation Act of 1958, the primary purpose to preserve and strengthen our railroad system.

Twelfth. Federal Aviation Act, designed to improve air safety.

Thirteenth. Authorizing construction and sale by the Maritime Board of 2 passenger superliners, 1 for Pacific operation.

Fourteenth. Providing pay increase for postal employees.

Fifteenth. Providing pay increase for civil service, judicial, and legislative employees.

Sixteenth. Increased annuities for retired Federal employees.

There are a number of other actions taken that will be helpful, if administered efficiently, as antirecession measures, some of which I have mentioned, such as legislation and appropriations for public works, flood control, military construction, accelerating highway construction, and so forth.

An important part of our national economy, Mr. Speaker, are the several millions of small and independent businesses throughout the country. It could well be said they are the basic strength and backbone of our business economy. The 85th Congress recognized their importance, and their difficulty to compete with big business enterprises unless given compensatory consideration and the necessity of positive action in order to preserve free American independent enterprise.

During this Democratic-controlled Congress, small and independent businesses have received consideration in several important respects to enable them to maintain a healthy and expanding condition.

The favorable action taken in connection with small and independent businesses is the best ever given to this important part of our national economy. The record of this Democratic-controlled Congress is one, I am confident, that the small- and independent-business men of our country will appreciate and recognize that the Democratic Party is their friend.

The significant record of this Congress and the past session, consists of these important measures:

(a) The Small Business Administration, established in 1953 as a temporary agency, has been made a permanent agency.

(b) The ceiling on individual loans it may grant has been increased from $250,000 to $350,000.

(c) The interest rate charged has been reduced from 6 to 5½ percent.

(d) The lending authority of SBA has been increased.

(e) One of the other bills is the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, which agency has $250 million loan authority to furnish long-term equity capital to small businesses through the medium of investment companies, as provided for in the law. These investment companies will furnish long-term capital to small businesses which are unable to obtain the needed capital from other sources.

(f) Of great importance is the tax relief bill for small business, amounting to $260 million a year. Among its effective features are, first, faster tax writeoffs on new equipment in the first year after purchase; second, 10 years, instead of 15 months, in which to pay estate taxes on a business owned by a small number of persons—the family-owned type of business—assuring continuity of business; third, extension of the period of time for which a loss may be carried back—from 2 to 3 years—and applied against previous income; fourth, an increase from $60,000 to $100,000 on the amount of earnings that may be retained without higher tax charges.

These bills will enable small business to survive and expand, and to withstand the competitive advantages enjoyed by big business.

In addition, the studies, inquiries, and recommendations of the small-business committees of both branches of the Congress have resulted in the Small Business Administration almost doubling the value of Government orders to small businesses of the country, and for SBA to increase management counseling services, and to increase loans by about 30 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the original Social Security Act was recommended by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was passed by a Democratic-controlled Congress. It is an important cushion against a depression. From time to time, during the years, it has been improved upon, increasing benefits and extending its coverage to millions of new beneficiaries.

In this field of interest to millions of our people, the 85th Congress made another important step forward by increasing old-age insurance benefits by 7 percent, and increasing Federal grants to the States for public assistance and relief. This action will bring further strength to the family life of America.

Another bill of major importance enacted into law was one to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs. Despite powerful opposition, a bill making progress was passed. It should bring favorable results. While this bill did not go as far as some would like, it represents decided progress, and can be improved upon in the next Congress. In substance, this bill authorizes a 4-year $887 million program of student loans, fellowships, and other aid to improve teaching of mathematics, science, and the languages.

Extended for 3 years the hospital survey and construction—Hill-Burton—act.

Extended for 3 years the program of $30 million a year matching grants for construction of facilities for research into cancer, heart disease, arthritis, mental illness, and other diseases.

Appropriated the largest amount ever made for medical research.

To encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children.

Made adequate appropriation for the school lunch program, and extended for 3 years the special milk program in nonprofit schools, child-care centers, settlement houses and summer camps, with authorization for expenditure of $75 million a year of Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

Authorized Federal-State cooperation in the control and regulation of small pleasure and passenger boats.

Enacted the humane slaughtering bill.

Mr. Speaker, having in mind the opposition and the sharp differences of opinion relating to farm legislation, the record of this Congress is a remarkable one. With increased Democratic representation in the next Congress, the basic democratic policy which has been so helpful to agriculture and which the present Republican administration has opposed can again be the basis for successful legislative action.

One of the bills passed was to stop the reduction of 1958 farm price supports below the 1957 level and to bar reductions in acreage allotments for 2 years in order to permit consideration by the Congress and its committees of any new general farm legislation. Unfortunately, and to the disadvantage of the farmers of America. President Eisenhower vetoed this meritorious measure.

In the light of the position taken by President Eisenhower and of that of the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, of having their way or no legislation, with the veto power of the President, the record of this Congress on farm legislation is a remarkable one.

Mr. Speaker, a bill of major importance resulting from the McClellan committee hearings is the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act—the public

disclosure of all welfare and pension plans maintained by employer and by employee organizations. This bill will contribute greatly to the prevention of the misuse of such funds and for the protection of the rights of the beneficiaries of such funds.

Another bill resulting from the McClellan hearings is the bill known as the Kennedy-Ives bill. This important bill goes a long way toward stopping or controlling widespread abuses and scandals, with the very challenge by some to Government itself. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 88 to 1. When it came up in the House of Representatives, in the closing days of the past session, under suspension of the rules—the only way, at that time, action could be taken by the House—the passage of this bill was refused by a vote of 198 to 190.

While the bill was under debate, a prominent Republican Member of the House stated that he had just talked with Mr. Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor, who authorized him to inform the House Members that he opposed suspension of the rules, which meant that he was opposed, at that time, to the passage of the bill.

There is no question but what the position taken by Secretary Mitchell played an important part in the failure of the passage of the bill.

The rollcall vote, requiring a two-thirds favorable vote, of those present and voting, shows that only 41 Republicans voted for suspension and passage of the bill, and 137 Republicans voted against the same. On the other hand, 149 Democrats voted to pass the bill, and 61 voted against. In other words, an overwhelming majority of the Republicans voted against this much needed legislation, and an overwhelming majority of the Democrats voted for it. The passage of this bill would have prevented many of the abuses and dictatorial and illegal actions disclosed by the McClellan committee. The bill represented decided progress.

It is amusing to listen to Secretary Mitchell's remarks and the efforts of other Republicans in the part they played in the failure of the passage of the Kennedy-Ives bill.

The rollcall record, which no one can deny, speaks for itself as to where responsibility lies, particularly between both political parties in the Congress.

The press and the people of the country had properly taken the position that the House should vote upon this bill before Congress adjourned. Speaker RAYBURN wisely permitted the House to do so.

Another important bill that failed of passage in the closing days of the past session, when it was also brought up under suspension of the rules—the only way it could have been brought up before Congress adjourned—was the general housing bill. Suspension of the rules and passage of the bill, as Members know, required a two-thirds vote. This bill was of great importance in meeting a serious internal challenge confronting us. Its passage at that time would also have been most helpful as an antirecession measure. President Eisenhower opposed the bill in its then form. However, every provision he advocated was in the bill, with additional provisions deemed by the Democrats as necessary for the best interests of our people.

This bill failed of passage—a two-thirds vote being necessary—by a mere 6 votes—215 for suspension and passage, 134 against.

Again the rollcall record on this important and progressive measure is interesting and revealing, particularly from a party angle, as to where the responsibility lies for failure of favorable action thereon. The rollcall vote shows that 185 Democrats voted for the bill, and 23 Democrats voted against. On the other hand, 66 Republicans voted for the bill, and 111 voted against.

Following President Eisenhower's recommendation, the Congress passed a bill increasing the Federal debt limit from its present $275 billion level to a permanent ceiling of $283 billion, with a temporary ceiling of $288 billion until June 30, 1959. It is quite apparent, with the approximate $12 billion deficit of the present fiscal year, that another increase will be necessary sometime after next January; this despite repeated Republican campaign promises of a reduction in the national debt.

Under the circumstances there was nothing else the Congress could do to avoid placing our Government in a financial trap which would result in governmental stagnation, and which would particularly adversely affect our national defense.

The failure of President Eisenhower, in 1957, before the first session adjourned, to request an increase compelled the freezing of several billions of appropriated funds. During the last 4 months of 1957 the Government was unable to carry out many of its obligations, which sharply increased the recession, with resultant increased unemployment. These results could have been averted if judgment and leadership on the executive level had been exercised.

Mr. Speaker, also enacted was legislation to improve our nationality and immigration laws, some of which I have already mentioned; to improve the Bankruptcy Act; to improve the efficiency of the judiciary; the strengthening of existing law relating to the mailing of obscene or crime-inciting matter; authorizing the making, amendment, and modification of contracts to facilitate the national defense; amend existing law to authorize grants-in-aid to schools of public health and public health administration; to authorize loans for construction of hospitals and other facilities under title VI of the Public Health Act; granting consent of the Congress to the several States to enter into compacts for making traffic safety; Government guaranty of private loans to air carriers for the purchase of aircraft and equipment; established the Civil Aeronautics Board and a Federal Aviation Agency to regulate the use of airspace by both civilian and military aircraft; to authorize additional grants for the support of scientific research; extending the Public Health Service Act relating to health research facilities; authorized flood-control projects and acceleration of civil construction programs; Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958; rivers and harbors and flood omnibus bill of 1958; to provide for an increase in the minimum interest rate permitted on United States savings bonds; to permit importation, free of duty, of religious vestments and regalia presented without charge to a church, or to certain religious, educational or charitable oragnizations; increased exemption to theaters, particularly helpful to small moving-picture theaters; removal of a number of tax inequities and the reduction of several burdensome excise taxes; to extend unemployment insurance system to ex-servicemen; to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations, which carried out a major Hoover Commission recommendation; extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended; to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; increase rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities and for dependency allowances; consolidation into a single act and simplified laws governing compensation, pension, hospitalization and administration of the Veterans' Administration; pensions increased for widows of Spanish, Indian, Mexican and Civil Wars; eligibility standards for widows of veterans were liberalized; increase of burial allowance for veterans; increase in rate of compensation for certain blind veterans; increase in premiums and benefits for total disability under the National Life Insurance Act; the much-needed retirement legislation for ex-Presidents, or widow of a President.

An important action in connection with the committees of the House of Representatives was the establishing of the new House Committee on Science and Astronautics, effective in the next Congress, with broad jurisdiction over legislation relating to basic research over a broad field, and with exclusive jurisdiction over legislation relating to outer space. This constitutes a recognition on the part of the House of Representatives of the tremendous importance of science, technology, and the exploration and use of outer space in the world of today and tomorrow.

One of the most serious problems confronting our people, particularly workers of all kinds, and farmers and their families, is inflation and the threat of further inflation, with the resultant high cost of living.

During the past 2 years an inflationary spiral has been going on, with the price index and cost of living increasing month by month, so that now the cost of living is the highest in our history—this despite Republican campaign promises to stop inflation and to reduce the cost of living.

The administration has failed to make any recommendations for legislation to the Congress to meet this situation. The high-interest and tight-money policies of the administration have, if anything, aggravated the situation. They were poorly thought out and unwisely timed,

as many in and out of the Congress stated.

These policies of the administration have greatly aggravated the present recession and as well contributed to the inflation and high cost of living that has taken place. The responsibility for the present inflation and the high cost of living rests upon the shoulders of the Republican administration.

Mr. Speaker, the bills I have mentioned are but a small part of the measures that both branches of the Congress acted upon. However, they show the broad scope of important legislation acted upon by this Congress. In addition, there were the inquiries and investigations conducted by full committees or subcommittees.

The record clearly shows that in addition to the Democratic-controlled 85th Congress enacting legislation of an historic nature it was one of the busiest Congresses of all time.

The record of this Congress confirms the judgment of the people in electing a Democratic-controlled Congress in 1956. It is a record that will justify the election of a Democratic-controlled 86th Congress and with an increased number of Democrats in both the House and the Senate. I am confident of this result in the election in November.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, speaking for myself, and I know I also speak for you, I express my thanks to all Members for the consideration they have shown us, both individually and in our positions of leadership.

To my friend from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, Mr. MARTIN, and to his associates in leadership, I particularly express our thanks for the understanding consideration shown by them during the past 2 years.

Dollars and Commonsense

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, our free-enterprise system provides the principal economic support for the free world today. Twenty-five years ago, Joseph Stalin recognized the strength of our economic system. He said:

American efficiency is that indomitable spirit that neither knows or will be deterred by any obstacle, that plugs away with businesslike perseverance until every impediment has been removed, that simply must go through with a job once it has been tackled.

Our present high taxes are deterring the growth of the American economy. The Russian economy is growing faster than our own. This Congress has an obligation to future generations to make it possible for the American system to persevere in the cold war with godless communism.

Mr. Clifford F. Hood, president of the United States Steel Corp., focused attention on the deterrents which must be corrected in an address before the Blue Valley Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of Kansas City, Mo., on April 17. I found his remarks of such interest that I ask unanimous consent that they may be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DOLLARS AND COMMONSENSE

(By Clifford F. Hood, president, United States Steel Corp., at the Blue Valley Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association annual banquet, Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1958)

It is indeed a pleasure to join with you this evening for your annual banquet of the Blue Valley Association. All of us in United States Steel have a warm spot in our hearts of this famous city of yours. Back about a century ago, when the men of the iron and what was then a fledgling steel industry were endeavoring to prove the tremendous potential of their products, a famous predecessor of mine was a welcome vistor to your city. I refer, of course to Andrew Carnegie.

The purpose of this trip was the construction of the Kansas City pedestrian bridge, which could well be called the forerunner of the many other bridges which have since spanned your rivers, such as your renowned Hannibal Bridge. You may be interested to know that Carnegie was sufficiently proud of his contribution to your city's growth that a sketch of the Kansas City Bridge appeared on the letterhead of his Keystone Bridge Co. for a number of years thereafter. It should not be necessary to add that I, too, am proud of this long-standing relationship and pleased that I can share your Kansas City hospitality in 1958, as Mr. Carnegie did in 1866.

A special word, of course, is due the ladies who are present. I am glad you are here, for my sentiments lie completely within that statement which says, "Never underestimate the power of a woman." Much of what we do in business is calculated to catch your fancy at the sales counter and appeal to your commonsense in the financial market. Beyond this, it seems to me that we could use your persuasive powers in our efforts to gain greater understanding of current industrial problems.

In this connection, you may be interested in the experience a business friend of mine had recently when he hired a young woman for his engineering department. She was a graduate engineer, with considerable ability, although it was somewhat of a shock to the men out in the shop that a woman should be making engineering drawings.

Not long ago, several of the shop men brought in a set of her drawings and asked if she would explain them. Naturally, this was a rebuff to her pride and she curtly remarked that they were perfectly clear to her—and after all, she was just a woman. "That is true," one of the men replied. "You are a woman and you have intuition. But we men need blueprints."

You can see that addressing a group comprised of women with intuition and men who need detailed blueprints is quite a challenge. But I welcome it, since it is in this vein that I should like to talk to you this evening. America needs individuals, both men and women, with that "show me" quality for which the people of Missouri are famous. It needs people willing and able to apply commonsense to certain of the critical problems affecting the disposition and value of our dollars.

I suspect all of you are aware that one of the most frequently heard phrases today is that of American efficiency. This is not a new phrase; in fact, I recently came across a reference to it which was written a quarter of a century ago. The statement read: "American efficiency is that indomitable spirit that neither knows nor will be deterred by any obstacle, that plugs away with businesslike perseverance until every impediment has been removed, that simply must go through with a job once it has been tackled."

You will agree, I know, that this is a fine tribute to American efficiency. One might well imagine that it was written by a business or industrial leader. But that is not the case. You may be surprised to learn that a man who thoroughly despised capitalism wrote those words. His name was Joseph Stalin.

On other occasions, certain Russian leaders have criticized their comrades on a variety of matters, including what one of them called the "major shortcomings" in Russia's scientific activities. To add insult to injury, this individual went on to suggest that solution might be found in the methods which American industry utilizes to advance scientific research.

Just 2 years ago in Red China, a high official of that Communist regime spoke before a workers' conference in the Red capital. He urged that the experiences of capitalist countries be studied as a means of finding methods by which the Communist program of industrialization could be carried to fulfillment. Again, as recently as a month ago, the chairman of the economic council in Communist Poland called attention to the experiences of capitalism * * * which make capitalist administration work efficiently.

Now, I am certain you will agree that this appears to be quite a strange paradox. A principal objective of communism is to destroy capitalism. Yet we find its leaders everywhere recommending portions of our system as a means of eliminating the shortcomings of their own totalitarian ways. Why should this paradox exist? The answer, I believe, lies in a simple, elementary fact: Even the most bitter opponents of free, competitive enterprise cannot deny its tremendous achievements.

It seems obvious that the Russian leaders, in their determination to surpass us, have recognized the merits of certain elements of our system which all too many Americans fail to appreciate. The emphasis which Stalin placed upon our efficiency, for example, may well explain the manner in which the Russians have steadfastly sought to fill every job in their economy with individuals adequately and properly trained to meet the requirements of each task. Yet, in this Nation, we have often ignored our own experience and philosophy. We have not always emphasized the quality of secondary education, at the same time that we have stressed the importance of the college degree. Equally important, we may not have given sufficient emphasis to the fact that "a first-class mechanic or butcher or welder is far more important and valuable than a second-rate graduate," as recently pointed out by C. Ken Weidner, the famed designer and builder of the Argonne Laboratories and presently dean of American University in Beirut.

It is equally conceivable that Russian scientific and technical advancement in recent years may well be a result of their expressed recognition of the superiority of the methods developed by American industry. Here at home, however, one could say that the trend is toward weakening our financial position, instead of strengthening competitive enterprise. There is evidence that American business is being subjected to a double standard of economic reasoning. Such reasoning seems to stem from the mistaken concept that if portions of capitalism are good for the rest of the world, then why should not portions of foreign ideologies be good for America.

A case in point, which has been on everyone's mind in recent months, is the matter of taxation. When Marx and Engels wrote their Manifesto of the Communist Party a century ago, they listed 10 measures by which capitalist countries could be revolutionized. Among these measures was a "heavy progressive or graduated income tax." We have had such a tax in this country for four decades and I believe you will agree that a tax which can now take away as much as $9 out of every $10 a person earns in higher income brackets, and supplies 45 percent of the Federal revenues, must certainly be termed heavy.

Instead of moving to correct this application of a Communist principle to our free way of life, however, some factions are making efforts to broaden its usage by applying it to industry as well. I refer to the congressional measure which would institute a graduated income tax against business.

It is a long-established rule of human conduct that an action which is basically wrong cannot be made right merely by forcing it upon more and more members of society. Certainly no company could be excused for any action it might take which would jeopardize the national economy or the national defense. It is just as wrong to jeopardize the long-range future of America by measures, such as a graduated income tax on business, which apparently have no other purpose than to penalize success and disrupt the forces of competition.

If anyone is seriously interested in aiding business and industry through more equitable taxation, I could recommend a number of areas far more worthy of attention. For example, he might see what could be done about the manifold increase which has occurred in corporate tax costs since 1940. He might also investigate means of stimulating business activity by at least reducing, as proposed in the Sadlak-Herlong measure, the progressive rates of taxation, if not eliminating them entirely. And above all, I would recommend that he check into the grossly unfair practice of double taxation on dividends.

Each time I discuss this subject of taxes, I am reminded of the fellow who remarked that it is just as well our Government doesn't operate efficiently—just think what would happen if we got all the government we are paying for. The fact remains, however, that the only acceptable yardstick for measuring the full effect of taxation is to gage its impact upon our economic growth. And there is no question that the rates of Federal, State, and local taxes today are having a restricting influence upon America's economic future. I agree with Gen. Douglas MacArthur who told the stockholders of the Sperry Rand Corp., last year, "If Government continues to wrest from the people the basis for future industries and businesses, our rapidly increasing population may eventually outgrow the number of jobs available and industrial labor will then face its greatest threat."

I know you are aware that taxation is not the only area where a double standard of economics is applied to business enterprise in this Nation. One that comes most readily to my mind is the recent claim by certain Members of the Senate that business causes its own recessions. According to their reasoning, and despite the facts to the contrary, they intimate that industry just goes along wantonly raising prices, until no one can buy the products industry produces. And anyone, who actually believes that isn't talking about the same brand of American enterprise that you and I know.

My own company has been branded as a ringleader in this imaginary game of kill the golden goose. One would almost believe that we are the enemies of private enterprise, deliberately seeking to alienate our customers, stockholders, and employees, not to mention the Nation as a whole.

Well, I don't know where these gentlemen were called to Washington last summer to present statistical evidence as to why price rises have been absolutely necessary in the past, but I can sum it all up in one brief sentence. In the steel business or any business, there is one major factor that precipitates a price increase within limits permitted by competitive conditions, and this is an increase in costs.

Government figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics bear out the fact that average hourly earnings in the industrial group termed "blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills" rose about 300 percent from 1939 to 1956. During those same 17 years, raw material and service costs climbed $1.43 for every dollar increase in employment costs. It is interesting to note that this ratio prevailed during the last 10 of these years.

Aside from the fact that this evidence seems to have been ignored, I think you will agree that it indicates business has suffered as much from inflation as any other segment of the Nation. Inflation has played havoc with the overall job of management and especially with our efforts to plan for the future and meet our responsibilities to our stockholders and the Nation. And to seek to lay the blame for inflation at the feet of industry, and patricularly a single company within industry, is like trying to blame the cow because the morning's milk spoils on the doorstep.

The basis of the inflation we have experienced since 1940 has been too great and too widespread for anyone to advance such a simple, and mistaken, explanation of its cause. It has seriously diminished the financial well-being of every individual and every enterprise in this Nation. You ladies know what it has done to the purchasing power of your household dollars, and I can assure you that industry has felt its debilitating effects to an even greater degree.

One of the trade magazines for the tool industry pointed out not long ago that the cost of equipment in some industries is currently three times as much as in 1940. The chemical industry recently estimated that its members have suffered a $4 billion deficiency in depreciation in the expansion they have undertaken during the past decade and a half.

In the automobile industry, a 75-ton press that could have been purchased for $4,000 in 1946 had doubled in price 10 years later, and two-thirds of this increase was due to inflation. Our experience in the steel industry has been similar. A locomotive crane that United States Steel purchased in 1945 cost almost twice as much to replace 3 years ago, and a new blast furnace that was installed last year required a capital outlay 5 times greater than in 1930.

The significance of all of this lies in the fact that the basic idea of depreciation—providing a revolving fund for the replacement of tools and facilities—has been undermined by the vast shrinkage which has occurred in the purchasing power of the dollar. Because current depreciation laws fail to take this into consideration, it has been estimated that American industry had to declare as income in 1956 some $6 billion that should have been carried on the books as depreciation allowances.

That is what some economists mean, of course, when they say we are overstating our income. I am certain you will agree that with more of net income dollars required to offset the erosion of capital on the balance sheet each year, we cannot permit such a situation to remain in existence. In a very real sense, it is defrauding the owners of American industry, as well as the people of this Nation, because it is depriving business of the capital resources needed to expand and improve production processes.

According to some analyses of the current business situation, we are witnessing another result of inadequate depreciation by way of the decline in business spending for plant and equipment. A Government report issued last month predicted that such spending would be off 13 percent from the record amount set in 1957. There is no doubt that industry's expenditures in this area have an effect upon the overall tempo of business activity, and it is equally certain that were depreciation allowances in line with other current costs, all industry would be in a better position with regard to more working capital and less corporate debt.

As a nation, we proved long ago the essential role of capital investment to increasing productivity and sustaining high levels of wages and employment. Yet among the so-called industrial countries of the free world, this Nation alone has failed to view its depreciation laws in the light of reality and with a desire to facilitate capital recovery and stimulate capital investment.

We cannot afford the hidden tax on capital which currently exists. Instead, depreciation must become—in reality as well as in theory—a means of maintaining capital investment by giving it a sound basis. If we are to realize increasing productivity and rising standards of living, then commonsense tells us that prompt action must be taken soon toward stimulating capital investment which is the only means of achieving these objectives.

I think you will agree, also, that the sooner this depreciation problem is granted an equitable and adequate solution, the sooner we will be able to correct some of the double-standard thinking which is being applied to profits. It is true that the basic importance of the profit motive has been demonstrated, in part, by the fact that profits have helped to tide us over the current era of insufficient depreciation. But it is also true that this not the purpose of profits.

It would be very discouraging for you ladies, I know, if all you could do, month after month, was pay for essential homemaking needs, with never an opportunity to invest in the many items which make a house a home. Well, it is the same in industry. Our income reinvested is the means by which we can undertake a new research program, for instance, or expand our facilities to meet market demands.

But most important of all, it is only through profits that a business rendering a service at lost cost can give America's thrifty citizens a return on the money they have invested in the plant and equipment we already have. Unless we can provide this return, no one could blame these individuals for not investing any more of their savings. And this is exactly what is going to happen if this Nation does not soon acquire a better understanding of the essential role of profits in our economic system.

Let us take a look at the period from 1948 to 1957, for example. The annual national income increased by more than $100 billion during that time. But while wages and fringe benefits for employees were rising to a point where they comprised almost 70 percent of the national income, corporate profits after taxes declined relatively by one-third to make up only a little less than 6 percent of the total national income.

Profit and the expectation of profit comprise the very foundation of economic freedom in this Nation. It seems to me, moreover, that any combination of factors which tends to lessen the role of the profit motive in our society will likewise have a diminishing effect upon all the freedoms we enjoy.

Freedom, like a sack of diamonds, is always vulnerable to theft along the highway of civilization. I often wonder if we are protecting our freedoms as adequately as we should in these perilous times. The freedom to invest is just as vital a liberty as the freedom to choose one's occupation and place

of employment. The right to own private property and to protect and increase the value of one's property is equal in value to the freedom of opportunity which none of us would deny to another.

And it might well be added that in a very real sense these rights and freedoms have their basis in our freedom of religion, wherein we derive the moral and ethical standards and the spiritual understanding by which we recognize the inherent rights of individuals. An outstanding difference between our free way of life and Communist slavery is our belief in God and a life after death, as contrasted with the atheistic concepts of communism which negate these beliefs.

One of our early patriots in this country, Daniel Webster, once remarked that God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it. One might well question whether we are living up to our end of this bargain. I know that if any business in this Nation developed a product that was far superior to anything else on the market it would utilize every facility at its command to sell it to the public and keep it the No. 1 choice of the consumer. Is it too much to ask that we do the same for the system of competitive enterprise that has made us the No. 1 nation in the world?

Joseph Stalin may have envied our industrial efficiency, and his successors may seek to match our scientific ability and industrial potential, but their envy and effort find root in the one objective of communism which never changes. It is their determination to obliterate everything for which this Nation stands.

Those who keep a watchful eye on the steady advance of communism agree that this objective may be closer to realization than any of us might think. In fact, an opinion was offered before the House Un-American Activities Committee just a year ago that the Communists have more or less tentatively set the deadline for about 1973.

If this is their schedule, then the time left to thwart their plans is indeed short, and I could not emphasize too greatly the urgency of our task. Already, our defenses are pressed to the limit seeking to ward off the advances of socialism, and as someone once remarked, the only difference between communism and socialism is 10 years.

We can be proud, of course, that our free institutions have been so successful that they are being imitated by those who oppose our way of life. Yet it is obvious that if the ideas of free enterprise succeed in strengthening our enemies, we shall have to apply even greater effort toward maintaining the vigor of our own economy and increasing the potential of our industry.

Not long after our Nation had won its independence, there appeared in a London newspaper a series of anonymous letters designed to awaken the citizens of Great Britain to the political evils of their Government at that time. These writings have since become famous as the letters of Junius, and one thought expressed in them deserves to be repeated and applied to this Nation in these times. Junius wrote, "I believe there is yet a spirit of resistance in this country, which will not submit to oppression; but I am certain there is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived."

To become free, a nation must possess a spirit of resistance, and to remain free, a nation must never cease to augment its fund of good, commonsense. Our challenge and our task in America reside in this thought—to solve our dollar problems with commonsense.

This is the economic formula we have followed throughout our national history. Let it continue to be the means by which we shall retain our free way of life.

Summary—85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. PHIL WEAVER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at the close of the 85th Congress, I take this opportunity to summarize this Congress and its accomplishments. To inform the electorate is a practice of Congressmen representing both political parties. My thanks is extended to the many daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations in the area for conveying my legislative reports to the people of the district.

ATTENDANCE

As a representative of the people, I owe to my constituents the duty to be on the floor of the House whenever it is in session. To be present to help write legislation at committee meetings is vitally important. For this reason, my record of attendance in the House is one of the highest in House record votes, quorum calls, and committee meetings.

FIRSTHAND REPORTS

Congressmen should meet and discuss problems directly with the people they represent. A good Congressman should do a lot of listening. I make it a point to talk with as many people as possible, because the free and open discussion of ideas and problems must be maintained. Again this year I will visit the communities in the 26 counties of the first congressional district, so that I can visit personally with constituents. Letters from citizens in the district have been the lifeblood of my congressional office. It is through these communications that I know many of the problems which most disturb the people.

SPENDING IN GOVERNMENT

Big government and its companion, big government spending, is the No. 1 problem. This is the dominant issue of today. It might be summed up in two words: fiscal irresponsibility. The blame can be placed squarely on the Congress of the United States. The big spenders who control our Congress must take the blame, since not a single dime can be spent without congressional approval.

Spending has become a disease in this country. Where once we thought highly of the slogan "A dollar saved is a dollar earned" we now tend to place great reliance on the idea that we can spend ourselves rich. In order to spend ourselves rich we must tax ourselves poor. I cannot go along with this philosophy.

At the end of the first session, we had sliced some $5 billion from the budget and other spending requests. But by the time we had adjourned the second session, we had replaced this $5 billion and added more billions. The result? The national debt limit stood at $275 billion in January of this year. Eight months later the debt limit had climbed to $288 billion. The Treasury Department had found itself forced to return to the well of tax dollars twice this year to ask for debt increases for nonessential expenditures.

Functions of Government needed for the safety and development of our Nation received my support. I did not support items which in my estimation tended to lead the Government into more socialism or to make Government bigger or increase the tax burden. In this, I voted as a conservative.

I refused to support either debt-limit rise. I did not feel they would have been necessary if other Members of Congress had voted as I did in support of economy in Government. As an example, I could not see my way clear to vote for a bill which would have given some Indians in Montana $2.5 million for land valued at $50,000 in the name of public power. Nor could I vote for a $125 million to build 2 steamers for a private steamship line. I refused to support funds for a new Senate and House Office Building. We have adequate offices—better than most of us have at home. The net result of this spending spree under the control of a Democratic House and Senate has been to increase the deficit for fiscal 1959 to an estimated $12 billion and to increase the debt limit to $288 billion.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The most important single economy effort of the session was reorganization of the Department of Defense, which I supported. This act will do two things: tone up our military muscles and tone down our wastefulness.

H. R. 8002 (HOOVER RECOMMENDATION)

Our second economy effort was enactment of H. R. 8002—Hoover recommendation on budgeting procedures. Agencies will now be required to return to Congress every year for funds for any and all projects. This reform should tighten congressional purse strings and permit substantial savings in the future.

FOREIGN AID—RECIPROCAL TRADE

While we were saving money in defense, we were spending in a crazy-quilt pattern for foreign aid, the greatest giveaway of all time. I fought to require foreign aid to be divided into three phases: the military, economic development, and technical assistance. Some of the military money can be justified in that soldiers of some of our allies would be replacing our own men in the firing lines. Phases of the technical assistance programs are justified, but even in this field there are some doubts. I learned that in India, where they are building a dam, the American-contributed equipment has had the "Made in U. S. A." labels carefully covered up so that the Indians will not know it is the United States which provided the help. Many natives are of the opinion the bulldozers are Russian made and donated.

While voting against foreign aid, I did support reciprocal trade, because basically I have found that America benefits. There is also, of course, the factor of trade, not aid involved.

ALASKA STATEHOOD

For the first time since 1912, Congress acted to add a star to the flag. The

Alaska statehood bill was passed, and I think the benefits of statehood will so enhance the value of the territory that its population will soon start to swell. I supported the bill strongly both in committee and on the floor. I feel that this is one of the really major accomplishments of this Congress.

FARM LEGISLATION

Several attempts were made to pass farm legislation during the 85th Congress. A combination of big-city and southern votes knocked out hopes for constructive changes this year. However, two important bills were passed. One is known as the Agricultural Act of 1958, and the other is extension of Public Law 480, which would help move our farm surpluses overseas.

The new farm bill as it passed, dealing with corn, permits farmers to choose 1 of 2 alternatives in a referendum vote this December. If the farmers pick plan No. 1, here is what will happen: The term "commercial corn area" will be dropped along with acreage allotments. Price supports will be set at 90 percent of the average market price over the past 3 years but will not be allowed to drop below 65 percent of parity. If this is rejected, then acreage allotments will be retained and price supports will be allowed to vary from 75 to 90 percent of parity, depending on the supply percentage as provided by the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The price supports for oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums beginning with the 1959 crop will be at a level determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable in relation to the price support for corn and considering the feed value of the commodity in relation to corn and the other factors specified in the 1949 act.

As for wheat, I joined other farm State representatives in supporting the two-price system. Our efforts were blocked by the combination of city and southern votes. The southern bloc, in return, however, was able to help its cotton producers. The Wool Act is extended for 3 years until March 31, 1962.

PUBLIC WORKS

Projects of economic value in the First Congressional District recognized by Congress include Salt-Wahoo and Red Willow.

HOUSING

We passed an emergency housing act which temporarily reduced the FHA downpayments and provided some direct loans on GI housing where private financing was not available. This bill, although not completely adequate, was the best we could agree on.

SMALL BUSINESS

We enacted two important measures to help small business. One provides methods of obtaining financing. The other measure extends the life of the Small Business Administration and makes it a permanent agency.

TAXES

We eliminated the 3-percent excise tax on freight shipments. We failed in our efforts to cut the telephone-telegraph taxes, and to cut other excise taxes. I strongly supported the effort to cut excise taxes, because they are wartime taxes and are now unfair.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The pressure of inflation forced us once more to increase the social-security payment program. I voted for the measure. I feel strongly that our senior citizens who depend on social security and who have made substantial contributions deserve reasonable treatment.

LABOR REFORM

Along with many Members of the House, I was disappointed that a reasonable labor-reform bill was not passed this year. Sensational hearings in the Senate pointed up the immediate need for this type of legislation.

The welfare and pension fund disclosure bill which did pass is a step in the right direction. Certainly, however, more must be done. We must have a curb on the men who dominate labor unions to the detriment of their membership, our citizens in general, and our country. The Kennedy-Ives bill pretended to do that; but it actually did not. Kennedy-Ives, in fact, would have weakened the Taft-Hartley Act in some respects and would have done little or nothing to insure fairness in the labor movement. The bill would not in reality have solved the problem of protecting the rank and file union member from the unscrupulous men who have infiltrated into many of the labor unions. The bill was held on the Speaker's desk for 41 days—a most unusual practice. This parliamentary maneuver engineered by the party that controls the Congress prevented open hearings in the House Labor Committee.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The Supreme Court issued 3 rulings during the past 2 years affecting directly the Nation's internal security. One opened the FBI files to inspection by any and every Communist lawyer who came down the road. This we were able to rectify last year through the FBI files law. The Court also shook the Federal loyalty security program by stating that it did not apply to those in nonsensitive positions. This, too, we were able to correct. But the third phase, opening the area of travel to Communists, subversives, saboteurs, and espionage agents abroad, we were not able to remedy.

SUMMARY

The President of the United States presented us with three important pieces of legislation which he said were on the must list this year. These bills were defense reorganization, foreign trade, and foreign aid. I was able to support him on two-thirds of his program. I supported the President in all of his defense program. I supported him on reciprocal trade. I did not support him on the foreign-aid program.

Congress did things that I regret. The debt limit increases are a good example. However, we helped break the back of a temporary economic setback of last winter. We made strides in development of peaceful atomic energy. We kept Government from becoming involved in projects which private enterprise could do better at no cost to the taxpayer. We helped build a stronger America, stronger in terms of military force and stronger in terms of that moral force needed to maintain world peace.

Propaganda for Federal Aid to Education Exposed and Exploded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RALPH W. GWINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, during the debates on Federal aid to education in recent weeks, other Members of Congress and I repeatedly referred to or quoted from a report, School Needs in the Decade Ahead, prepared by Mr. Roger A. Freeman and published by the Institute for Social Science Research in Washington, D. C. It is a fully documented and reliable research study which presents the historic record of school finance on a comparative basis and projects school requirements in terms of teachers, classrooms, and money to 1970.

The book's enthusiastic reception by newspapers, magazines, public officials, and civic groups throughout the country proves that its findings are confirmed by the experiences of well-informed persons from coast to coast, and that its philosophy well expresses the concepts and sentiment of the American people.

I introduced into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A7924, excerpts from 31 editorials and short references to about 100 editorials, reviews, and feature stories on this book.

Typical comments were:

Raymond Moley in Newsweek:

A truly authoritative handbook * * * Nothing to equal this has yet appeared in the vast literature of American education.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

An exhaustive study of our schools.

Jule B. Warren in the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer:

Mr. Freeman's book is one of the best documented studies of the schools that has been written.

Ed Minteer in the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Journal:

For the genuine and practical educators, it will be an awakening on school-finance problems.

The Tulsa (Okla.) Tribune:

He took the words out of our mouths.

UNFAIR ATTACK

Amidst all the voices praising the report, there sounded only one discordant note—an article by Mr. Edgar Fuller in the September issue of the monthly magazine the Nation's Schools. The article was placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page A7914, and widely circulated by the National Education Association as a preprint, in advance of its publication.

It purports to be a review of Mr. Freeman's study, but neither describes nor even refers to the book's major findings

and conclusions. To some extent this is reassuring. Mr. Fuller, obviously is unable to counter the true facts which Mr. Freeman reveals, but is unwilling to accept them because they expose the propaganda which he and his friends of the National Education Association have been spreading for many years.

This is emphasized by press comments such as these:

The Detroit (Mich.) News:

Freeman deflates many of the education lobby's most extravagant and panicky claims—the disappearing teacher, the frightening classroom shortage—often with figures and reports out of their own mouths. He questions many of the assumptions they so blandly peddle as bedrock truth. And he roundly refutes the notion that Americans have been little short of criminal in neglect of their schools.

Louis Azrael in the Baltimore (Md.) News Post:

Mr. Freeman's technique in this book, is first to quote the heart-rending poor-mouth statements of leading educators, then to demolish them with figures.

Harold G. Pyle in the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle:

Nothing the advocates of far heavier school spending can say will effectively argue with those facts. Point by point, Freeman demolishes the claims of the professional educationists and their powerful claque.

Instead of discussing the report's contents, Mr. Fuller imputes to its author proposals which appear nowhere in the book. He distorts some of the author's statements and selects from the thousands of facts and figures a few minor items which he claims to be inaccurate or incorrect. Lest some readers of Mr. Fuller's article be misled, and under permission to extend my remarks I feel constrained to expose and refute the spurious claims.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS

Mr. Fuller alleges that Mr. Freeman's book "argues for restriction of public education by curtailing its financial support." This is exactly the reverse of what the book actually does. Nowhere does it propose to curtail the financial support of education. Quite the contrary. It discusses, in great detail and with a wealth of factual evidence, by how much the support of the public schools must be raised.

It states:

To be sure, over the next decade the schools must get additional billions of dollars if they are to give an adequate education to an ever-growing number of pupils. Deficiencies in many areas require the infusion of more money. Also, if teachers' salaries are to keep pace with the rising general wage level, they will have to go on increasing.

It then continues:

Will school requirements be up $5 billion, $10 billion, $15 billion, over the next 10 years? That depends, above all, on how efficiently school funds are spent. Large amounts are presently wasted in keeping alive thousands of tiny school districts and uneconomical small schools which should long have been consolidated. Much of the inevitable cost increase could be offset by a more efficient school organization and a fuller and more effective utilization of human and physical resources. The schools have been slow in abandoning a structure and methods which have long outlived their usefulness.

The book presents, as its title announces, a projection of school requirements to 1970. Its concluding chapter shows school revenues in 1956 at $9.7 billion, and projects needs in 1970—under varying assumptions of teacher-pupil ratio and rates of increase in teachers' salaries—between $14 6 billion and $26.6 billion. The lowest projection—$14.6 billion—is based on the assumption that the cost per pupil will remain constant. The author points out that this is not likely to occur in view of the historical trend which has doubled per pupil costs every 20 years. He places the probable revenue requirements—if present trends continue—between $21.5 billion and $23.5 billion. If the addition of many billions of dollars to school revenues can be called a curtailment of financial support, then Mr. Fuller must be using a different vocabulary than the rest of us.

Mr. Fuller's assertion that the book "argues for restriction of education" and supports the views that "education should be a private matter and that public education is socialistic," or that it approves "of general education through the high school at public expense for only an academic elite," are fictional and without substance. There is nothing in this book that even remotely makes these suggestions.

Mr. Freeman estimates public school enrollment in 1970 at 43 million. Mr. Fuller does not say that he regards this estimate as too low. I doubt that he will—for it is more likely to be on the high side. All of Mr. Freeman's need data for 1970—number of teachers and classrooms and amount of money—relate to this enrollment estimate. They are not based upon a restriction of access to public education.

BETTER EDUCATION

Mr. Freeman's strongest emphasis in this book is upon the imperative need for better education. He declares in his preview and summary—page xix:

It is now self-evident that a major improvement in the quality of our educational product has become a matter of national survival.

Later he adds:

Some of the most eminent men in the sciences and humanities have stated their conviction that the needed uplift in the level of American education requires a renewed emphasis upon subject-matter learning, a major raising of academic standards in the elementary-secondary schools, and a new direction in the training and certification of teachers. The sentiment of the American people in the post-sputnik period seems to demand just that.

He summarizes:

What is needed—and needed badly—is a general raising of educational standards in our public schools.

Mr. Freeman criticizes the introduction of, and the granting of credits for, courses in marriage and family relationships, child development, grooming, junior homemaking for boys, teen-age problems, co-ed cooking, et cetera, which have tended to lower educational standards, and permitted able students to avoid the hard subjects. Far from advocating a restriction of public education, Mr. Freeman proposes a strengthening of the schools' educational activities—even at the expense of limiting some of the good, clean entertainment which many schools have been providing for their pupils.

Mr. Fuller is critical of Mr. Freeman's question: "Why are graduates of our schools 2 or 3 years behind their European and Russian counterparts?" and his statement that "the children learn less, in terms of academic achievement, in American schools in 12 years than they do in Russian or other foreign schools in 10." Unfortunately, there is everwhelming evidence from numerous reports and studies to bear out Mr. Freeman's point.

Mr. Fuller tries to create the impression that the United States is unique in letting all children go through secondary schools while other countries permit only a small elite—10 percent to 20 percent—to do so. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In Great Britain, for example, 80 percent of the children go to so-called modern secondary and similar schools up to age 15. When they leave, they master the 3 R's and have a knowledge of basic facts comparable to that of our 12th graders. About 20 percent of the British children attend academic secondary—grammar—schools and, upon graduation, are at least 2 years ahead of our high-school graduates. A similar situation prevails in other culturally leading countries of Europe. European schools keep all children in full-time education only to about age 15 because they manage to teach them in 10 years at least as much in basic skills and knowledge as our public schools do in 12.

In recent arithmetic tests of 3,000 English and 3,000 California 11-year-olds, G. T. Buswell of the University of California found a 2-to-1 superiority in the achievements of the English children. Only 13 California children scored as high as 1,077 English children. Mr. Buswell concluded that California schools—as well as American schools in general—spread the program over a longer period of years than English schools.

Mr. Freeman summarizes the opinion of university presidents and faculty members, scientists, engineers, and businessmen "that the watering-down of the curriculum and the erosion of standards in the elementary and secondary schools are responsible for the absolute and relative decline in the educational level of our youth."

Mr. Fuller lists six technical points as examples of how Mr. Freeman reached his conclusions. He asserts that these examples illustrate lack of accuracy as well as other deficiencies.

1. FACTS CONCEALED

Table I in Mr. Freeman's book shows that between 1952 and 1956 expenditures for education increased 48 percent, the total of all other public expenditures—Federal, State, and local—4 percent. Mr. Fuller asserts that Mr. Freeman "uses a large decline in cost of national defense to conceal increased expenditures in public services fairly comparable with expenditures in education. Highway costs increased faster than those for

education in these years, for instance, but the contrary impression is inevitable from table I."

Table I conceals nothing. It presents what it announces: a comparison between expenditures for education and the combined total of outlays for all other public purposes. Mr. Fuller states that highway expenditures increased faster than those for education. To be exact, during those 4 years, they grew 49 percent compared with a 48-percent rise in educational outlays. This diminutive difference is hardly significant. If national defense is omitted from public outlays, as Mr. Fuller suggests, the remaining combined total—including highways—shows an increase of 18 percent compared with a 48-percent increase in education. I leave it to your judgment whether an 18-percent increase can be called "fairly comparable" with a 48-percent increase.

2. POINT NOT PROVED

Mr. Freeman disproves the claim that the schools lose out in the allocation of State funds because of the availability of Federal matching funds for other activities such as highways and welfare. He demonstrates that educational funds increased 14.3 times—in constant dollars—between 1902 and 1956, despite the lack of Federal incentives, while State and local outlays for all other purposes multiplied only 10 times. During that time enrollment in the public schools grew 96 percent while total population expanded 112 percent.

Mr. Fuller still believes that without Federal financial incentives discriminating against education, the increase in education undoubtedly would have been greater. He produces nothing to back up his hypothesis. But there are ample facts to contradict it.

Federal highway aid does not attract State funds which otherwise might have gone to the schools because highway moneys, in almost all States, come exclusively from highway user charges which legally can be used only for highway purposes. They are not intermingled with general revenues from which school funds usually come. Nor can there be a competition between school and road appropriations, except possibly in 2 or 3 States. The Bureau of the Census Compendium of State Government Finances in 1957 shows that State highway outlays match almost exactly the proceeds of highway-user taxes and charges, Federal aid, and highway bonds. None of these could have been diverted to school use.

State expenditures for education increased at a much higher rate than State expenditures for public welfare and other federally aided activities although, simultaneously, the total population grew faster than public-school enrollment. This demonstrates clearly that State school appropriations were not diminished by lack of Federal aid.

3. TEACHERS PAID LESS

Mr. Fuller does not like table X in which Mr. Freeman compares the annual earnings of teachers and other employee groups. The table shows these earnings increases in constant dollars between 1929 and 1956:

	Percent
Public-school teachers	90
State and local nonschool employees	49
Federal employees, General Government	59
All wage and salary workers	81

Mr. Fuller would prefer a comparison with Federal civilian rather than General Government employees, so as to exclude members of the Armed Forces. This would change the increase of Federal employees from 59 percent to 57 percent. Mr. Fuller's assertion that this would reverse the relative position—of the salary gains of teachers and Federal employees—is incorrect. On either basis of comparison, teachers received larger increases—both dollar and percentagewise—than the other employee groups. That they outpaced Federal civilian employees should cause teachers to think twice before trying to become dependent upon the Federal Government.

Teachers scored an increase of $1,908 or 90 percent and left far behind their fellow State and local government workers who received only a boost of $1,208 or 49 percent. This again shows that the schools did better than other State and local services, despite—or possibly because of—the lack of Federal support.

4. CLASSES ARE LARGER

The NEA has for years been charging that classes are growing larger. Mr. Freeman now demonstrates that teacher-pupil ratios and class sizes have been consistently and substantially declining. He documents this with a wealth of statistics, some of them from the NEA. Mr. Fuller ignores this massive evidence, admits that the teacher-pupil ratio was reduced from 1:26.8 to 1:25.3 between 1949–50 and 1956–57, but claims that this was due only to the large relative increase in secondary enrollment.

Mr. Fuller overlooks an important fact: The higher grades increased proportionately less than the lower grades during the past 8 years. The big postwar baby crop started hitting first grade in 1951 and will reach ninth grade by 1959. Between 1949–50 and 1956–57—or 1957–58—enrollment in grades 9 through 12 declined as a percent of total enrollment.

Mr. Fuller states that between 1949–50 and 1956–57 the teacher-pupil ratio declined in elementary schools from 1:30.6 to 1:30.5 and rose in secondary schools from 1:20 to 1:21.1. These figures are incorrect. Based on the NEA's Advance Estimates of Public Elementary and Secondary Public Schools, 1950–51 to 1957–58, the ratio in elementary schools declined from 1:31.7 to 1:30.6, and rose in secondary schools from 1:20.5 to 1:21.1.

5. WAGES ARE HIGHER

The NEA has been claiming for many years that teachers' salaries have been lagging behind the increases of other wage earners. Mr. Freeman proves in the largest chapter of his book—56 pages with 17 tables—that teachers' salaries advanced more rapidly than the earnings of most other occupational groups.

Mr. Fuller objects to one table, No. XXXIII, because it uses the weekly wages of manufacturing workers for a 1909–57 comparison. Mr. Fuller claims that only a comparison of hourly pay rates would be valid. He increases the wage index of the manufacturing workers by 28 percent because of the shortened workweek, and reduces the teachers' salary index by 13 percent because of the lengthened school term. This is faulty reasoning. What counts to a wage earner is his take-home pay. That is what he lives on. A cut in hours means only better working conditions.

Mr. Fuller charges that Mr. Freeman ignores three factors:

(a) "The weekly hours worked in manufacturing declined from 51 to 39.8 during the period." Fact: Mr. Freeman states—page 128—that the manufacturing worker now puts in 20 percent fewer hours.

(b) "Classroom teachers' pay in 1909 is not comparable with the salaries of total instructional staff in 1957." Fact: The United States Office of Education made no such distinction in its biennial statistics. However, Mr. Freeman recognizes that the 1909 data may not include supervisory personnel and states in table XXXIII, footnote 2, that "the maximum possible adjustment amounts to 1 percent or $5 annually in 1909; most likely the difference is less."

(c) "The length of the school term increased more than 13 percent." Fact: The average school term increased from 157.5 days in 1909–10 to 178.6 days in 1953–54—most recent year available—as computed by the United States Office of Education—see page 104 of Mr. Freeman's book. That equals a 13 percent increase.

6. IGNORES MOBILITY

Mr. Freeman projects classroom needs to 1970, and accepts, for this purpose, the extravagant claims of classroom shortages of the Long Range Survey of 1955 and of the fall 1957 survey, both by the United States Office of Education. On the two bases, the annual construction need averages 55,700 or 57,100 classrooms respectively. To make allowance for minor factors, including "underuse because of migration"—page 200—Mr. Freeman places the annual construction need at 60,000 classrooms.

Mr. Fuller charges that Mr. Freeman omits the factor of mobility which increases need by at least 10,000 classrooms each year. He gives no basis for this unrealistic figure.

Mr. Fuller appears to have overlooked several facts: Some migration is offset by countermovements; mobility reduces construction needs in areas of net outmigration; couples move from the central city to the suburb when they start a family; the areas which lose population are largely in the oldest and most rundown sections of town or in farm country, and their schools often are aged and will be taken care of by the depreciation factor in Mr. Freeman's estimate; migration creates a need in the area of destination but adds to the national total only to the extent to which available facilities are not utilized.

PLATFORM

In his conclusion Mr. Fuller presents a "platform" which Mr. Freeman allegedly supports. Mr. Fuller would find it diffi-

cult to substantiate that platform with quotes from this book.

Anybody who wants to know what Mr. Freeman's platform is can find plenty of clear-cut and unequivocal statements in the book and does not have to conjecture what he supports or implies. Mr. Freeman proposes higher standards of curriculum, promotion, and graduation in the schools and a more efficient and effective use of the available human and physical resources. His book contains an ample number of details to back this up.

THIS ATTACK IS DEPLORABLE

The attempt in this unwarranted and unfair attack to belittle and discredit an excellent research study and its author is deplorable. I am confident that it will backfire. Mr. Freeman's reputation as the country's outstanding authority in the field of school finance is too well established to be affected by this column no matter how widely the NEA may distribute it.

When the United States Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in 1954 decided to undertake a study of education in the American Federal system, it chose Mr. Freeman to direct its research. In 1955 the Committee for the White House Conference on Education called him to serve as a consultant on school finance. Mr. Freeman is the only person in the country to have served on both Presidential commissions which studied school finance in recent years. His wide reputation is demonstrated by editorial comments such as these:

The Spokesman-Review (Spokane, Wash.):

Probably no man in the country has devoted more study to this particular subject than he.

Los Angeles (Calif.) Times:

We have quoted Mr. Freeman on school matters before. His credentials are excellent.

The Tidings (Los Angeles, Calif.):

It is doubtful that a more excellent authority in the field could be found.

Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram:

His credentials are impressive. We do not see how there could be valid disagreement.

The Evening Outlook (Santa Monica, Calif.) commented editorially:

In his book Mr. Freeman lays down a formula that we hope educators will heed.

And the New York Daily News added:

The book is recommended to boards of education all over the country.

To this I can only say, "Amen."

Accomplishments of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been much accomplished in this closing session of the 85th Congress that can prove helpful to our people and to the strength of our Nation.

The Congress was faced with numerous and varied problems. It is always difficult to accomplish all that is desired, or that may be needed, where there is divided authority and responsibility. At the present time, by reason of the fact that the President is of one party—the Republican Party—and the House and Senate is of another—the Democratic Party—we have some slight division of thought. However, it is gratifying to realize that much worthwhile legislation was adopted because of a willingness upon the part of each party to display an honest endeavor to resolve differences of opinion by reasonable compromise. And, of course, it is natural there should also be some disappointments.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

(A) MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

The Mutual Security Authorization Act and the appropriations thereunder, commonly referred to as foreign aid, conformed closely to the President's recommendations, although in some particulars fell short of his full desire.

(B) RECIPROCAL TRADE

The President's reciprocal-trade bill met with considerable opposition. However, it was finally passed after the differing viewpoints were compromised. Although not entirely in accord with the Presidential recommendations, yet it was close enough to gain his approval. The most important change in the bill arose through a determined demand that greater protection be given to American industry. This was accomplished by giving Congress certain rights and powers in cases that carried a warning from the Tariff Commission.

(C) MIDDLE EAST RESOLUTION

Although passed in the 1st session of the 85th Congress, yet it seems appropriate to make mention of the fact that a resolution was adopted to promote peace and give security to the Middle East. It was under the provisions of this resolution that the President was empowered to recently send troops into that area when trouble started.

(D) SPACE LEGISLATION

Probably one of the most important problems confronting the 85th Congress was the outgrowth of Russia's ability to reach into outer space. The result was the passage by Congress, on the recommendation of the President, of legislation setting up a Space Agency in charge of space exploration.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

(A) REORGANIZATION OF THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

One of the outstanding accomplishments of this session was the adoption of the President's program for the reorganization of the Department of Defense. The plan met with violent opposition from all directions. It was finally realized, however, that the President knew more about the subject and the need for it than anyone else. Thus, a bill was finally adopted which established the Secretary of Defense as the head in the Pentagon. It is expected this plan of the President, as adopted into law, will settle all the bickerings between our several military elements and promote efficiency in operation.

(B) SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Another piece of legislation that grew out of the Russian scare because of its advanced scientific knowledge was the passage of a measure, on the President's recommendation, to provide the means of advancing science and education. It provides for student loans, equipment for schools, especially for scientific research. This measure likewise, as a result of compromise, was passed and approved by the President although short of what he desired in the way of scholarships.

(C) CIVIL RIGHTS

In the domestic field Congress for the first time since the Civil War days passed a civil rights bill. It is an important bill. It protects the right to vote of all citizens without regard to race, color, or creed. It is nationwide in the scope of its jurisdiction.

(D) STATEHOOD TO ALASKA

A notable event that should not be passed over without comment was the granting of statehood to Alaska. This is the first State to be admitted to the Union since 1912. The bill was adopted by an overwhelming vote in both the House and Senate. It had the approval of the President. He also desired to have Hawaii admitted as a State at the same time, but Congress did not act upon that bill.

(E) HOOVER BUDGET BILL

An important item of legislation was passed to which little mention has been given although it can be of tremendous value in providing a sound fiscal system. It was a bill recommended by the Hoover Commission. It revises our budgeting and accounting systems and provides for greater control by Congress over expenditures. It is expected that additional recommendations from the Hoover Commission will be acted upon by the next Congress.

(F) PENSION AND WELFARE FUNDS

It had been expected Congress would enact legislation dealing with labor conditions that have been revealed by the McClellan committee. However, such legislation was not passed. The only labor legislation of any consequence to be enacted related to employee pension and welfare funds. This, at least, was a step toward protecting the members of unions from improper diversion of their funds. It was passed without difficulty.

(G) FARM POLICY

After much debate and uncertainty the Congress finally adopted a new farm law. It was advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Benson and had the backing of the President. Its provisions, as they become effective, are expected to cut down existing incentives to produce surpluses. There is no doubt this was a real victory for the President and Secretary Benson.

(H) SMALL BUSINESS

An outstanding record was made in the passage of legislation to be helpful to small business. A $260 million small business tax-relief bill was enacted. The Small Business Administration was

made a permanent independent Federal agency. The ceiling on Small Business Administration loans was raised from $250,000 to $350,000 and the interest rate reduced from 6 to 5½ percent.

(I) SOCIAL SECURITY

Improvements of great importance were made to the Social Security Act. There are over 12 million Americans currently receiving benefits every month from this fund. Monthly benefits were raised by 7 percent, effective February 1959. This was done to help meet the rising cost of living.

There were many other improvements made, including the raising of outside-earnings limitation; dependents of disabled persons were made eligible for benefits; Federal grants to States were increased for public assistance payments to the aged, blind, disabled, and dependent children; and Federal authorizations for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child-welfare services were increased.

(J) GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

A general salary increase of close to 10 percent was effected for all Government employees, including postal workers. Retired Government employees received a 10-percent increase in their annuities up to a maximum of $500 a year for retirement annuities and up to $250 a year for survivor annuities.

(K) PROBLEMS OF OLDER PERSONS

Interest in the problems due to age was shown by the passage of legislation for a Special White House Conference to study these problems and develop programs that would prove helpful in meeting the difficulties of old age.

(L) VETERANS

Legislation was adopted to increase rates of compensation for veterans suffering service-connected disabilities and for their dependents. Pensions to widows of Spanish-American War veterans were increased. Burial allowances for veterans were raised from $150 to $250. Special training for handicapped war orphans was authorized, and unemployment compensation was provided for ex-servicemen as well as veterans who served during the Korean emergency. Total disability benefits payable under the National Service Life Insurance Act were raised. An amendment to the Social Security Act now permits disabled veterans to draw dual benefits from the Veterans' Administration and other Government agencies as well as social-security benefits without any reductions. The GI home-loan program was extended to 1960 for World War II veterans.

(M) HEALTH AND HANDICAPPED

A great record of accomplishment was made in this vital area. Almost $300 million, the highest amount ever appropriated in our history, was approved for research in cancer, heart disease, arthritis, dental health, mental health, and other diseases.

The Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act was extended for 5 years. The Health Research Facilities Act was extended for 3 years and provided funds for laboratories and medical research facilities designed to find the cause and cure of the diseases that cripple and kill mankind.

Legislation was also enacted to extend vocational rehabilitation programs to assist mentally retarded children, the blind, deaf, and other handicapped individuals.

(N) NATIONAL DEFENSE

In addition to passing the Department of Defense reorganization bill, Congress appropriated a record peacetime defense budget of $40 billion to strengthen our national defense in all its elements, particularly in missile research and procuring missile bases. An increase in pay was also approved for enlisted men and officers to create inducements for career military personnel, particularly in the technical fields.

(O) HOUSING

An emergency housing program to assist in overcoming and eliminating the effects of the recession was enacted and authorized almost $2 billion in housing loan funds. It contemplated the erection of some 200,000 homes, thereby providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of workers.

(P) RAILROADS

The Transportation Act of 1958, as enacted, provides Federal assistance to the railroads in the amount of $500 million in Government loans. The distressed condition of our railroads made this absolutely necessary if we were to prevent the bankruptcy of many roads. The bill also provides important changes in the Interstate Commerce Act to improve rail operations.

There is much more that could be set out if the full story of the accomplishments of the 2d session of the 85th Congress was to be given in detail. However, I am of the opinion I have made a sufficient summary to demonstrate this session of Congress can well be termed "a working Congress."

It has been most gratifying to me to see such a splendid record of legislation in what is to be my last session of Congress after 32 years of service. I congratulate the Members, Speaker RAYBURN, JOHN MCCORMACK as majority leader, and JOSEPH MARTIN as minority leader, for the splendid results attained.

Citation Issued by American Legion, Department of New Jersey, to Hon. Charles A. Wolverton, Member of Congress, First District, New Jersey, Upon His Retirement From Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to deliver an address to the 40th annual convention of the American Legion, Department of New Jersey. In the address I emphasized the importance and the value of the American Legion as a steadying influence in our Nation and for the fine work it has accomplished in behalf of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

As part of the exercises there was presented to me by William G. McKinley, national executive committeeman of the American Legion, a citation from the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, which I include as part of my remarks. It reads as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY, PRESENTS TO CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, CITIZEN-STATESMAN-HUMANITARIAN, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FIRST DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

In grateful acknowledgment and appreciation for his long service in Government, his valued interest in veterans' affairs, his contribution to legislation affecting veterans' welfare, and his kindly advice and many courtesies to the American Legion, Department of New Jersey.

Done at 40th annual convention, the American Legion, Department of New Jersey, Wildwood, N. J., September 11, 1958.

WARREN R. DAVIES,
Department Commander.
MORRIS W. KUZBYT,
Department Adjutant.

My Last Report to My Constituents in the First Congressional District of New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES A. WOLVERTON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of regret that I make this my last report to my constituents of the First Congressional District of New Jersey.

With the closing of the present session of Congress it will have been my privilege to have served as a Representative in Congress for 32 years. There has been no one in the history of New Jersey who has served as a Member of Congress for so long a period, and only a few in the history of the Nation have exceeded it.

I am deeply grateful, as I bring to an end my congressional career by my decision not to be a candidate for reelection, for the honor that the citizens of the First Congressional District have conferred upon me by election and reelection so many times. Their kindness in this respect has enabled me to serve not only for nearly a third of a century, but during a period that constitutes one of the most important eras in our history as a nation. The confidence that has been shown in me will always be a source of great personal satisfaction.

I confess with modesty and humility that probably the most outstanding evidence of confidence upon the part of my constituents, and the one that I cherish most, was to be reelected upon the Republican ticket in 1936, 1940, and 1944 when President Roosevelt on the Democratic ticket carried my congressional district by majorities that were overwhelming. In 1936 his majority, as I

now recollect it, was approximately 60,000; in 1940, approximately 50,000; and in 1944, approximately 52,000. I trust that my feeling of pleasurable satisfaction at the confidence displayed by the substantial majorities accorded me on the Republican ticket will be considered as justified and pardonable.

It has been a great privilege to have served in the House of Representatives such a long period of time—1926–58. These years with the varying and unusual problems that the changing conditions have brought—prosperity, depression, recovery, war with its problems, foreign affairs in all its varying aspects—together with policies for their solution that were new and untried have made this period of 32 years one of the most eventful in our history as a nation.

In the consideration of these important matters it has been most gratifying and assuring to note the sincerity of purpose and high ideals that have always actuated those who served as Representatives. Notwithstanding, they came from congressional districts with differing interests and viewpoints, yet, each was actuated by the same high ideals and desire to serve the best national interests, promote the welfare of its people, and perserve the fundamental principles that have, under God, made this the greatest Nation in the world today.

My decision not to be a candidate for reelection was not an easy one to make. I have enjoyed the work and duties incident to being a Member of Congress. Aside from the feeling of privilege in being in a position that enabled one to participate in the great undertakings of our Government, the greatest pleasure that I have experienced has been the opportunity that has been afforded to be of service to people; to help them in all their numerous and varied interests and problems. This has given the greatest pleasure, the greatest satisfaction, and the greatest sense of compensation.

My retirement from Congress is in no sense due to lack of interest in the work of the Congress. I like it. I enjoy it. As I have already said, it has been difficult to make the decision that ends my duties with the closing of this session. My retirement is due entirely to a desire to participate more fully in the varied activities of private life for which I have had only limited opportunity because of my heavy official duties. I feel a duty in whatever years may remain to be helpful in civic, fraternal, and religious activities that mean so much in promoting the welfare of the people. Accordingly, in my retirement from my present public duties I will have an opportunity, with a continuance of my present good health with which God has blessed me, to participate in the activities I have mentioned as well as my chosen profession, the practice of law.

There is an old Chinese proverb that runs something like this: "It may be later than you think." It is in the spirit of this thought and with a desire to continue to be active in helpful ways of a local character that I say adieu to my colleagues in Congress and to my constituents of the First Congressional District of New Jersey, and may God's blessing rest upon each and may our beloved country enjoy prosperity in large measure and abiding peace.

I. Does the Administration Base Its Power To Send Troops To Put Down Internal Conflicts in the Middle East Upon the Congressional Middle East Resolution?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY S. REUSS
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of State Dulles recently told the Veterans of Foreign Wars: "Expediency and opportunism in policy are possible in an absolute despotism. There the people have no voice in the formulation of foreign policy. They are the slaves of whatever foreign policy it may from time to time adopt. But here the people are the masters and the government is the servant."

The idea that in foreign policy, "the people are the masters and the government is the servant" is an admirable one. The people of the United States, through their elected representatives in House and Senate, should certainly have a voice in determining the broad aims and ends of our foreign policy, as opposed to its day-to-day implementation. Sole jurisdiction to determine aims and ends should not be left to the military men and diplomats in the executive branch, who are insulated from that direct responsibility to the people which is ours as legislators. Where Congress has contributed to the setting of the aims and ends of our foreign policy—as in resolutions envisaging the United Nations, the Marshall plan, NATO, and more recently a United Nations Police Force—it has been constructive and helpful.

This philosophy of popular participation in determining the aims and ends of our foreign policy was departed from, I thought, on two occasions in July: When the President sent troops to Lebanon on July 15; and when Secretary Dulles signed the Declaration of London with the Baghdad Pact nations present on July 28. On neither occasion was Congress given the opportunity to debate issues involved.

Nevertheless, the administration has repeatedly given the impression that the actions it took on July 15 and July 28 were concurred in by the Congress. Accordingly, on August 7 I wrote the President the following letter:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1958.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: On March 7, 1957, Congress passed the so-called Eisenhower doctrine resolution on the Middle East (Public Law 85–7), of which the primary language (sec. 2) is:

"Furthermore, the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of the nations of the Middle East. To this end, if the President determines the necessity thereof, the United States is prepared to use armed force to assist any nation or group of nations requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism: *Provided*, That such employment shall be consonant with the treaty obligations of the United States and with the Constitution of the United States."

Passage of the resolution followed careful examination of the doctrine by the appropriate committees and by Congress itself. Congress was assured and reassured that the resolution meant what it said and no more: That Congress was concurring in the use of our Armed Forces only to assist a nation requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism.

The testimony of Secretary of State Dulles at the hearings made it clear that our commitment was limited to cases of actual armed aggression from an outside country controlled by international communism:

"Senator MORSE. I think this clarification is very helpful, Mr. Secretary, because I find that a few of us are confused in regard to what the situation would be in any fact or circumstance in which actual military invasion of one of these countries in the Middle East by Russia did not occur, and whether or not this resolution, as far as the employment of troops is concerned, goes beyond a fact situation in which there is actual armed aggression by Russia against one of these countries. Now, am I correct in my interpretation of your statement that this resolution, as far as the use of American Armed Forces is concerned, is limited to the fact situation in which Russia commits a military aggression against one of the countries of the Middle East?

"Secretary DULLES. It is limited to actual armed aggression, armed attack by a country controlled by international communism."—(Hearings, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Committee on Armed Services, on the President's Proposal on the Middle East, February 1957, pt. I, p. 150.)

And again:

"Mr. FULTON. Suppose that Israel is attacked by a nation that is either supplied with arms or advised by Communist-minded people, and Israel then says she is being attacked by such a country, and asks the United States for help. Then what happens under this resolution? Israel advises the United States, 'All right, we are about to be attacked. Here is the situation.' Here Israel's opponent may not be under the domination of international communism but certainly well supplied and well advised.

"Secretary DULLES. Under this resolution unless the country is under the control of international communism it would not apply.

"Mr. FULTON. So if there were technicians or military personnel or supplies and equipment from Communist sources in neighboring countries of some size, then am I correct, that without international communism domination of that nation threatening Israel, is not sufficient for this resolution to apply?

"Secretary DULLES. No."—(Hearings, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Economic and Military Cooperation With Nations in the General Area of the Middle East, January 1957, p. 47–48.)

It was frequently pointed out during the hearings and debate that the real danger was not so much from armed Communist attack across a country's borders, but from subversion, revolution, so-called "indirect aggression." But Secretary Dulles made it

clear that the Eisenhower doctrine's only safeguards against internal Communist subversion were to aid a country against outside armed attack, to arm that country's armed forces so as to put down subversion, and to provide it with a healthy life by economic assistance. The following colloquy is illuminating:

"Mr. BENTLEY. This matter of subversion that Mr. Fountain has raised has been of concern to me. Do you think it possible to write into section 2 a provision enabling a nation to protect itself against internal subversion?

"Secretary DULLES. We could, of course; and that is a purpose of this resolution, to protect against internal subversion. That is in the preamble of the resolution, and the economic and military assistance we would give would be designed primarily to assist in preventing subversion.

"As I indicated, there are, I think, three elements which are particularly to be watched if you are trying to guard against internal subversion.

"One is the fear that the country could be subject to overwhelming armed attack and therefore there is no use resisting the pressure of communism because if it does not come in one way it will come in another. That was the case in Czechoslovakia.

"The second thing is that the Government does not have the means to maintain a loyal and dependable security force of its own.

"The third is that the economic plight of the country becomes so bad the people grab anything as an alternative.

"This resolution was designed to meet these three conditions, and I believe in doing so it does all we can do consistent with our United Nations Charter and other obligations to check the danger from subversion.

"I recognize the danger from subversion is possibly the greatest danger of all, but it cannot be met by direct action. I think it is contrary to our principles, it is contrary to the charter, and, indeed, I think it is not likely to succeed.

"The recent action against Nasser did not succeed in changing that regime. You do not often change a regime by attacking it from the outside by force.

"I believe in covering the 3 points, we do the 3 things that are the best insurance we can provide against subversion. There are a few other things you can do of a coordinating nature which are not dealt with, and should not be dealt with, by this resolution.

"Mr. BENTLEY. I was surprised yesterday when Admiral Radford, as I understood him, said he did not believe under the terms of this resolution we could aid a nation to protect itself against an internal armed uprising, even if our assistance was requested.

"Secretary DULLES. I think that would depend on whether the armed uprising amounted in effect to an armed attack. I think that problem to some extent is dealt with under the North Atlantic Treaty. I remember there was some discussion of that in the report of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and it was pointed out, I think, that if the armed force was of such a character that it amounted in effect to a Soviet attack, then it would be dealt with under the treaty.

"We have a provision in our security treaty with Japan, which I was responsible for very largely, which said that if the internal armed attack came from abroad or was instigated from abroad, we could act; and I think something like that would be applicable here."—(Hearings, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Economic and Military Cooperation with Nations in the General Area of the Middle East, January 1957, pp.156–157.)

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in reporting out the Middle East resolution, explicitly accepted Secretary Dulles' assurances that the Eisenhower Doctrine did not authorize armed intervention in cases of subversion:

"SUBVERSION

"The resolution avoids any specific statement of policy or any outline of a course of action with respect to subversion from within. The committee recognizes that the greatest danger of Soviet aggression lies in this direction. Nevertheless, the committee is convinced that most nations of the Middle East would regard a formal commitment to oppose subversion as an assumption by the United States of a right to interfere in their internal affairs. Subversion has to be fought from within. A nation which has the money and the equipment to maintain an effective internal security force, which is able to carry on a program for improving the living conditions of its people and which is protected against overt aggression from across its borders should be able to defend itself against subversion. The resolution provides for making such assistance available. The United States can contribute best to the prevention of subversion by making its possible for sovereign nations to fight their own battles effectively rather than by intervention."—(Report, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, January 25, 1957, p. 11.)

The report contained also the supplemental views of Congressman ALVIN M. BENTLEY of Michigan, criticizing the Eisenhower Doctrine for not authorizing intervention in the case of subversion:

"I am supporting House Joint Resolution 117 because its good points outweigh its imperfections, in my opinion. I want it clearly understood that I fully endorse the authority requested by the President and set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the legislation.

I regard this bill as imperfect because of a lack of any specific counteraction on our part to the danger of internal subversion. I believe that, in view of the admitted gravity of this menace, it should be specifically stated that the administration will employ all the authority contained in sections 1 and 2 to combat this threat. Naturally, it would only be used upon request of the nation concerned." (Ibid, p. 13.)

By both its plain language and its legislative history, therefore, the Eisenhower Doctrine gave Congressional concurrence to the use of United States Armed Forces against outside Communist attack, but not against internal revolution, subversion, or "indirect aggression."

Within the last month a new United States foreign-policy doctrine of tremendous significance has apparently been created—that the United States will, upon the request of a foreign government threatened by internal revolution, subversion, or indirect aggression, send troops to put down the revolution or block the subversion or indirect aggression. This doctrine has been applied with respect to Lebanon on July 15 and with respect to the Baghdad Pact countries on July 28. The doctrine has been evolved without congressional hearings or debate.

I do not question the right of this country, under international law, to take such action. Nor do I question the constitutional power of the President, as Commander in Chief, to direct such a troop movement.

The purpose of this letter, Mr. President, is to express my disquiet at the attempt of the executive branch to cover this new doctrine with the cloak of authority given by Congress in the Eisenhower doctrine resolution. The attempt to stretch the congressional authorization for the Eisenhower doctrine so as to cover the new doctrine has taken two tacks:

(1) The "independence and integrity" point: At Secretary Dulles' press conference on May 20, 1958, some weeks before our troops were sent to Lebanon, he attempted to interpret section 2 of the Middle East resolution as covering the sending of troops to combat internal revolt in Lebanon:

"Now we do not consider * * * that there is likely to be an attack, an armed attack, from a country which we would consider under the control of international communism. This doesn't mean, however, that there is nothing that can be done. There is the provision of the Middle East resolution which says that the independence of these countries is vital to the peace and the national interests of the United States. That is certainly a mandate to do something if we think that our peace and vital interests are endangered from any quarter. * * * I would say that we are not anxious to have a situation which would be in any sense a pretext for intrpducing American forces into the area."

And after our troops had been sent to Lebanon, the White House press secretary, Mr. James C. Hagerty, likewise attempted to justify the action by the "independence and integrity" language in the Middle East resolution:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 16, 1958.*

"(James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President)

"The President today received the following cable from the Shah of Iran, the President of Pakistan, and the President of Turkey:

"ANKARA, *July 16, 1958.*

"The PRESIDENT,
"The White House,
"Washington:

"We have been informed by the United States Embassy in Ankara that upon the request of President Chamoun to the effect that the Eisenhower doctrine be applied to Lebanon, the United States, in order to protect the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon, has decided to act and accordingly units of the Sixth Fleet have landed in Beirut today.

"This bold and appropriate decision of the United States will not only ensure the protection of the independence of Lebanon and the support of its legitimate government but will at the same time strengthen the determined position of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey and also renew and increase the faith of the free world in the leadership of the United States for the defense of the free nations.

"We, meeting in Ankara, wish to convey to you, Mr. President, our appreciation and gratitude for this momentous decision in which we have deep satisfaction and relief.

"MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI,
"ISKENDER MIRZA,
"CELAL BAYAR.

"The Middle East Resolution, passed last year by the Congress at the request of the President, declares that 'the United States regards as vital to the national interest and world peace the preservation of the independence and integrity of nations of the Middle East.' "

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, author of the independence-and-integrity sentence, has authoritatively and repeatedly repudiated the suggestion that that sentence in any way authorizes the use of United States Armed Forces for any purpose other than against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism. Surely the plain language of section 2 of the resolution supports Senator MANSFIELD on this. Secretary Dulles' testimony and the House Foreign Affairs Committee report indicate that the way chosen to protect a country's internal independence and integrity, and to defend it against subversion, is by protecting it against overt aggression from across its borders.

(2) The indirect-aggression point: The July 28 statement at London signed by Secretary Dulles, as well as by the Prime Ministers of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, contained the following:

"Article I of the Pact of Mutual Cooperation signed at Baghdad on February 24, 1955, provides that the parties will cooperate for their security and defense and that such measures as they agree to take to give effect to this cooperation may form the subject of special agreements. Similarly, the United States, in the interest of world peace and pursuant to existing congressional authorization, agrees to cooperate with the nations making this declaration for their security and defense and will promptly enter into agreements designed to give effect to this cooperation."

The congressional authorization referred to is, of course, the Middle East resolution of March 1957. This, as we have already seen, relates to United States armed intervention in opposition to overt Communist attack against a Middle East country. If this were all that were involved, all would be well: the Eisenhower doctrine clearly covers this, and its reaffirmation on July 28 is perfectly in order. However, the July 28 London declaration also contains the following:

"The members of the Baghdad Pact attending the ministerial meeting in London have reexamined their position in the light of recent events and conclude that the need which called the pact into being is greater than ever. These members declare their determination to maintain their collective security and to resist aggression, direct or indirect."

Here, then, is a second attempt to stretch the Middle East resolution—against armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism—to cover United States military action against indirect aggression—subversion and revolution, rather than outside attack. Now, indirect aggression may be just as dangerous and deadly as overt armed attack from outside. My point is that Congress in the Middle East resolution concurred in the use of United States Armed Forces against outside aggression, not against indirect aggression. The entire history of the resolution, set forth above, shows that Congress expressly declined to include indirect aggression in the resolution.

Good relations between the Executive and the Congress depend upon truthful and straightforward dealing on both sides. Under section 5 of the Middle East resolution, the President shall within the months of January and July of each year report to the Congress his action hereunder. Your July report is due shortly.

I earnestly hope that in that report or in some similar report you will clearly set forth that the July 15 and July 28 actions described above were not taken pursuant to congressional concurrence in the Middle East resolution, but are constitutionally justified, as I believe them to be, under the inherent powers of the Presidency. Such a clarification by you will enable Congress and the Executive to go forward toward a sound reconstruction of our foreign policy with this cloud on their interrelationship removed.

Sincerely,

HENRY S. REUSS,
Member of Congress.

Small Business Progress, 1953–58

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in our peacetime history real progress has been made to develop programs within Government agencies which are designed to strengthen the small business segment of our economy.

We have heard much during the past 5 years from political critics that the Eisenhower Administration is one of big business with little or no consideration for the balance of our business population. These critics ignore history. This group chooses to ignore the difference between an emergency wartime rescue operation and the calm constructive work of a peacetime operation. They ignore the accomplishments for small business in the Republican 83d Congress and gloss over the shortcomings of the Democratic controlled 84th and 85th Congresses.

Finally, they would like to ignore the achievements of the executive departments under President Eisenhower in the establishment of departmental programs to help small business.

Personally, I have great admiration for the large group of men in both parties who sincerely go about the task of strengthening our economic system. For them the reward of accomplishment for small business is the satisfaction derived from a job well done. It does not take a headline or a by-line to make them happy.

KOREAN WARTIME CONTROLS—BIG BUSINESS IN CHARGE

Most of us will remember that during the Korean hostilities small business found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain relief from wage and price controls and to secure scarce materials and machinery with which to produce for the war effort. Big business not only received most of our defense contracts, but also acquired most of the tax-amortization certificates which permitted such firms to build up plant and equipment at the expense of smaller concerns within the industry.

While the Congress, through bipartisan efforts, established during these difficult years an agency designed to help small business overcome these problems, few, if any, effective programs could be developed. Those Members who were on the Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives during those Korean years will remember the months of investigation and the numerous reports designed to secure greater cooperation from President Truman's advisers so that this independent agency, the Small Defense Plants Administration, might function as the Congress had intended. Unfortunately, these efforts met continued resistance until President Eisenhower's administration took over on January 20, 1953.

SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1953—PREPARING FOR PEACE

In 1953 the Republican 83d Congress, with the full support of President Eisenhower, established a new small-business agency. The Small Business Administration, as we all know, is an independent agency, designed to act as the spokesman for small business within the executive branch of the Government and to assist small firms in those areas where obstacles exist that prevent more successful and competitive operations. I shall later discuss the details of SBA's operations over the past 5 years.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S CABINET COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

First, I would like to comment on other efforts of the Eisenhower administration to assist small business. Of particular importance has been the establishment by the President himself of a Cabinet Committee on Small Business. To my knowledge, this was the first time that a President had ever given formal recognition to the problems of small business at the Cabinet level. It was a long step ahead in the Federal Government's efforts to render assistance to small business.

The Cabinet Committee was established in May of 1956. Its members were the Secretaries of Defense, Commerce, and Labor; the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. In August of the same year, the Cabinet Committee made a report to the President. Upon receiving this report the President stated in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee:

> This administration is engaged in a continuing effort to ensure that the American economy is based on a strong, broad foundation of healthy free enterprises—small and large. The first progress report of the Cabinet Committee on Small Business is a further forward step in this effort.
>
> The scope of the report's analysis and recommendations demonstrates that no constructive potential avenue of improvement either legislative or executive—is being overlooked in our search to widen the opportunities for small businesses in America.
>
> We must continue to strive to eliminate obstacles hindering the growth of small businesses. I also firmly believe that uneconomic or sweeping nostrums have no place in this administration's program; such measures usually help no one and eventually injure all. I am glad to see that the committee emphasizes the importance of maintaining competition and of continued vigilance against any outcroppings of monopoly; also that the committee's report recognizes the need of preserving and increasing efficiency in business, and that it has focused on positive measures to help small businesses get started and grow.

In its studies of the problems of small business the Cabinet Committee found that small enterprises carried a disproportionate handicap due to the impact of income taxes under the Internal Revenue Code and consequently had retained insufficient earnings after payment of taxes to expand or modernize. The Cabinet Committee recognized the role of the Federal Government as the largest purchaser of goods and services in our economy. It was also found that small business was severely handicapped in its ability to undertake research and development programs, of particular importance in these days of rapid technological change. Finally, the Cabinet Committee found that the growth in advertising accompanied by rising family incomes tended to favor larger companies with brand names and complicated the marketing problems of small business both in manufacturing and distribution at the wholesale and retail levels.

Based on these findings concerning the several problems confronting small business today, the Cabinet Committee made some 14 recommendations for legislative and administrative action. These recommendations have had the serious attention of the executive departments and agencies as well as recognition by the Congress. I wish to comment on the progress which has been made in carrying out a few of these recommendations.

SMALL-BUSINESS TAX POLICY AND REFORM

The Cabinet Committee concluded that the most important contribution which the Federal Government could make to the economic health of small business was: "to pursue monetary, fiscal, and housekeeping policies that foster sustained expansion of aggregate economic activity and that avoid the illusions of well-being that are sometimes produced by price inflation."

In the area of tax reform for small business the Cabinet Committee recommended a reduction in the normal corporate tax rate from 30 to 20 percent on incomes up to $25,000, thereby helping smaller firms to finance growth, expansion, and modernization. Used property purchases not exceeding $50,000 in any one year would be subject to the accelerated depreciation formulas made available to purchasers of new property by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The Cabinet Committee also recommended that certain corporations be given the option of being taxed as partnerships and that taxpayers be given the option of paying the estate tax over a period of up to 10 years in cases where the estate consists largely of investments in closely held business concerns.

Mr. Speaker, a beginning was made during the Republican 83d Congress to provide business concerns with tax reform. At that time both large and small firms received more liberalized depreciation allowances, a corporate filing option for small, closely held partnerships, permissive deduction of research and development expenditures, relief from surplus accumulations, and extension of the net operating loss deduction and other measures.

The President's recommendations which were forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on July 15, 1957 were introduced in the House by the Republican members of our Small Business Committee. Prior to that time, however, these same Members of Congress had introduced an omnibus tax bill for small business: H. R. 5631, Mr. HILL of Colorado; H. R. 5633, Mr. SEELY-BROWN of Connecticut; H. R. 5634, Mr. MCCULLOCH of Ohio; H. R. 5635, Mr. SHEEHAN of Illinois; and H. R. 5636, Mr. HOSMER of California. My bill introduced at the same time was H. R. 5632. The urgent need for tax reform for small business was set forth in statements made when the foregoing bills were introduced on March 6, 1957—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 2857–2868. We, the Republican members of the Small Business Committee, are disappointed that the Democratic controlled 85th Congress has taken only a small part of these proposals and incorporated them into legislative enactment. At the time of the passage of the small business tax revision bill—H. R. 13382—the Republican members of the House Small Business Committee as a group went on record stating:

> We shall vote for the pending bill • • • because it is the only tax measure which will be presented to us in the 85th Congress in the name of small business. If we were to say that we are disappointed in the bill before us, it would only be a very mild expression of our opinion. The tax reform is so inadequate that we can only classify the provisions of H. R. 13382 as fringe benefits. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful that more than a small percentage of the 4 million small-business concerns in our country will benefit at all.
>
> The bill, H. R. 13382, does not go to the heart of the small-business tax problem: and that is, the ability to plow back earnings into the business. This legislation is based on a token principle: something to talk about as if it had substance and something that is deficient in objectives but which, nevertheless will be cataloged as an accomplishment of the 85th Congress. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 21, 1958, p. 13208.)

Some day soon the Congress of the United States must face up to the fact that a realistic tax policy must be adopted to assure the small-business concerns of our country proper and adequate tax reform if we expect small business to remain a vigorous sector of the economy. We Republicans will continue to introduce in future Congresses tax reform bills for small business until such recognition is achieved.

Any tax measure in the interest of small business should include the basic principles embodied in the foregoing bills. They are as follows:

First. Provide for the retention of earnings for capital which can be utilized without penalty for growth, expansion, and modernization;

Second. Apply to all forms of business enterprise, that is, to corporations, partnerships, and individuals;

Third. Apply to business enterprises engaged in manufacturing, wholesaling, or retailing which are engaged in trade or commerce;

Fourth. Apply to business operations commonly characterized as "service" establishments;

Fifth. Be confined to small business by appropriate ceilings depending upon the type of provision; namely, gross earnings, capital assets, number of shareholders, etc.;

Sixth. Provide appropriate options to enable all small-business institutions to make periodic elections as to the various methods for computing income taxes under the Internal Revenue Code;

Seventh. Be designed to encourage private investment and private loans to small-business enterprises;

Eighth. Protect the good will of the business upon the demise of the owner or owners;

Ninth. Make certain that estate taxes may be paid in such manner as to provide for the continuance of the business rather than force liquidation, merger, or sale of a small business;

Tenth. Provide methods of amortizing and depreciating both new and used property which take into account the replacement or renewal of such property within its life expectancy; and

Eleventh. Classify family-sized farms or tenants of such farms as small-business enterprises in order to receive the benefits which would be derived by tax legislation applying to small business.

SMALL-BUSINESS PROCUREMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Of major importance to small business was the recommendation of the Cabinet Committee that the President arrange for a comprehensive review of procurement policies and procedures of all Government departments and agencies with a view to facilitating and increasing the participation of small businesses in Government contracting. As a result of this recommendation the General Services Administration established a task force on which are represented the General Services Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Small Business Administration. This task force has over the past 2 years investigated many areas of Government procurement which have proved to work hardships on full small business participation such as specifications, lead times, availability of information, inspection procedures, etc. Many recommendations for both legislative and administrative action have resulted from these studies.

For example, S. 3224, adopted by the Senate on August 14, 1958, and by the House of Representatives on August 15, 1958, and now awaiting the President's signature, is a result of one of the recommendations of the President's Cabinet Committee on Small Business which was: "That the President arrange for a comprehensive review of procurement policies and procedures of all departments and agencies, including the legislation pertaining thereto, with a view to facilitating and extending the participation of small business in work on Government contracts."

Among other things, this legislation authorizes the Administrator of the General Services Administration to extend to civilian executive agencies the flexible procurement procedures employed by the military departments and the General Services Administration. This should help eliminate inconsistencies in the purchasing procedures of the various civilian and executive agencies which frequently confuse the smaller business concerns.

Another change in the procurement legislation extends to $2,500 the present open-market limitations of $500 applicable to most civilian agencies and of $1,000 applicable to several agencies, such as the military and the General Services Administration. This change will permit agencies to avoid the formalities incident to advertised purchases when the amount involved is not in excess of $2,500 and thereby will permit the placing of more small orders of this type which small business concerns can readily accept.

Similarly negotiation of perishable and nonperishable subsistence supplies is authorized by this legislation. At present only the military departments have authority to negotiate in this area, and then

only for perishable supplies. Commercial practices in subsistence markets do not fit in with Government advertising requirements. Small business concerns being limited in their resources should be particularly helped by this change.

Advance payments in advertised requirements are authorized by this legislation to be made on the operating level without the need for approval on the secretarial level, as is presently required. This legislation also permits both advanced payments and progress payments in advertised procurements to be limited to small-business concerns.

The final change which should be mentioned eliminates the need for filing formal affidavits of payroll data in Government construction and building repair contracts. This will permit the use of simplified statements and thereby relieve one of the burdens encountered by small-business concerns dealing in such contracts.

Also in the field of procurement, the Cabinet Committee recommended that procurement agencies assure small business that the need for advance and progress payments by a bidder will not be treated as a handicap in awarding a contract. Both the General Services Administration and the Department of Defense have issued regulations to carry out this recommendation.

OTHER CABINET COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Other recommendations of the President's Cabinet Committee covered the extension of the Small Business Administration; increasing the registration exemption of the Securities and Exchange Commission from $300,000 to $500,000; legislation concerning Federal scrutiny and advance notice of business mergers; easing handicaps of small business on contracts subject to renegotiation; and enforcement of antitrust laws and Federal reporting requirements of small firms. Bills have been introduced in this Congress covering each of the Cabinet Committee's legislative recommendations. A few have had consideration, but it is evident at this late date that we shall have to await another Congress to give small business the help it really needs.

THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION MADE A PERMANENT AGENCY

Certainly, the most important small business legislation passed during the 85th Congress has been the revision of the Small Business Act which among other things established the Small Business Administration as a permanent agency. As I mentioned earlier, the Small Business Administration was established in 1953 by the Republican 83d Congress as the first independent, peacetime agency with the sole purpose of providing assistance to the small-business concerns of our economy. In each succeeding Congress the minority members of our Small Business Committee introduced bills to make the SBA permanent. In early 1957 President Eisenhower strongly recommended a permanent small business agency. The House bill—H. R. 7963—making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency passed the House on June 25, 1957. However, permanency was not accomplished until a year later when an amendment was offered and adopted in the Senate making the Small Business Administration permanent rather than extending it until 1961, as was recommended by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Fortunately for small business, this amendment was adopted in the Senate by a large majority.

I stress the importance of a permanent, independent agency to assist small business because it has been our belief that since World War II smaller concerns have encountered difficulties in three major fields of business operation; that is, securing adequate investment and working capital, obtaining a fair share of Government contracts, and obtaining up-to-date information on management and technical problems. In these particular areas the difficulties of small business over the years have varied only in intensity, not in the particulars. Too, the small businessmen of this country have always needed a spokesman and champion within the executive branch of the Federal Government. Since 1953, the Small Business Administration has, with the full support of the President, rendered assistance to small business in each of these areas. The scope and volume of this agency's activities have been continually broadened. Every effort has been made to render effective and expeditious assistance. I believe that an excellent job has been done by the Small Business Administration—as a permanent agency I expect even greater progress to be made. I would like at this point to review briefly the activities of the Small Business Administration over the past 5 years.

SBA FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS—EUSINESS LOANS

The Small Business Act states that the Small Business Administration shall provide financial assistance to small concerns to finance plant construction, conversion, or expansion including the acquisition of land or to finance the acquistion of equipment, facilities, machinery, supplies or materials for war, defense or civilian production or as many be necessary to insure a well-balanced national economy. Such financial assistance is in the form of loans which may have a maturity of up to 10 years. The SBA cannot advance credit, however, unless private credit is unobtainable on reasonable terms, and each loan must be of such sound value or so secured as to reasonably assure repayment. The act stipulates, therefore, that the financial activities of SBA must supplement those of our private financial institutions, and it is expected that each loan will be repaid; these are not financial grants.

I might add, parenthetically, that it is the purpose of the act for banks and other private financial institutions to participate with the Federal Government in extending credit to small business. Under the act each businessman must attempt to secure financing from his own bank or secure participation by his bank with the Small Business Administration before the latter can consider providing the entire amount requested. This is most appropriate for as I have said, the Federal Government should only supplement the work of existing financial institutions, and participation loans enable a borrower to establish locally a line of credit for future use. That banks throughout the country have been truly cooperating with the SBA to provide credit to small business is indicated by the fact that approximately 70 percent of SBA loans are of the participation variety.

Since 1953, the Small Business Administration had approved through June of this year, a total of 11,110 business loans for $519,782,846. Of this amount $435,958,159 was SBA's share. Each year has seen an increase in the number of loans approved by the Small Business Administration. Starting with 473 loans for the fiscal year 1954, approvals increased to 1,172 in fiscal 1955; 1,915 in fiscal 1956; 3,536 in fiscal 1957; and 4,014 for the 12 months of fiscal 1958, that is, through June 1958. As a matter of fact, business loan approvals have reached new highs during this fiscal year.

Now it is axiomatic that not all loans approved by a financial institution are taken down, for one reason or another they may be withdrawn by the borrower or canceled. In this respect the Small Business Administration has had the same experience as private financial institutions, and I might add, the same experience as its predecessor, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. An approved loan may be canceled because the borrower's plans have changed, because he secured financing from some other source, because his business has improved and he no longer desires SBA credit or for other reasons. An approved loan may also be canceled because the borrower's condition has changed so that a reasonably sound loan could not be made, because the borrower could not or would not meet the conditions necessarily imposed by the Small Business Administration to make it a sound loan or for other reasons. We find, therefore, that considering all things, SBA had, as of June 1958, a net business loan approval figure of 9,610 for $450,527,000. In other words, as of that date SBA had injected or agreed to inject a little under one-half a billion dollars into our economy.

As of May, the latest information available, it was indicated that of net loan approvals some 9,127 for $350,900,000 or 86 percent had been disbursed by the SBA. There is a natural delay in the disbursement of loans. Sometimes it takes a businessman several weeks to clear title of collateral offered to meet the terms of the loan. In other instances he may not ask for his check until some time after he has been assured of funds. In construction loans, often full disbursement is made only after work has been completed. In checking with the SBA on specific loan cases, I have found that once a loan is approved, a borrower can expect his check as soon as he completes his work on the contract and is ready to receive his money. I have also found in observing the SBA over the years that there have been few if any justifiable complaints as to delay in disbursement of SBA funds once a loan has been approved.

Since the beginning of the Small Business Administration, our subcommittee,

which is responsible within the full committee for observing the activities of this agency, has noticed a commendable effort to assure the small-business man expeditious processing of his loan application. It is unfortunate that there have, at times, been insufficient personnel to carry the workload imposed by the increasing volume of applications. I know that every effort has been made to simplify procedures so that under normal conditions a business loan can be processed in 3 weeks.

The rate of applications has, however, increased each year and is now at a new high with 1,099 business loan applications received during the month of May. Beginning in fiscal 1954 with 2,289 applications, it increased to 3,318 in 1955; 4,081 in 1956; 6,864 in 1957; and 7,898 for the first 12 months of fiscal 1958. I mention the Small Business Administration loan application rate for one particular reason—it means that the agency workload has increased to a point where there is a backlog among the various regional offices. It was for this reason that our subcommittee testified in August before the Senate Appropriations Committee in an effort to assure the SBA of sufficient financial personnel to handle and process expeditiously any further increase in business loan applications.

DISASTER LOANS

In addition to its business loan program the Small Business Administration was given by the Congress the task of making disaster loans to businessmen or homeowners who suffered damage because of flood, hurricane, tornadoes, or other sudden catastrophies. Since the original Small Business Act of 1953, the Congress has also included within this program loans to businessmen suffering because of excessive drought or rainfall. Since 1953, the SBA has approved some 7,708 disaster loans for a total of $83,314,341. Fortunately, the number of disasters and subsequent applications for financial assistance have been relatively few in the past 2 fiscal years. I can say, however, that the SBA has been complimented most highly on its effort to afford immediate assistance to people who have had the misfortune to be struck by disaster. During fiscal 1956, which included the fall of 1955 when two hurricanes struck the east coast within a short time of each other, the SBA made some 3,300 disaster loans for a total of $44½ million. And only recently because of excessive rainfall in the Mississippi Valley, several hundreds of loans have been made for over $7 million. This is certainly a program essential to the welfare of our people.

SBA LOAN POLICY FLEXIBLE AND DYNAMIC

To me the most important thing about a Government lending program is not necessarily how many loans are made, since we know that if a firm can meet the criteria of the act, it will receive assistance, but whether the lending agency concerned has done everything possible to meet changing economic conditions and the needs of all small-business men—just as Congress has amended the Small Business Act to meet the needs of the times.

The first policy statement issued by the Loan Policy Board on September 16, 1953, gave preference to loans to manufacturers or processors of materials and products for military and essential civilian purposes and declared ineligible loans to certain types of industries or for certain purposes which were not considered to be in the public interest.

A revised statement, dated November 16, 1953, eliminated the preference formerly given to manufacturers and made possible loans to all kinds of business concerns on an equal basis except those specific types of businesses which had previously been excluded as not coming within the purview of the intent of the act. Since that time other changes have been made in SBA loan policy such as permitting use of funds to refinance indebtedness to a Government instrumentality, which would enable a firm owing money to RFC to obtain funds partially to refinance that loan.

The Small Business Administration will now make loans to bona fide businesses located in recreational areas—such loans had previously been excluded as recreational facilities—to effect a change of ownership in a business where such change is necessary to the continued existence of that business; for modernization and operation of four-walled theaters—this change recognized the economic value of theaters in bringing trade to other businesses within the area in which the theater is located—to small businesses which are practicing a profession or rendering professional services.

In addition to the activities specifically authorized in the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, the Small Business Administration, as a part of its financial assistance operations, is cooperating with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior in the administration of that Department's fisheries' loan program. The Small Business Administration develops the necessary credit information for such loans which are closed and administered through its regional offices.

The Small Business Administration has also been working closely with the Housing and Home Finance Agency in connection with its community facilities disposal program to determine whether the Small Business Administration loans may be made available to purchasers of Government-owned business properties held for disposal by that Agency and with the Medical Facilities Branch of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in developing a program of loans to proprietary hospitals, nursing homes, and medical and dental laboratories.

FINANCIAL COUNSELING

The Small Business Administration operates on the premise that it is the intent of Congress that Government funds should be loaned only after all other possible avenues for solving a small firm's financial problems have been explored. Frequently these firms do not need a loan but are most in need of counseling on financial management problems. Often they do not have the resources available to larger firms to obtain this specialized service in solving their financial problems. In such cases the Small Business Administration provides this assistance through its financial counseling program.

In response to requests for aid, or in examining applications for Small Business Administration loans, consideration is given to possible means of obtaining private credit on reasonable terms; to assistance available from local development corporations; to various alternative plans for financing production; to the adequacy of accounting and auditing methods and to other aspects of financial management; to the means of increasing equity capital; to the eligibility for V-loan financing of defense contracts; and to the feasibility of obtaining advance or partial payments on contracts.

Often the problem is undercapitalization or perhaps a need for liquidation of inventory or obsolete equipment, revision of credit policies or a change in product pricing principles. In other instances a contemplated expansion may not be justified. A firm's product line may be too broad or too limited or its sales policies may need review.

These are a few of the possible factors considered by the Small Business Administration's specialists in counseling small businesses which have financial problems.

In many cases the financial specialists in the Small Business Administration's regional and branch offices assist in presenting the business's application for a loan to his local bank, often accompanying the company's representatives in their negotiations with that bank. Many times the proper presentation of the company's financial position through guidance of SBA's financial specialists has resulted in banks approving loans to these firms after they had previously refused to provide such credit.

Mr. Speaker, I should mention at this point the new legislation which provides for the supplying of so-called equity capital to small business. Our committee has long commented, at least since 1952, upon the need of small business for additional ownership capital to finance long-term improvements or expansion. As we all know, small businesses have been inaugurated too frequently with inadequate equity capital and have relied too heavily on borrowed funds. Too, small firms which have had adequate initial ownership funds are unable to expand through use of the regulated securities market. For these and many other reasons, the Congress has deemed it advisable to permit the Small Business Administration to assist in the establishment of small business investment corporations which in turn will provide long-term funds to small businesses through the means of convertible debentures.

My Republican colleagues and I have, of course, always believed that small business needs assistance in securing equity capital. We have felt, however, that the State investment and development corporation was the best medium through which to supply such capital, and we introduced bills incorporating

this idea. It was our contention that a good start had been made on financial assistance through a limited number of State organizations and that with the Small Business Administration's assistance all States would be anxious to institute such programs. In other words, we preferred to operate at the State level. While we unanimously supported the present law, it was with some reservation. We do sincerely hope that the proposed system will work; if not, some other way must be found, for small business must have some means of supplementing its sources of private equity capital.

PROCUREMENT AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. Speaker, while more publicity has been given the activities of the Small Business Administration in the area of financial assistance, their work in the field of procurement and technical assistance is of equal importance. For many years the Congress has been concerned with the role of the small-business man in Government procurement—whether he receives his fair share of goods and services procured, whether he is confronted with difficulties of specifications, short lead times, emergency and sole source procurements, and other matters. The Congress has also been concerned over the lack of managerial and technical know-how among smaller concerns. Historically, they have been handicapped by the lack of information and counsel on these subjects.

We, therefore, wrote into the Small Business Act specific directions that the Small Business Administration should exert every effort to assure small business a fair share of Government purchases and to provide technical and managerial services which would help these firms to become stronger competitors. As in its financial assistance programs, the SBA has increased each year its activities and scope of operations in the procurement and technical assistance fields. I wish to comment briefly on some of these activities.

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES

Primary emphasis is given by the Small Business Administration to the setting aside of Government contracts for exclusive award to small business concerns. Insofar as possible when there is sufficient small-business competition the SBA representative and the contracting officer will agree that all or part of a particular procurement will be set aside for award to small business. Agreements to joint set-aside programs have now been negotiated by the SBA with the Department of Defense; the General Services Administration; the Military Petroleum Supply Agency; the Departments of Commerce, Interior and Agriculture; the Post Office Department; the Atomic Energy Commission; the Veterans Administration; and the Government Printing Office.

Since 1953, the Small Business Administration, in cooperation with these military and civilian procurement agencies, has succeeded in reserving $3 billion in Government procurements for small business. Starting with set-asides agreed to with military procurement agencies of $228 million in fiscal 1954, there has been an increase each fiscal year to over $1 billion in fiscal 1958. Similarly, some $8 million were set aside by SBA and civilian procurement agencies in fiscal 1956—over $51 million were set aside in fiscal 1958.

However, as our subcommittee testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee, the Small Business Administration has since its inception been handicapped in this most important program by a lack of personnel. This agency has been allotted funds for only 37 representatives to cover regularly some 27 Army purchasing offices, 21 Navy installations, 18 Air Force establishments, 27 Federal Civilian Agency purchasing offices and the Military Petroleum Supply Agency. In addition to these 94 installations at which the program was carried out on a regular basis, liaison was maintained with 74 other procurement installations. I believe that the continued increase in activity in the joint set-aside program with such limited personnel deserve commendation.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY

The Small Business Administration certificate of competency program, like the joint set-aside program, is detailed in the Small Business Administration Act itself. Under this program the SBA may certify as to the financial and technical competence of a particular small-business concern. The need for such a certificate arises when a contracting officer has declared a small-business concern, which is the low bidder, unacceptable because of either financial or technical ability or both. If, after the SBA has made its survey, it determines that the firm is competent, then a certificate may be issued which is binding on the contracting officer. Obviously these certificates will be issued only after a most careful survey, and when issued and the contract awarded, there is continual followup to check progress under the contract and to offer any assistance on production problems that may arise. Such followup will cover the prompt placement of orders, satisfactory delivery schedules, receipt of components and the need for additional financing.

It should be kept in mind that certificates of competency are issued with a great deal of caution. Any certificate issued to a concern which fails to satisfactorily complete a contract means: First, that the procuring agency fails to obtain the necessary items or service; second, that the company acquires a poor record, and third, that the certificate of competency program itself loses esteem within the affected agencies. Actually, the Small Business Administration has a good record in administering the certificate of competency program. Small-business concerns have acquired contracts which they would not otherwise have received, and the Government itself has saved money through obtaining a lower price. Since August 1953 through June 1958 a total of 916 certificate of competency applications were filed with the Small Business Administration amounting to some $186 million. Of this number some 432 certificates were issued for a little over $64 million.

GOVERNMENT-PROCUREMENT PROBLEMS AND ASSISTANCE

Continued progress has been made in many other areas of procurement and technical assistance to small-business concerns. I wish to cite additional figures covering these other activities not only to show the work which has been done but also to show the scope of these programs. The Congress directed that the Small Business Administration should attack the problems of small business on every possible front. This I believe has been done.

PRIME CONTRACT REFERRALS

During the calendar year 1957, the Small Business Administration's field offices made 38,595 referrals of prime contract opportunities to small business concerns. Procurement counseling to owners and operators was rendered to 23,583 small businesses in 1957. A total of 8,184 small firms were helped in technical problems on bidding for Government contracts. The SBA made 10,676 contacts in 1957 to develop additional sources of supply for bidders lists.

STANDARDS FOR PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

The task force appointed by the President's Cabinet Committee on Small Business has proposed standard operating instructions to be adopted by all Government procuring agencies. These instructions are being coordinated with all Government procurement agencies to resolve differences of opinion, which should permit releasing these instructions within a reasonably short period of time.

GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS

In addition, the Small Business Administration has developed a program and is continuing to assist small firms with their specification problems. Due to the myriad specifications involved in the program, the SBA's efforts have been centered upon individual requests; and in most instances, specifications have been broadened to enable wider participation by small firms. The Small Business Administration regularly receives from the General Services Administration copies of all proposed interim and Federal specifications for the purpose of ascertaining any restrictive features which would prove a hardship on small business. Other requests involving problems on inspection procedures, packaging, and shipping have been referred to the above-mentioned task force for further study and possible regulatory amendments which would simplify the problem of small firms.

The Small Business Administration has a program designed to broaden the participation of small business in defense contracts by making available to small firms prints, specifications, and so forth, on items not previously known to them. This program has been instrumental in developing additional small-business sources for the contracting offices, which in turn has permitted set-asides not previously made.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES

The Task Force To Review Government Procurement Procedures and Policies established pursuant to recommendations of the President's Cabinet Committee on Small Business has con-

tinued its functions during the past year. The Small Business Administration has designated a representative on the task force and has assigned a full-time technical employee to the task force working staff. The SBA works very closely with this group providing technical assistance on basic or typical problems experienced by small firms.

SBA FACILITIES STUDY

The Small Business Administration is making a study of Government-supplied facilities and equipment now being used which are available to subcontractors engaged in the missile program in order that it may better inform small firms of the possible use of this equipment.

SBA INFORMATION CENTER

Improvements have been made in providing publicly on negotiated procurements. In addition, there is now under study a program for creating a central information center in Washington, D. C., in order that procurement information may be readily available on both advertised and negotiated contracts. After experience is gained from the initial operation, further consideration will be given to the establishment of other information centers throughout the country.

SBA AND MOBILIZATION PLANNING

Through the Small Business Administration's liaison office to the Department of Defense more consideration is being given to small firms in mobilization planning. This is a continuous program and small firms are being continuously added to the planned list. The Administrator of the Small Business Administration is a member of the Defense Mobilization Board, and a full-time representative of the SBA is located at the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization.

The role of the Small Business Administration was formalized by the issuance on July 3, 1956, of Defense Mobilization Order I–24. This order officially recognized the working arrangements which had been in effect between the Small Business Administration and the Office of Defense Mobilization for some time prior to that date. Under the order, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration is called upon to:

First. Assist in the development of plans for bringing the productive facilities of small business to bear on mobilization requirements;

Second. Obtain information on the productive capabilities of small businesses for defense objectives;

Third. Assist other Federal agencies in providing guidance to small business in developing ability to participate in readiness programs.

The Small Business Administration was authorized to take additional preparedness measures in the form of planning for its continued operations under wartime conditions and developing methods for assessing attack damage to the small-business segment of the mobilization base.

REDUCTION IN EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT

The Small Business Administration procurement center representatives have been successful in eliminating a considerable number of so-called emergency procurements. This action has been limited to individual cases rather than policy, and an extension of lead time as well as delivery time has been granted to small firms in most cases, as requested.

SMALL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY MEETINGS

The Small Business Administration has continued to cosponsor, in cooperation with local business groups and Government agencies, the small business opportunity meetings which have provided a medium where small-business owners and operators can get detailed information on Government procurement procedures. During 1957 there were 14 of the business-opportunity meetings held throughout the United States which had more than 8,500 owners of small businesses in attendance. Active planning is in process for conducting some 20 of these meetings during the next several months. At these meetings small-business men are informed of what various procurement agencies in the Federal Government are buying and of subcontracting opportunities with large prime contractors. They may also obtain answers to any detailed questions or individual problems they might have.

TECHNICAL AND DISTRIBUTION RESEARCH

The President's Conference on Technical and Distribution Research for the Benefit of Small Business was held in Washington in September 1957. Since then, the Small Business Administration has cosponsored nine conferences of a similar nature in as many cities throughout the country. These conferences have been conducted in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and other Government agencies, chambers of commerce, trade associations, State and local governments, universities, and other organizations and groups.

Emphasis at most of these 1- to 3-day meetings has been placed on technical and distribution research, although other subjects have been covered as well.

SBA PROCUREMENT PUBLICATIONS

Supplementing these procurement activities are the Small Business Administration publications which directly and materially aid small firms in bidding on Government contracts. SBA staff specialists also advise small firms on the necessary procedure for getting their products on Government-qualified products lists and of purchasing offices that need additional suppliers for specific items.

MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL PROBLEMS AND ASSISTANCE

With the exception of the need for financial assistance and for help in obtaining Government contracts, the most urgent need among many small-business concerns is for assistance in improving their production and managerial techniques and keeping abreast of technological developments. I have found that management counseling is an essential part of every major program of SBA. In providing financial, procurement, and production assistance, every effort is made to resolve managerial as well as technical problems affecting the individual small-business concern.

SBA MANAGEMENT COURSES

The Small Business Administration administrative management courses program has continued to receive nationwide acceptance and increasing interest. These courses bring the best in administrative management to small-business owners through cosponsored college courses. These courses, usually conducted in the evening, are taught by business leaders and college teachers. Through December 1957, more than 300 courses had been held and for calendar year 1957 the SBA cosponsored 121 courses. More than 10,000 businessmen and women have completed these courses which were held in cooperation with 114 educational institutions and organizations—71 such institutions and organizations conducting courses last year.

SBA MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Small Business Administration publishes four series of management and technical production publications. Three of the series are short, practical leaflets, written chiefly by specialists in private industry who contribute the articles without any charge to the Government. These leaflets are available through request to the SBA, and more than 3¾ million copies have been distributed to date.

The Small Business Administration also publishes a series of management booklets, written by specialists under contract. These booklets are sold by the Government Printing Office at nominal prices. More than 525,000 copies have been sold. Since a significant portion of the Small Business Administration's publications are distributed through sales by the Government Printing Office, the income from these sales in part offsets the cost involved in the preparation and printing of the publications.

SBA PURCHASING DIRECTORY

The Small Business Administration also has made available to small firms a United States Government Purchasing Directory, which is a guide to who buys what and where in the military and Federal civilian agencies, and a United States Government Specifications Directory, which is a guide to sources of the specifications used by the Government in its purchasing. Businessmen and others have purchased more than 72,000 copies of these directories from the Government Printing Office.

SBA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Another Small Business Administration service is to help small firms in gaining access to product research and development information available from both Government and industry. The SBA has two purposes here—to help small firms obtain data needed in solving problems relating to specific products and processes, and to provide them information on available products and processes that can be used to maintain, diversify, or expand their operations.

SBA PATENTS INFORMATION—NEW PRODUCTS

As a part of this service the Small Business Administration publishes each month a circular which lists privately owned and Government-owned inventions available for license or sale to small firms. This Products List Circular makes

available to small business firms information on new products and processes that can be used by small plants having open capacity or seeking to diversify their business operations by adding new items. Also published in the Products List Circular have been the titles and patents released by the Department of Justice in connection with provisions of judgments in antitrust cases.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Through calendar year 1957, the Small Business Administration aided more than 25,000 small business concerns in the solution of research and development problems pertaining to new products and processes or improving present products. In addition, approximately 7,000 requests for additional data on inventions listed in the Products List Circular were received by the SBA.

In the field of research and development, the Small Business Administration has compiled a list of small business firms qualified to perform research and development contracts. This list will be made available to the appropriate procuring offices as a reference.

SUBCONTRACTING MISSILES PROGRAM

There is one more type of procurement activity which should not be overlooked. I refer to Government purchases in connection with the missile program. It has been increasingly evident that a large proportion of the procurement dollar in military fields will be in the missile program.

Information is being developed to establish a realistic subcontracting program, tailored within the requirements of the weapons system concept of purchasing. Small Business Administration industrial and production specialists will assist small-business concerns in using this information as a guide for missile subcontracting. The Small Business Administration, with the cooperation of the Department of Defense, the mililtary services, contractors, and related sources, has accumulated and prepared a missile directory which contains a listing of missiles procured by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the names and addresses of the prime contractors and large major subcontractors; a listing of the components, assemblies, subassemblies and parts required in the production of missiles and supporting equipment with technical information as to requirements for tolerances, temperature, humidity, and heat control, special tooling, machine tools, production equipment, test equipment, and special technical skills.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reemphasize the fact that not only the Small Business Administration but all departments and agencies have been concerned with the problems of small business. President Eisenhower's administration through the Cabinet Committee on Small Business and the Council of Economic Advisers has made a permanent contribution to the growth and welfare of our small-business community. In every economic report of the President, the President has emphasized the competitive aspects of our economy; and in messages on the state of the Union and other messages President Eisenhower has made many specific recommendations in the interest of small business. I believe, viewed impartially and completely on a nonpartisan basis that greater progress has been made for small business during the years 1953–58 than in any other single period in our history.

Annual Report of Hon. Charles B. Brownson to the People of the 11th District of Indiana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES B. BROWNSON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, this is my annual report to the people of the 11th District of Indiana, whom I am privileged to represent in the Congress of the United States.

The end of a Congress is actually a beginning. It is the beginning of new legislation, good and bad.

During the 135 days that the House of Representatives was in session—a total of 562 hours and 12 minutes of talking time—the House passed 444 public laws. Each of these new laws will, directly or indirectly, for good or ill, touch the life of every citizen in Marion County.

Adjournment in the early hours of August 24 touched off a round of self-congratulations among the Democrat leadership and the ultra-liberal press. They compared the sweeping legislation enacted since last January 7 with the first 100 days of the Roosevelt regime.

The Democrats are calling the 85th a "do something" Congress.

It cannot be denied that it has been a "do something to everybody" Congress. Nor can it be denied that during this sesison Congress spent more of the taxpayers' money than ever before in peacetime.

Membership in the House was divided, with 233 Democrats and 198 Republicans, giving the Democrats a working majority of 35. A substantial Democrat majority controlled every subcommittee and every full committee. A Democrat chairman headed up each of these subcommittees and full committees. A Democrat Speaker determined which bills should or should not come to the floor.

Honest conservatism was in the minority. This is what a Democrat "do something" Congress chose to do in an election year:

It fought a brushfire skirmish with nuclear spending methods by voting $8 billion to $10 billion in new pump-priming schemes to combat a recession already on the route. It voted a record-smashing peacetime budget of $72,600,000,000. These tactics, of course, give aid and comfort to the Nation's grimmest enemy: inflation.

The 85th Congress justified its $3,298,000,000 foreign aid program as a tool for fighting communism overseas. But, it refused to act on legislation to protect Americans at home from subversives—legislation which would not cost the taxpayers a cent.

While it admitted a 49th State to the Union, the Congress failed to enact any clear-cut measures to preserve the crumbling rights of the States. As a matter of fact, it passed measures encroaching on traditional States' rights, particularly in the field of education.

After parading corrupt union leaders, out-and-out racketeers, and their victims before a shocked American public, the Democrats wrote a labor bill so bad that representatives of both labor and management considered it a shabby joke. Even Mr. George Meany, president of the AFL–CIO, in a written statement to the House Education and Labor Committee, said:

> As a result S. 3974, as adopted last night by the Senate, contains provisions which we are certain will prove unworkable; provisions which we know are unwise; provisions which are clearly unfair and unduly repressive.

Not one word in the bill was changed from the time it left the Senate until it came to the House floor. Republican efforts to bring out legislation which would correct the abuses uncovered by the Senate subcommittee were balked by the Democrat leadership, and the rank and file of labor and the consuming public were deprived of the protection they need and deserve.

BROWNSON VOTED FOR ECONOMY

Only a handful of economy-minded stalwarts seemed to recall the mandate handed them in the first session when the voters demanded that Federal expenditures be cut. The leadership saw to it that few record votes would be on a cut-and-dried economy basis to show up the spenders. Many of the multi-million-dollar spending bills were steamrollered through under parliamentary procedures permitting little or no debate.

One of these pump-priming schemes was a mammoth housing bill which the leadership attempted to ram through with only 40 minutes debate. This bill covered a multitude of spending proposals outside of the housing field. It is no exaggeration to say that it had everything in it but the kitchen sink.

Senator HARRY F. BYRD, speaking on the floor of the Senate, said:

> If a tough little group of last-ditchers in the House had not stopped the Senate-passed housing bill, another $26 billion in Federal cash and public credits would have gone over the dam.

That tough little group of last-ditchers consisted of 134 of us House Members who voted against the bill's passage under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority. One hundred and fourteen of the tough little group were Republicans—including myself—while only 20 were members of the Senator's own Democratic Party. Had passage been based on a simple majority vote, we would have lost to the spenders, 251 of whom voted to pass it. They were just 6 votes shy of the required two-thirds.

And, it was 157 Republicans, joined by a handful of Democrats, who defeated

the rule which would have brought the $2.9 billion community facilities bill to the floor. This bill was part of the Rayburn-Johnson kit of recession cure-alls. The vote was a close one: 173 for and 187 against the rule. I voted against it.

I helped to lead the floor fight which preceded defeat of a $25 million agriculture marketing facilities bill, which would have loaded another extravagant expenditure on the Federal Government for a program being carried on willingly and well by the individual States. Once again my Republican colleagues lined up with me on the side of economy and the rule on the measure was beaten in a 164-to-211 vote. Of the 211 who opposed it, 163 were Republicans.

Victories for the taxpayers were pitifully few, however, when compared with the multimillion-dollar spending bills which were passed. The Democrat leadership was clever in manipulating many of them through under rules which called for tightly limited or even no debate. Both the $5.5 billion emergency highway bill and the $1.9 billion emergency Federal housing loan bill were passed in this manner.

President Eisenhower had outlined a program of sensible assistance to certain distressed-labor areas, but the Democrats emerged from committee with a bill representing such a complete boondoggle that it was unpalatable to the administration and to a majority of the Republican Members of the House. As the Democrats reported it, the area redevelopment bill called for an initial outlay of $279.5 million in Federal grants and loans, administered in such a way as to foster a Government-control system of industry production completely unrelated to good economics and traditional American principals of free enterprise. It thrust the Federal Government into yet another field belonging to the States and local municipalities and individuals. Attempts to send the bill back to committee were frustrated in an almost straight party-line vote of 170 for recommittal and 188 against recommittal; 115 Republicans voted to recommit. The bill met with a veto from President Eisenhower.

The gigantic rivers and harbors pork barrel, calling for an outlay of $1.5 billion, passed despite the fight my economy-mineded colleagues and I put up in the House. The bill met with a quick veto at the White House, and an appropriation bill of saner proportions for necessary projects ultimately was written, passed, and signed into law.

Twice within 6 months the Congress was called upon to increase the national debt limit—to pledge the wages of generations yet unborn as payment for the pump priming, the pork barrels, the wanton spending in which the Congress itself has indulged. On January 23, I voted against increasing the national debt limit by a supposedly temporary $5 billion. On August 5, I voted against making that $5 billion permanent, plus adding another permanent $5 billion and a temporary $3 billion.

My votes were protests against the real evil, which is congressional approval of authorizations and appropriations which make such increases necessary. Both times I took the floor to point out the wicked folly of reckless spending which forces Congress to mortgage the future of our children and our grandchildren. That Congress should be forced to raise the debt limit by $13 billion in times of relative prosperity is a strong indictment of the spenders in Congress itself.

H. R. 8002: THE ECONOMY BUDGET BILL

The one important economy measure to become law during this session of spend and spend was H. R. 8002. This bill had the backing of President Eisenhower, the Bureau of the Budget, the Citizens' Committee for the Hoover Report, most fiscal authorities, and the man the 85th Congress most often ignored—the taxpayer himself.

Mail from the 11th District of Indiana, which I represent, was constant during the year and a half it took Congress to consider, study, debate, and pass the bill. Most of my folks knew I had worked on this legislation in the Government Operations Committee on which I served, and they knew I was one of its first and stanchest backers. They wrote to me urging me to get my colleagues busy turning H. R. 8002 into law. They could not understand how the 85th Congress could allocate something like 3 minutes of time to slip through a $5.5 billion highway bill under a suspension of the rules, and yet take so much time in passing legislation which could save the Federal Government many millions of dollars every year. For that matter, I found it a little difficult to understand myself.

H. R. 8002 will place the Federal budget on an accrued expenditures basis, requiring annual review each year by Congress on both existing and proposed programs, and thus provides a financial tool for realistic congressional control over the annual rate of Government expenditures.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNAL SECURITY—DEFENSE REORGANIZATION PLAN

President Eisenhower finally won his 12-year fight to eliminate the patchwork committee improvisation in Department of Defense administrative policies. After a nip-and-tuck battle between the Democrat-controlled Armed Services Committee—which sent his plan to the floor stripped of some of its most essential features—and those of us who respect the President's farsightedness in military matters, the Congress finally adopted most of his recommendations.

I supported the plan set forth by the President all the way. It clarifies the authority of the Secretary of Defense, steps up Pentagon efficiency, and streamlines the unified command structure. Party lines were clearly drawn on this measure, with House Republicans voting almost 100 percent in favor of the President's recommendations, and the Democrats voting almost 100 percent against it. Although his recommendations were not adopted in the House, they were added in the Senate, and became part of the bill which was signed at the White House. With much of the redtape cut away, the Nation can expect more defense for the dollar.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

While giving the reorganization plan to the taxpayers with one hand, the spenders in Congress took away with the other hand. President Eisenhower and his top military advisers assessed the Nation's defense needs at $38.7 billion for fiscal 1959. A majority in Congress insisted on giving him more than $815 million more than he requested.

Most of this padding was done in committee and some of it was done on the floor of the Senate. The full House had only one clear-cut opportunity to reject a part of these unasked-for funds. Representative SIKES, of Florida, proposed addition of $99 million to the bill—$99 million which the President specifically said was not needed. I voted against adding the funds, but the Sikes amendment carried in a rollcall vote of 225 to 159.

This desire to be lavish with the military probably was sparked by the Russian success with sputnik, and also may have resulted from a guilt complex dating back to the first session. In 1957, we trimmed about $2.5 billion from the Defense budget. The President and his advisors agreed that they could live with the cut if the Congress would only restore $313 million in areas where no true economy resulted. In an almost 100 percent party line vote, the Democrats refused to restore this urgently needed $313 million for Army research and development, naval airpower, and planes for the Air Force.

Many of those who cast their false economy votes in 1957—and the author of the Sikes amendment was one of them—were eager this year to add $99 million the President said was not needed. I voted against adding the $99 million this year. I voted against cutting the $313 million in the first session.

As an active Reservist, long acquainted with the military, I am aware that the Department of Defense is seldom self-denying in its money requests. I could not see the wisdom of handing them money they insisted they did not need. Ecclesiastes expresses my philosophy on appropriating money in the verse which says: "There is a time to keep, and a time to cast away."

MILITARY COMPENSATION ACT

Incorporating some of the highly-publicized Cordiner recommendations, this bill increasing Armed Forces' pay was passed by Congress. Since I felt a little incentive pay for noncommissioned and company grade officers was better than no raise at all, I voted for the bill. I was disappointed that it did not distribute these increases more equitably, concentrating them in the areas in which incentives are most needed. I spoke out on the floor asking the House to send the bill back to the Armed Services Committee for further study. This request was voted down, and I subsequently voted for the bill's passage. I still feel that the 47 percent pay raise it gives to 4-star generals and the 36 percent raise it gives to other generals is completely out of line when compared with only 15 percent for company grade officers and a mere 7 percent for sergeants first class.

SPACE AND ATOMIC PROJECTS

Awareness of the Soviet challenge prompted the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, civilian-controlled, which received unanimous House approval. Congress authorized $47.8 million for construction of a new space projects center and for expansion of satellite launching and tracking facilities, and another $54.6 million to expand and accelerate present missile base construction projects. Three hundred and eighty-six million dollars was authorized for the Atomic Energy Commission for construction and expansion purposes. The Congress also approved exchange of atomic information with military allies of the United States.

In their enthusiasm, the spenders decided to treat the taxpayers to the luxury of an atomic-powered ice-breaker for service in the Arctic and Antarctic, although they had Navy testimony showing that existing, conventionally-operated ice-breakers are doing a more than adequate job. This $40 million money bill met a firm veto at the White House.

LOYALTY-SECURITY PROGRAM

I voted for this bill to place all Federal employees under the loyalty security program, while, at the same time, granting the right of appeal. Unfortunately, this is one of several worthwhile bills to fight subversion which died with the 85th Congress. It passed both House and Senate, the House approved the conference report, but the Senate leadership failed to call the conference report up for that body's approval, and the measure thus was killed.

PREEMPTION OF STATE LAWS

When a notorious Communist leader was freed because the Supreme Court ruled that a Federal law preempted the State antisubversion laws under which he had been convicted, a shocked and outraged public demanded congressional action.

H. R. 3 was written in answer to that demand. It spelled out clearly that State laws in fields where Congress has acted are concurrently enforceable, and it specifically applied this principle to State antisedition laws. H. R. 3 was introduced January 3, 1957, the opening day of the 85th Congress. It was a year and a half before the House Judiciary Committee finally reported it.

During the long floor debate on H. R. 3, I voted 4 times to restore the balance of power to the States and to avoid further preemption rulings by the Supreme Court: I voted for the rule to bring the bill to the floor; I voted for the Willis amendment which broadened the scope of the bill; I voted against the motion to recommit, and I voted for final passage. A majority of my colleagues voted with me on all of these rollcalls and the bill was sent to the Senate. House Democrats split on this measure: 100 of them voted for it, 109 voted against it. Republicans lined up solidly behind States' rights, giving the bill 141 yeas, and only 46 nays. The entire Hoosier Republican delegation in the House supported H. R. 3.

H. R. 3 was buried in committee when it reached the Senate, and S. 654, a similar bill, was called up for action. It was defeated in a 40 to 41 vote, with the majority leader, Senator JOHNSON, himself voting against the bill. With the Jenner-Butler bill ordered tabled in a 49 to 41 vote, S. 654 killed by 1 lone vote, and H. R. 3 locked in committee, all hope for preemption clarification was lost.

OTHER ANTISUBVERSIVE LEGISLATION

The Senate Democratic leadership also must answer for the failure to call before the Senate four House-approved antisubversive measures. These bills would have extended application of espionage laws to offenses against the United States anywhere in the world; provided for denial of passports to persons knowingly engaged in activities intended to further international communism; clarified the criminal code definition of "organize" relating to treason, sedition, and subversion cases, and fixed procedure for judicial review to prevent unjustified delay in execution of deportation orders.

All four of these bills provided desirable safeguards. Their defeat meant four more victories in the 85th Congress for the ADA lobbyists who so vigorously opposed them.

TRADE, NOT AID

Two of the most hotly disputed issues of the session were the foreign aid and reciprocal trade bills. I voted against the foreign aid authorization bill, and I voted against the foreign aid appropriation bill. I stood up the night of adjournment, when the appropriation conference report came to the House for final approval, to demand a final rollcall vote. It was refused. I voted against the program because I know the so-called defense support—economic aid—portions are wasteful, poorly administered and fail in their objectives.

The International Operations Subcommittee, on which I am ranking minority member, issued two reports this spring on the deplorable situation we found during our tour of duty last fall in the Near East. Several of us appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee this spring to testify on the lack of effectiveness we found in the economic-aid program. I do feel that elements of military assistance to our allies are necessary, since much of the hardware used in these programs is obsolete to United States forces' use and has an actual value of its worth to the scrap dealer. I believe, too, that the low-cost technical assistance program has some value because it deals in knowledge shared, rather than in funds given away. Since all three phases of the program are lumped together in one bill, and because the economic portion is so highly objectionable, I voted against the bill. I think that the reports our committee sent to each Member, and the testimony we gave before the Foreign Affairs Committee, played an important part in final congressional approval of a $618 million cut in the original budget request.

Hoosier House Republicans opposed the foreign-aid bill 8 to 1; both Indiana Democrats voted for it.

When the reciprocal trade bill came before the House, I bore in mind the fact that last year the United States exported $20 billion in goods, while importing only $13 billion. Ten percent of all the movable goods we manufacture are exported; nearly one-fourth of our cropland produces for foreign markets. To curtail the flow of these exports would have serious repercussions on our economy. The only way others can pay for these goods is either by our imports or our foreign aid. I prefer trade.

I had hoped for a rule which would have permitted the House to compromise somewhere between the administration request for a 5-year extension and the alternative bill calling for an extension of only 2 years. Such a rule was not granted, but the whole Congress eventually agreed on a 4-year extension, with adequate safeguards included for the protection of domestic industries.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

"A first big step that will lead to many more."

In these words a jubilant, left-wing east coast newspaper brazenly admits that the so-called National Defense Education Act was a tool to fling open the doors to all-out Federal aid to education and ultimate Federal control of the public schools.

This legislation is the most dangerous to pass Congress in the 8 years I have served in Washington. I, and the rest of the Hoosier Republicans in both House and Senate, fought a heartbreaking, losing battle to defeat this $1 billion bill.

I took the floor to speak at length during debate on the measure. I and the eight other Hoosier Republicans voted solidly to send the bill back to committee. We demanded a rollcall on final passage, but the requisite 50 Members failed to join us in standing up to request that the "yeas" and "nays" be recorded. The bill passed the House in a voice vote.

On the final day of the session, August 23, when the conference report came before the House, the Hoosier delegation worked feverishly to back up a request for a rollcall and this time we succeeded in obtaining a final vote for the record so the folks back home could judge for themselves the actions of the men representing them.

By succumbing to cunningly inspired panic techniques of such pressure groups as the NEA, the ADA, and other proponents of big government, a majority of the Congress voted for a bill which study shows was not wanted by or desirable for the individual States.

The biggest portion of the bill grants direct annual Federal aid to public schools in the amount of $300 million for equipment for instruction in mathematics, science, and languages. Two hundred and ninety-five million dollars is for loans of $1,000 a year to college students. Five million dollars will be used to help States establish mathematics, science, and language programs in the public schools. Sixty-one million dollars will be used to establish rare-language centers for instruction of language teachers. This amount includes a stipend covering transportation expenses of the teachers and their dependents. Other Federal-aid portions of the program are for research on the educational uses of television, motion pictures, and radio in pub-

lic schools; guiding and testing programs for public school children; additional guidance counseling, and administrative costs at the Washington end.

Hoosiers have never been deceived into thinking that Indiana gets 100 cents back on every tax dollar it sends to Washington. Of the hundreds of letters I received from the folks back home on this education bill, only one favored it and this letter originated from a pressure group.

Hoosiers are justly proud of their public school system, the high quality of their guidance and counseling programs, their capable and dedicated teaching staffs, and the many splendid private programs of scholarships and student loans.

At no time were they deluded as to the real purpose of this legislation. They may take some small comfort in knowing that their 2 Republican Senators and their 9 Republican Representatives never gave an inch in the fight to beat this very bad bill.

LABOR LEGISLATION

The most gigantic hoax of the session—the Kennedy-Ives bill—backfired on Democrats who were trying to be all things to all people. After spending thousands of tax dollars parading the Senate Labor Rackets Subcommittee procedures before the American people, the Democrats were unable to write a labor bill dealing squarely with the corruption the subcommittee had uncovered.

Their dilemma: How to calm an alarmed consuming public and labor union rank and file, while at the same time placating labor leadership to whom they are beholden for delivering votes in the fall.

Their solution: A bill they could call labor reform although it did not do the cleanup job that must be done.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell blasted the Kennedy-Ives bill as weakening "the already pitfully ineffective legal protection presently provided by law to union members and the public." He childed the Democratic leadership for ignoring the format for labor reform that President Eisenhower had handed them at the beginning of the year.

When the Kennedy-Ives bill came to the House, it was held by the Speaker for 41 days before he referred it to the House Committee on Education and Labor. No hearings were held on the bill and the Democrat majority voted against reporting it out for debate on the floor. A Republican labor reform bill, in line with the President's firm but moderate recommendations, also was voted down in committee.

The House leadership eventually took the Kennedy-Ives bill from committee to the floor under a rule which permitted no amendments and which allowed only 40 minutes' debate. The Kennedy-Ives bill is 48 pages in length. That meant the leadership was permitting less than 1 minute of debate per page on a bill of far-reaching and dangerous proportions.

I voted against the Kennedy-Ives bill because it was not an honest attempt to clean up corrupt practices in the labor union movement. It was opposed by many responsible leaders of both labor and management.

Under the suspension rule, the Kennedy-Ives bill required a two-thirds majority to pass the House. We repudiated the bill in a 190–to–198 rollcall vote, which meant it would not even have passed on a simple majority vote.

I immediately called on the Democrat chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee for a new bill to provide the safeguards both union members and the consuming public need and deserve. The session adjourned without such a bill. I have continued to press for prompt, vigorous action in drawing up legislation to be acted upon as soon as the 86th Congress meets.

Many honest folks were deluded by the Democrat leadership's high-powered public relations job to promote the Kennedy-Ives bill. Some of these folks have asked me why I voted against it, why a poor bill was not better than none at all.

These are my reasons:

The Kennedy-Ives bill did not provide for genuine democracy in unions.

It did not have enforcement sanctions on unions retaining officers who file false returns with the Secretary of Labor.

It did nothing about organizational and racketeer picketing, even when this picketing was done against the express wishes of the collective bargaining unit concerned.

It did not tighten secondary boycott provisions of existing law.

It did nothing to bar the use of union funds for partisan political purposes.

Kennedy-Ives would have narrowed the definition of supervisors contained in present law. This would have forced foremen into the same union-shop contract as the employees they are supposed to supervise.

It contained a section which could have been construed so as to make it criminal for an employer to raise employees' pay or benefits at the same time a union was attempting to organize the employees.

It did not make it mandatory that a union member be permitted to see the financial, and other, records of his union.

It did not provide that Government action could be taken against improper union leadership.

Kennedy-Ives did not impose financial responsibilities on union officials in regard to trust funds and properties of the membership, nor did it empower union members to go into State and Federal courts to sue for violations of trust by union officials.

One hundred and forty-nine Democrats supported the Kennedy-Ives bill in the House, and 61, including the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, voted against it; 137 Republicans, including all 9 Indiana Members, voted against the bill, and only 41 supported it.

Congress was successful in passing a pension plan disclosure bill, which requires both employers and unions to make available to participants in pension plans an annual report of the financial operations. The bill was an answer to disclosures in the Senate Rackets Subcommittee of abuses of various welfare and pension funds in previous years. I supported this measure.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

One of President Eisenhower's major victories came when the House rejected a Democrat plan for a Federal dole to the States for unemployment compensation. A substitute was adopted which acknowledges primary State responsibility in the unemployment benefits area by putting the program on a voluntary rather than compulsory State basis; made the money a loan to the States, rather than a grant, and preserved the insurance concept as well as the trust funds established to administer the program. It provided for extra payments ranging to $45 a week for a maximum of 13 weeks. I voted for the modified, States rights version, which was accepted in a 233-to-165 vote.

AGRICULTURE

In an almost straight party-line vote, the Democrat farm price support freeze passed the House last March, only to be brought up short at the White House by a Presidential veto and the President's dry comment that "farm prices need to thaw, not freeze." I voted against the freeze as did every other Indiana Republican.

The next Democrat move was to turn out a hodgepodge of agriculture legislation which Secretary of Agriculture Benson tagged as an "economic monstrosity." This bill was so bad that it was never even permitted tc come to the floor, the rule being defeated in a 171-to-214 vote, with the Republicans lined up firmly against it.

As the session drew nearer and nearer its close, the Democrat leadership reluctantly surrendered—Speaker RAYBURN had threatened to allow no bill at all—and a bill lowering supports, in accordance with administration wishes, was approved.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER

Humane slaughtering methods long have been employed in Indianapolis meat packinghouses, a fact of which we are proud. My mail ran very heavily in favor of a national law requiring similar methods in all packinghouses. I voted for the humane slaughter bill, which in its finally approved form prohibits Federal purchase of meat from packers not conforming with humane slaughtering standards. The bill has been signed by the President.

SMALL BUSINESS

The small-business man received two important boosts from the Congress. One, the Small Business Tax Revision Act, is designed to aid and encourage small-business expansion through an easing of certain tax regulations. The other, the Small Business Investment Act, authorizes an appropriation of $250 million to the Small Business Administration for the purpose of making equity-type capital and long-term credit more readily available to small-business concerns. I voted for these bills, both of which have been signed into law. I also voted for H. R. 10, to permit self-employed persons to deduct, for income-tax purposes, the amount paid as premiums on a restricted retirement policy. Such

deductions are now allowed persons whose funds are paid into company retirement plans. H. R. 10 corrected what I feel to be a long-standing inequity in the law. The Senate failed to act on this legislation.

TRANSPORTATION

I fought for and voted for repeal of the wartime-imposed excise taxes on transportation of freight and passengers. The House had the opportunity to vote on only repeal of the freight tax, and I took the floor to speak in behalf of such repeal. An overwhelming majority of the House voted to remove the tax. I also saw the desperate need of assistance to the economically depressed railroad industry. Along with all of my colleagues in the House, I voted for a loan-guarantee program which will help put the railroads back on their feet.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Two compelling reasons prompted me to vote for the social security bills. First, folks on small, fixed incomes have felt the brunt of higher prices most keenly. The 41,423 Marion County folks who received old-age survivors and disability insurance benefits will be able to meet these costs better with the modest 7-percent increase the bill gives them beginning in 1959. Secondly, the legislation will bring in an additional $400 million annually to strengthen the reserve fund, which has been in shaky financial condition. The House approved this bill 375–2, and the President signed the bill August 28.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

I voted for an increase in postal rates because I feel that if the post office is not self-supporting, the alternative is a subsidy at the expense of all the taxpayers. It did not seem to me realistic, in the face of today's costs, to expect the Government to carry first class mail at rates established in 1932. Post Office studies indicate that 75 percent of all first-class material is sent out by business firms rather than individuals writing personal letters. The average person actually will pay less buying stamps at 4 cents each than he would if he were forced to subsidize post office losses in the form of appropriation of revenue derived from income taxes.

I also voted for a pay raise for both postal and classified workers, in the conviction that their wages and benefits should compare with those offered in private enterprise if we are to attract capable, dedicated personnel to the Federal service.

PENSIONS FOR EX-PRESIDENTS

I took a firm stand against legislation granting pensions to former Presidents of the United States. Within the last century, no ex-President has been in financial distress, and most of them have left sizable estates. The bill originally called for a $25,000 yearly pension, a $100,000 office staff and free mailing privileges. We in the House succeeded in eliminating all but the pension, but the Senate conferees insisted on restoring $50,000 a year for staff and the mailing privileges. House leadership effectively blocked our attempts to obtain a rollcall vote on the report. The Speaker of the House himself took the floor to speak in behalf of the bill. President Hoover announced earlier that he would not accept a pension, and, since passage, has told the press he will turn it over to charity. Former President Truman, who publicly lobbied for the pension on a nationwide television program, has had no public comment since the bill was passed.

A pension bill I was glad to see finally passed by the whole Congress was one provided an increase in pensions for Spanish-American War veterans' widows. The House approved the measure in the first session, but the Senate waited until this year to pass it.

I also voted for a cost-in-living increase for civil service retirees. Money for this increase in benefits comes from the civil service retirement fund to which these ex-Government workers contributed, not from Federal tax revenue.

BROWNSON BILLS

During the 85th Congress I wrote nine public bills, several of which implemented Hoover Commission economy recommendations. These bills were:

H. R. 5792, March 11, 1957: This called for creation of a supply and service administration in the Department of Defense to coordinate the supply system to fill the needs of the Armed Forces for such common-use items as food, clothing, and fuel. The Hoover Commission report estimates savings of as much as $340 million annually if procurement practices were unified in this manner.

H. R. 5808, March 11, 1957: This would have eliminated Federal competition with private enterprise. Another recommendation of the Hoover Commission, H. R. 5808 would have eliminated most of the estimated 19,000 federally owned or partly owned plants and commercial-type facilities—worth $12 billion of the taxpayers' money—which now competes with private business.

H. R. 6522, March 29, 1957: A bill to grant a charter to the United Mexican Border Veterans.

H. R. 8097, June 13, 1957: Another Hoover Commission bill, this provided that military procurement be limited primarily to posts in tactical organizations and that civilian personnel be utilized increasingly in management and technical positions in support agencies. Top positions in Defense Department support activities have been filled by military personnel, frequently rotated into such assignments between tours of duty in military operations. Cost of this excessive rotation is estimated at between $33 million and $50 million a year. The Hoover Commission also found some 16,000 instances of dual staffing, which cost the taxpayers another $110 million a year. My bill would have eliminated this duplication and excessive rotation.

H. R. 9571, August 30, 1957: This measure would have made permanent "in lieu of taxes" payments with respect to manufacturing plants owned by the United States and located on property controlled by a State, county or municipal government. The 85th Congress merely extended present laws by an additional 2 years. To date, in-lieu-of-tax payments to Marion County have totaled $404,065.57.

H. R. 11113, March 4, 1958: This bill would have repealed the $17 million appropriation for extension of the east front of the United States Capitol Building. Despite my vigorous efforts to preserve the historic east front, the House Public Works Committee declined to hold hearings on my bill. A Senate bill calling for a new study of the extension was defeated, and construction has begun on the Capitol building.

H. R. 12215, April 29, 1958: This bill would have exempted transfer of real property to a State or political subdivision thereof as a result of condemnation or threat of condemnation from the Federal documentary stamp tax.

H. R. 13390, July 14, 1958: It came to my attention that 203 Americans had lost their unemployment compensation checks through garnishment for back taxes by the Internal Revenue Service. I immediately introduced H. R. 13390 which subsequently became a part of the social-security bill passed on July 31 by the House and signed into law on August 28.

House Concurrent Resolution 363, July 16, 1958: The sudden outbreak of hostilities in the Near East surprised the United States completely. This led me to introduce a resolution establishing a joint committee on central intelligence, composed of 6 Members of the Senate and 6 Members of the House of Representatives. This joint committee would make a continuing study of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security.

H. R. 13490, July 22, 1958: Patterned after the wool and fur labeling acts this bill protects consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising and false invoicing of decorative wood and imitation wood products. The legislation has particular import to the 11th District, since five plywood mills are located in Marion County. The plywood industry in particular has suffered from competitors who imitate genuine plywood products but who are not required by law to stamp the inferior products as imitation.

In addition to the public bills, I introduced a number of private bills in behalf of 11th District residents. Private bills are introduced only when all efforts to assist a person in his problem with the Federal Government have been exhausted through normal channels. Although my 8 years in Washington have taught me many ways of cutting through red tape in the executive department to help 11th District folks, there are occasionally times when the only recourse is through private legislation.

Voting record of Hon. CHARLES B. BROWNSON, of Indiana, on major legislation, 85th Cong., 2d sess.

House roll-call	Description and House action	Date	Brownson vote	Result
5	H. R. 9955—A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the national debt limit. On motion to recommit: Failed, 115 to 275.	Jan. 23	Yea	
6	H. R. 9955—A bill to provide for a temporary increase in the national debt limit. On passage: Passed, 328 to 71	do	Nay	Public Law 85-336.
7	H. R. 10146—To provide $1,410,000,000 for emergency missile funds. On passage: Passed, 388 to 0	do	Yea	Public Law 85-322.
8	H. R. 2151—To suspend for 3 years the import duties on certain coarse wools not domestically produced. On passage: Passed, 250 to 129.	Feb. 4	Yea	Public Law 85-418.
14	H. R. 10881—Making supplemental appropriations for the 1958 fiscal year. On Dawson amendment granting $10,000,000 each to the Glen Canyon and Trinity River projects: Adopted, 200 to 184.	Feb. 26	Nay	Public Law 85-352.
18	H. R. 8002—Hoover Commission recommended bill to improve Federal budgeting methods. On motion to recommit: Failed, 119 to 275.	Mar. 6	Nay	
19	H. R. 8002—On final passage: Passed, 311 to 86	do	Yea	Public Law 85-759.
20	S. 497—Rivers and harbors bill, $1,544,627,800 "pork barrel." On motion to recommit to eliminate certain appropriations: Failed, 167 to 234.	Mar. 11	Yea	Vetoed.
21	S. 497—Rivers and harbors bill. On final passage: Passed, 321 to 81	Mar. 11	Nay	Vetoed.
22	S. Con. Res. 69—Favoring acceleration of military construction programs for which appropriations had already been made. On motion to suspend rules: Adopted, 375 to 20.	Mar. 19	Yea	Adopted.
23	S. Con. Res. 68—Favoring acceleration of civilian construction programs for which appropriations had already been made. On motion to suspend rules and pass: Adopted, 379 to 16.	do	Yea	Do.
25	S. 3262—Authorizing certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games. On motion to suspend rules and pass: Passed: 257 to 139.	do	Nay	Public Law 85-365.
27	S. J. Res. 162—To freeze agricultural support prices and acreage allotments. On motion to recommit: Failed, 173 to 211.	Mar. 20	Yea	
28	S. J. Res. 162—On final passage: Passed, 210 to 172	do	Nay	Vetoed.
29	H. Res. 507—Providing for consideration of H. R. 11470. On adoption of the rule: Adopted, 380 to 5	Mar. 25	Nay	
30	H. R. 11470—To adjust the basic pay of officers and enlisted members of the armed services and to provide proficiency pay for enlisted members. On final passage: Passed, 366 to 22.	do	Yea	Public Law 85-422.
34	H. R. 8290—To authorize the erection of a national "freedom shrine" monument. (No Federal appropriation required.) On motion to recommit: Motion adopted, 195 to 169.	Mar. 27	Nay	Failed.
35	H. R. 5822—Relating to reinvestment by air carriers of gains derived from the sale or other disposition of flight equipment. On adoption of conference report. Adopted: 276 to 63.	Mar. 28	Yea	Public Law 85-373.
37	S. 3262—To authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games. On final passage: Passed, 218 to 102.	do	Nay	Public Law 85-365.
38	H. R. 10589—Executive offices appropriation bill. On committee amendment providing appropriation for Commission on Civil Rights: Adopted, 272 to 98.	Apr. 1	Yea	Public Law 85-468.
39	H. R. 9821—To amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. On motion to recommit conference report: Failed, 109 to 222.	Apr. 3	Yea	
40	H. R. 9821—On final passage of conference report: Passed, 300 to 28	do	Yea	Public Law 85-381.
45	H. Res. 551—Authorizing consideration of H. R. 11451 to authorize construction and sale of a superliner passenger vessel. On motion to consider bill: Motion adopted, 343 to 31.	Apr. 29	Yea	
47	H. R. 11451—To authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel. On passage: Passed, 289 to 94.	do	Nay	Public Law 85-521.
50	H. R. 12065—Authorizing temporary unemployment benefits for persons who have exhausted their benefit rights and for individuals who were employed in noncovered employment. On motion to substitute Herlong amendment providing for State participation on voluntary basis Adopted, 223 to 165.	May 1	Yea	
51	H. R. 12065, as amended. On final passage Passed, 370 to 17	do	Yea	Public Law 85-441.
58	H. R. 12181—Foreign aid authorization bill. On final passage Passed, 259 to 134	May 14	Nay	Public Law 85-477.
60	H. R. 12428—State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill. On final passage: Passed 320 to 51	May 15	Yea	Public Law 85-474.
62	H. R. 7999—To provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On motion to consider the bill: Motion adopted, 217 to 172.	May 21	Yea	
67	H. R. 5836—Postal rate increase, postal pay raise bill. On adoption of conference report: Adopted, 381 to 0	May 22	Yea	Public Law 85-426.
78	H. R. 7999—To provide for admission of the State of Alaska into the Union. On motion to recommit: Failed, 174 to 199.	May 28	Nay	
80	H. R. 7999—Alaskan statehood bill. On motion to recommit: Failed, 172 to 202	do	Nay	
81	H. R. 7999—Alaskan statehood bill. On final passage: Passed, 210 to 166	do	Yea	Public Law 85-508.
87	H. R. 12738—Department of Defense appropriation. On Sikes amendment to add $99,000,000 to the bill. Adopted, 225 to 159.	June 5	Nay	
88	H. R. 12738—Department of Defense appropriation. On final passage: Passed, 390 to 0	do	Yea	Public Law 85-724.
94	H. R. 12591—Reciprocal trade bill. On motion to recommit: Defeated, 146 to 268	June 11	Nay	
95	H. R. 12591—Reciprocal trade bill. On final passage: Passed, 317 to 98	do	Yea	Public Law 85-686.
102	S. 3910—Revised rivers and harbors bill. On motion to suspend and pass: Passed, 374 to 17	June 18	Yea	Public Law 85-500.
103	H. R. 12858—Public works appropriation. On final passage: Passed, 362 to 18	June 19	Yea	Public Law 85-863.
104	H. R. 12716—To permit greater exchange with military allies of information and materials: Passed, 345 to 12	do	Yea	Public Law 85-479.
105	H. R. 11077—A bill to incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the United States: Passed, 389 to 2	June 25	Yea	Public Law 85-530.
107	H. Res. 609—Open rule providing for consideration of omnibus farm bill. On the rule: Rejected, 171 to 214	June 26	Nay	Failed.
108	S. 1832—Authorizing the appointment of 1 additional Assistant Secretary of State. On motion to suspend the rules and pass (⅔ majority required): Failed 224 to 145.	do	Yea	Do.
109	H. R. 12095—To repeal the excise tax on transportation of freight. On adoption of the conference report: Adopted, 366 to 9.	June 27	Yea	Public Law 85-475.
110	H. R. 12181—Foreign aid authorization conference report. On motion to recommit: Rejected, 134 to 238	do	Yea	Public Law 85-477.
111	H. R. 12832—To strengthen and improve the national transportation system. On final passage: Passed, 348 to 2	do	Yea	Public Law 85-625.
119	H. R. 13192—Foreign aid appropriation bill. On motion to recommit to increase defense support appropriation by $75,000,000: Failed, 166 to 214.	July 2	Nay	
120	H. R. 13192—Foreign aid appropriation bill. On final passage: Passed, 253 to 126	do	Nay	Public Law 85-853.
122	H. R. 13015—Military construction at certain installations. Motion to recommit to make permissive rather than mandatory the disposal of the San Jacinto property: Rejected 179 to 202.	July 10	Yea	
123	H. R. 13015—Military construction bill. On final passage: Passed, 379 to 2	do	Yea	Public Law 85-865.
124	S. 495—Acquisition of property for additional Senate Office Building. On suspension of the rules (⅔ majority required for passage): Failed, 232 to 150.	do	Nay	Public Law 85-591.[1]
125	S. 1411—Relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security. On final passage: Passed, 296 to 46.	do	Yea	Senate failed to act on conference report.
128	H. Res. 597—Resolution calling for consideration of H. R. 3, the States' rights bill to prevent further preemption of Federal law over State laws: Adopted, 268 to 114.	July 15	Yea	
133	H. R. 3—States rights bill. On amendment: Passed, 249 to 147	July 17	Yea	
134	H. R. 3—States rights bill. On motion to recommit: Rejected, 161 to 236	do	Nay	
135	H. R. 3—States rights bill. On final passage: Passed, 241 to 155	do	Yea	Senate failed to act.
142	H. Res. 485—Resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4504, a bill to provide agricultural marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities: Failed, 164 to 211.	July 24	Nay	Failed in House.
146	H. Res. 649—A resolution providing for consideration of S. 607, providing $25,000 a year pension, $100,000 clerk hire, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States. On agreeing to the resolution: Adopted, 254 to 126.	July 30	Nay	Public Law 85-745.
149	H. R. 13549—Increasing benefits under the Federal old-age survivors and disability insurance system by 7 percent, and improving the actuarial status of the trust funds of the system. On passage: Passed, 374 to 2.	July 31	Yea	Public Law 85-852.
150	H. Res. 659—Certifying the report of the Committee on Un-American Activities as to the refusal of Robert Lehrer to answer questions before a duly constituted subcommittee of said committee: Approved, 303 to 0.	do	Yea	Adopted.
152	H. Res. 650—Community facilities bill. On the rule for providing consideration of the bill: Rejected, 173 to 187	Aug. 1	Nay	Failed.
155	H. R. 13015—Military construction conference report: Adopted, 256 to 135	Aug. 6	Nay	Public Law 85-685.
156	H. R. 13580—A bill to increase the national debt limit by a permanent $10,000,000,000 and a "temporary" $3,000,000,000: Passed, 286 to 109.	do	Nay	Public Law 85-912.
157	S. 4071—Agricultural bill. On motion to suspend the rules and pass (⅔ majority required): Failed, 210 to 186	do	Nay	Public Law 85-835.[2]
159	H. Res. 657—A resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 13247, the National Defense Education Act of 1958, providing for scholarships, loans, Federal aid to public schools, etc.: Adopted, 266 to 108.	Aug. 7	Nay	
161	H. R. 13247—National Defense Education Act of 1958. On motion to recommit: Failed, 140 to 233	Aug. 8	Yea	Public Law 85-864.
174	S. 4035—Omnibus housing bill providing for $1,800,000,000 expenditures. On suspension of the rules (⅔ majority required): Rejected, 251 to 134.	Aug. 18	Nay	Failed.
175	S. 3974—Kennedy-Ives labor bill. On suspension of the rules (⅔ majority required): Rejected, 190 to 198	do	Nay	Do.
177	H. R. 13607—Food stamp plan. On suspension of the rules (⅔ majority required): Rejected, 196 to 187	Aug. 19	Nay	Do.
193	H. R. 13489—Military construction appropriation conference report. On House disagreement to Senate amendment relating to protective works at Naval Shipyard, Long Beach, Calif.: Agreed, 300 to 1.	Aug. 23	Yea	Public Law 85-852.
195	H. R. 13247—National Defense Education Act conference report. On adoption: Adopted, 212 to 85	do	Nay	Public Law 85-864.

[1] Subsequently passed House in nonrecord vote July 30.

[2] Subsequently amended to concur with administration farm policies and passed House Aug. 14.

Impact of Middle East on Defense Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the Appendix of the RECORD an informative article, entitled "Impact of Middle East on Defense Program" which appeared in the August 16 issue of the Magazine of Wall Street. The author, Allen M. Smythe, is an authoritative financial writer who specializes on defense procurement policies and practices. Those concerned with the size of our national debt and annual spending programs will find this article both interesting and informative.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IMPACT OF MIDDLE EAST ON DEFENSE PROGRAM

(By Allen M. Smythe)

Early in June this year, the House of Representatives, after the usual hearings, passed a defense appropriation bill and sent it to the Senate for their consideration. It was $377 million under the President's budget request.

Eight weeks later, and shortly after the tumult in Lebanon and Iraq brought the Arabic world to a boil, the Senate passed its version which was $1.6 billion over that of the House bill. As if for emphasis, it was approved unanimously. While the action in Lebanon pinpointed the need for enlarged military airlift capabilities, it placed greater emphasis on the development of the second generation (i. e., solid fueled), ballistic missiles. It indicated a continuing and increasing interest in science and spaceships.

The final bill did not cover this increased amount but the Pentagon was given to understand that a supplementry bill would be approved next session if appropriated funds prove inadequate. Congress, while critical of much defense planning, wants it understood that money will be available to meet all necessary, even if unexpected, demands.

While Congress has thus given every evidence of supporting our Middle East venture with funds, they have not retreated from their previous demands that money appropriated be spent in the most efficient manner. Three committees, the House Appropriations Committee, the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and the Hébert House Investigating Subcommittee, have announced their staffs would be active during recess in observing Pentagon procurement activities.

Critical staff reports and analyses often serve both as a warning and as a brake on wasteful defense spending. They could result in restrictive legislation and reduced appropriations. Just before recessing, these congressional groups asked their staff to review the Pentagon's practice on issuing of letters of intent and delays in converting them into formal contracts, on issuing negotiated contracts in preference to advertised bid contracts, and on delays in settlement of incentive and price redetermination types of contracts.

The General Accounting Office, an agency of Congress, has been called upon by the House Government Operations Committee to make an audit of a number of Pentagon aircraft and missile contracts, and study the need of a uniform set of contract-cost regulations.

In other words, Congress is generous with the taxpayers' money when the national security is at stake but at the same time is insistent that the Pentagon not deviate from its procurement policy of getting the biggest bang for the dollar.

Neither the military nor the fiscal planning has proved adequate to the Middle East task that lies ahead. The sudden and violent coup d'etat that launched the new Iraq Republic and caused worldwide repercussions on the diplomatic front also forced reappraisals of military planning. It has lifted Washington out of the midsummer doldrums and spurred military action that will be swift and farreaching. In spite of wrangling over details the components of new approaches are clearly distinguishable in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill.

The Middle East problem is no longer an academic theory. With the landing of our troops in Lebanon it became a cold and realistic fact and will be dealt with as such. The Middle East and the Arabic world with their Suez Canal, their oil and other resources are vital to the economic health of the free world. Congress was quick to recognize this. In spite of Pentagon disclaimers of interest in more spendable funds, the lawmakers confidently acted to provide additional dollars.

It might be well, at this point, to examine Defense Department protestations against Capitol Hill generosity. Last year, the Pentagon rejected supplementary funds for plane procurement—but spent most of it anyway. This year, Secretary McElroy takes the same position. But conditions, not preconceptions, will determine how much of the proposed new money will go into the marts of trade. Almost all of it, very likely.

The Soviet Union interest in the wealth of the Middle East is shown by continuous propaganda and present activity on the diplomatic front and before the United Nations. Does it mean a big war? Most military observers do not think so. Their reasoning is that the Soviets do not now have the economic or military capabilities to risk an atomic war. But it could mean a series of small brush-fire wars.

AIRCRAFT AND MORE AIRCRAFT

To prepare for minor wars and threatened outbreaks the Pentagon plans to enlarge its fleet of aerial transports. Standard models like the C–130 (Lockheed) and the C–133 (Douglas) can be obtained easily. Both are tested aircraft using the fuel-saving turboprop engines. Orders for 50 to 250 of the new Fairchild Friendship F–27 airliner are also under consideration. This new small airliner, with first deliveries now being made, has characteristics that would enable it to operate effectively on small and less modern airports.

Douglas and Lockheed would be very receptive to additional airframe business. A sizable order of military transports to Fairchild would do much to reduce the deficit the company sustained the first 6 months of this year. It could mean substantial profits next year.

To prepare for a big war this country has a heavy concentration of air-striking power in the Strategic Air Command. The 1,800 medium B–47 bombers of SAC for use on our overseas airbases have cost the taxpayers over $7 billion. About the same amount will cover the production cost of the 640 heavy B–52 bombers scheduled for completion in 1960. Their aerial refuelers, the KC–97 and the KC–135, will add up to another $4 billion. All these are Boeing aircraft. The new Mach 2 medium B–58 bomber (Convair) is now going into production.

The final goal for an instant retaliatory air striking force has not been achieved but is well on the way. This deterrent power may persuade an aggressor not to start world war III but it is not what is needed to stamp out brush-fire wars. For that, the old military adage "To get there firstest with the mostest" is required.

These are among the considerations that have caused some defense officials to reflect on whether too great an emphasis (and money) has been spent on deterrent airpower. Senators SYMINGTON, of Missouri, and JACKSON, of Washington, do not think so. They want more heavy bombers and jet tankers and added $240 million to the Senate version of the fiscal 1959 appropriation bill for that purpose. But, say some Pentagon officials, the ability to handle small brush-fire wars fast and effectively is also a deterrent to a big war.

ASTRONOMICAL SPENDING

With the increasing complexity, speed, magnitude, and lethality of our new weapons, the costs have risen in a geometric ratio. The new debt limit and the recent admonitions of the President to the Pentagon to keep expenditures to "around $40 billion" are fresh in the minds of our departing Congress as well as Federal fiscal officials.

On the promises from employee groups to economize, Congress has recently increased salaries of military and civilian employees of the Pentagon a billion dollars a year. At least some of the top officials are seeking methods to carry out that pledge. There has been a disinclination in both Congress and the Pentagon to make further cuts in military personnel at this time. That leaves operating economies, construction holdups, and shifting of funds for military hardware to take care of increases in military airlift aircraft, research, and further emphasis on the second generation of solid-fueled ballistic missiles and spaceships.

MR. M'ELROY'S IDEAS

Secretary McElroy believes that considerable funds can be saved by eliminating the duplicate approaches being made on our weapons systems. Mr. McElroy is convinced that there are too many missile projects. Service rivalries are blamed for much of this.

A special advisory board has made recommendations to Mr. McElroy for elimination of a number of duplicate missile projects. The most controversial has been the Thor-Jupiter dispute which has been thoroughly aired in the public press. Both are liquid-fueled intermediate range (1,500 miles) ballistic missiles. The Air Force has the Thor (Douglas) ready for production and eight operating squadrons will be placed on British bases this winter.

No production line is planned for the Jupiter (Chrysler), originally developed by the Army. The Air Force is planning to have a limited number built at the Army Redstone Arsenal. Plans were made to send four operational squadrons to France. However, France is reluctant to accept them unless America builds and pays for the bases.

Secretary McElroy has ordered the Air Force to develop a land-based version of the Navy Polaris (Lockheed) IRBM missile. This is one of the Navy's top priority weapons designed for launching from submarines when submerged. It uses a solid propellent and could meet the demands of our NATO allies for a midrange missile with a movable base. It will be several years before it can go into production.

A somewhat similar situation exists in the dual approach to the USAF 5,000-mile ICBM. The Atlas (Convair) has been under development for a number of years and is reported to be costing in the neighborhood of a half billion annually. The Titan (Martin) with a later start is costing half as much but will soon close the financial gap. Both are liquid fueled, and the maintenance and operating problems and costs are adding to the engineering difficulties.

Mr. McElroy wants to spend some of these funds on other top priority projects. It was

hinted that some of the Titan's development efforts could be shifted to reconnaissance satellites and spaceships. In the meantime the Air Research and Development Command is in the early research stages of a new solid-fueled ICBM called the Minuteman. The Air Force may use its new procurement concept of asking a team of contractors to produce this weapon. Sizable contracts have already been given to Aerojet, Avco, North American, Ramo-Woolridge, Thiokol, and Hercules Powder. The final weapon is also expected to cost the taxpayers several billion dollars.

PREPARING FOR SMALL WARS

The Army believes the Middle East flareup will strengthen its policies of being prepared for small wars. The Army has an abundance of conventional weapons and now believes it will have less difficulty in obtaining funds to buy modern helicopters, rockets, short-range guided missiles, and assault-cargo planes. The stress on mobility and tactical warfare fits in well with Army planning.

The Army, in an effort to enlarge its field of activities, provoked a dispute with the Air Force when they started to develop short-range ballistic missiles. Ex-Secretary Charles E. Wilson ruled that their mission was limited to 200 miles from the battlefront. The result was the short-range (175 miles) Redstone (Chrysler).

The toxic and evaporation problems of the liquid fuel have proved monumental. This 65-foot, 70-ton weapon has proved difficult to transport and maintain. Mr. McElroy also thinks the production cost of $1 million is a crazy idea for a field weapon.

The result is that the Army has placed a top-priority contract with the Martin Co. for a smaller solid-propellent missile to replace the Redstone. McElroy has implied that if the new weapon is much more mobile and less expensive and also increases the range, he will change the range of the Army mission. Spurred by this opportunity, the Army is developing a very mobile missile at very much less expense. Last reports indicate it may have a range of over 700 miles. As if to guard their proprietary rights the new weapon will be called the Pershing.

Of interest to electronic firms is the apparent decision of the Pentagon to go ahead with the modernizing of our early-warning systems to detect the approaches of enemy ballistic missiles. According to one Senator the news makes very depressing budgetary reading.

The Defense Comptroller Wilfred J. McNeill has stated our DEW (Distant Early Warning) and SAGE (Semi Automatic Ground Environment) in Canada and the Pinetree warning lines on our border cost over $22 billion. They have been under construction for a number of years and are now prepared to give adequate warning of enemy aircraft. The operating cost is around $2 billion annually. Mr. McNeil estimates that to modernize these systems so as to detect the 18,000-mile-an-hour ballistic missiles as they travel through outer space would cost an additional $13 billion. There would also be an increase in operating costs.

Premier Khrushchev has stated several times that bombers are obsolete and that Russia was concentrating on building mid-range and long-distance ballistic missiles. Intelligence reports indicate production of the Russian four-engined long-range Bison has been drastically cut back (if not stopped). The factory building the four-engine (turboprop) Bear has been reported converted for the production of commercial airliners.

The Middle East situation may have been responsible for the Senate speeding up the controversial legislation for the new National Aeronautic and Space Administration. It is being formed by giving new powers to the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, one of the best administered Federal agencies. The new agency will have an initial budget of $343 million. Of this, $117 million will be transferred from the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the Defense Department.

NEW SPACE AGENCY

This new space agency will administer all civil space activities, including operational projects. The lunar probes and shots, space vehicles to other planets, and scientific satellites will come under its jurisdiction. It will issue contracts to industry and private laboratories for such projects. The Pentagon will continue to control the development of all spaceships having military significance, such as reconnaissance satellites, glide bombers, etc.

The future role of the SAC chemical engine Mach 3 B–70 heavy bomber may also depend on the final diplomatic negotiations growing out of the Middle East situation. The same might apply to the Mach 3 all-purpose twin-engine F–108 fighter. The all steel aircraft are the most advanced weapons that could go into production in the next few years. North American has the prime contracts for both projects. Major subcontracts are due for issuance in the near future. Both will be very expensive weapons. Normal world conditions might cause cancellations.

II. Does the Administration Base Its Power To Send Troops To Put Down Internal Conflicts in the Middle East Upon the Congressicnal Middle East Resolution?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, my letter to President Eisenhower of August 7 was designed to clarify whether the administration considered its actions of July 15 with respect to Lebanon, and of July 28 with respect to the declaration of London, as taken pursuant to the congressional Middle East resolution of March 7, 1957, or whether the actions taken were based upon the President's own constitutional responsibility. The administration's reply is contained in the following letter of August 22 signed by Acting Secretary of State Christian L. Herter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
August 22, 1958.

The Honorable HENRY S. REUSS,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. REUSS: I wish to thank you for your letter to the President of August 7, which has been referred to me for reply. I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss the bases for the steps taken with respect to Lebanon and the Baghdad Pact powers to which you refer.

The increasing resort to indirect aggression in the world is, as you state, a matter of very great concern to the United States. The executive branch, in seeking to meet the recent problems resulting from indirect aggression in the Near East, acted after consultation with congressional leaders and in accordance with existing constitutional and legislative authority. There has been no intention, I assure you, to create any new doctrine.

In his statement to Congress on the action in Lebanon, dated July 15, the President declared: "United States forces are being sent to Lebanon to protect American lives and by their presence to assist the Government of Lebanon in the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence, which have been deemed vital to United States national interests and world peace." In sending United States forces to Lebanon in response to the request of the Lebanese Government the President acted under his constitutional authority as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and under these provisions of the Constitution giving him special responsibility in the field of foreign affairs. The executive branch did not believe that the President required any further formal authority.

While the action was thus not sought under the specific authority of any provision of the Middle East Resolution, we would be less than candid if we did not state our belief that the strong expression of interest in the maintenance of the independence of the nations of the Middle East which was inserted by the Congress in that resolution gave eloquent evidence of the desire of the American people that the integrity of those states not be destroyed. It reinforced our conviction that it would be in the national interests of the United States for this country to take action to assist Lebanon in its hour of desperate need.

You are correct in understanding that the Secretary had in mind the Middle East Resolution in agreeing to the fourth paragraph of the Declaration in London of July 28, 1958, which he signed jointly with representatives of the member states of the Baghdad Pact, who participated in that meeting. However, the Secretary also had in mind the bilateral arrangements already concluded with these states under the Mutual Security Act. The first paragraph of the Declaration, which you quote in your letter, applied only to the member states of the Baghdad Pact attending the London meeting, and not to the United States or its legislation since the United States is not a signatory to the pact. The Declaration does not commit the United States to use Armed Forces nor does it go beyond existing congressional authorizations in any respect.

We appreciate your bringing your concern on these matters to our attention. It is, you may be sure, our firm intention to maintain the closest association with the Congress on international problems of this nature and to act only in full accord with the authority for the conduct of foreign affairs as laid down by the Constitution and supplemented by the acts of the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Acting Secretary.

Let us examine this reply of August 22 to my letter of August 7. The August 22 letter clearly enough states that the action in Lebanon on July 15 was "not sought under the specific authority of any provision of the Middle East resolution." This certainly seems at variance with what Mr. Dulles said at his May 20, 1958 press conference, and with White House Press Secretary Hagerty's press release of July 16, both set forth in my letter of August 7, which were both to the effect that the sending of troops to the Middle East in an internal dispute was justified under the Middle East resolution. Unfortunately, the ensuing language in Secretary Herter's August 22 letter, by implying that the "independence and integrity" language of the Middle East resolution justified the sending of troops to Lebanon, puts us right back where we started. Congress was

told by the administration time and again that internal conflict would be met not by sending troops, but by a three-point program of guaranteeing against outside aggression, sending arms, and sending economic aid. If the administration wanted to find out what Congress thought of our sending American Armed Forces to put down internal conflict in the Middle East, it should have asked Congress' opinion during the 2 months of January and February 1957, when Congress was debating the much more remote contingency of outside aggression involved in the Middle East resolution. But this was not done.

The second question raised by my August 7 letter asked where in the Middle East resolution Secretary Dulles got congressional concurrence in his pledge in the July 28 London Declaration to send troops to Baghdad Pact members menaced by internal conflict—"indirect agression." As I read the July 28 London Declaration, Secretary Dulles was saying that the United States would go to the aid of the Iranian Government, for example, if it were menaced by internal conflict. The Secretary did this, in my opinion, when he signed the fourth paragraph of the four-paragraph London Declaration setting forth that "the United States, in the interest of world peace and pursuant to existing congressional authorization, agrees to cooperate with the nations making this declaration for their security and defense." In the first paragraph of the declaration, the Baghdad Pact members present had defined their security as including protection against "aggression, direct or indirect."

The State Department's letter of August 22 apparently takes the position that Secretary Dulles on July 28 was simply going along with the general security protections of the Baghdad Pact—to guard against external aggression—and not with the extension of this to internal conflicts. Nevertheless, I have the impression that the Government of Iran believes that Secretary Dulles on July 28 made it a commitment to come to its aid against internal conflict as well as against outside aggression. And, from the language of the July 28 Declaration of London, I cannot say I blame it.

Mr. Speaker, a foreign policy of "deliberate ambiguity" may possibly keep our enemies guessing. Unfortunately, it also keeps the Congress and the American people guessing. If I am right in my belief that Congress has not only the right but the duty to participate in formulating the broad ends of our foreign policy and our world commitments, clarity, not ambiguity, should be the goal.

Pat Hillings Opposes Taxation of Private Schools

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PATRICK J. HILLINGS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to publicly state my opposition to the taxation of private schools in California. This crucial issue will be decided by the voters in November's general election. As an advocate of education, both public and private, it is my belief that we must do everything possible to support private schools which, in turn, support themselves. Congress recently acted to encourage education and this is no time to put roadblocks in the path of our desire to raise the academic standards of all young Americans.

This vicious tax measure has been repudiated by the voters of California in the past and should be defeated again.

Having received part of my education in private schools, I believe it is my duty to speak out against this treacherous scheme of taxation.

At a time when we are fighting to improve and encourage our public and private school systems, it would be a major tragedy to throw an additional roadblock in the way of progress in our private schools.

Education, whether public or private, is the cornerstone of our liberty and the foundation for our future in a period of world history when our Communist enemies abroad are exploiting education in their drive for world domination.

This issue, commonly known as proposition 16, deserves national attention, for if it succeeds in California, it can succeed elsewhere.

I am sure that the voters of California will not stand by and see the destruction of our school systems.

I opposed taxation of private schools in the past when it was rejected by the people of California and I wish to go on record once again as being opposed to the ballot measure now known as proposition 16.

Honor for Congressman Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my remarks and to include a most complimentary presentation speech by the Reverend John C. Jutt, Director of Lithuanian Affairs of the Knights of Lithuania at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia recently, when Hon. DANIEL J. FLOOD was made the third recipient of the Medal of Honor by the Knights of Lithuania Youth Organization.

The address follows:

THE HONORABLE DANIEL J. FLOOD—THIRD RECIPIENT OF KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA YOUTH ORGANIZATION AWARD MEDAL

Lithuania, the land of our forbears, is still under the bondage of Soviet Russia. Since 1940, her people have been subjected to a type of persecution which, according to one eminent, well-known speaker, this world has not seen since the time of Nero. They have since then relentlessly and in every way imaginable struggled to regain that freedom to which they have an inalienable right, a right with which they have been endowed by God, the source of all freedom.

However, because of her size and geographical position, it is obvious that this small nation cannot regain her freedom without the aid of the free world. Lithuanians living in the free world have rallied to her support but what is most encouraging is the fact that certain individuals, though not of Lithuanian descent yet moved by their Christian charity and imbued with an ardent desire to see righteousness prevail, have willingly come to her aid. In order to recognize publicly at least in some small way the efforts and the sacrifices of these whom we might quite adequately designate as friends of Lithuania, our organization, the Knights of Lithuania, has created a special medal, the Knights of Lithuania Award.

On two previous occasions in 1955 and 1956, we presented this award to two persons who proved themselves beyond all doubt to be true friends of Lithuania. This year at the closing banquet of the 45th national convention, it is our happy privilege to honor in a most particular way one who has by his many deeds demonstrated himself to be an indefatigable friend in Lithuania's struggle for freedom.

The Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD, a most revered Member of the House of Representatives, was born in 1903 and brought up in Hazelton, Pa., in the very heart of the Wyoming Valley, the oldest Lithuanian settlement in this country. Hence the many opportunities he had to come to know Lithuanians and their problems. After receiving his early education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and St. Augustine, Fla., he began the study of law which ultimately culminated in 1929 with graduation from the Dickinson School of Law in Carlisle, Pa. Since 1930 he has been engaged in the practice of law. His keen sense and knowledge of the law provided the basis for his being admitted to the bar of a number of State and Federal courts.

His work as attorney for a number of corporations and boards as well as director of a number of bureaus made him so well known that in 1944 he was elected to the 79th Congress. Subsequently, he was elected to the 81st Congress in 1948, to the 82d in 1950, to the 84th in 1954, and 2 years later to the 85th. During these terms, one note characterized his work as a Member of Congress more than perhaps any other: his ready willingness to sacrifice time and effort to come to the effective aid of minority groups. Among these are the Lithuanians to whom by his grand work for them he has endeared himself and who readily confess that DAN FLOOD is one of the best friends they have in the Congress of the United States.

On November 6, 1949, at the New Yorker Hotel in New York, he highlighted the third National American Lithuanian Congress with a most inspiring talk, ending up with a Lithuanian expression that has since been his favorite: Kas bus, kas nebus bet Lietuva neprazus.

As a member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, his efforts were most instrumental in bringing about the broadcasts in the Lithuanian language through the Voice of America to Lithuania. On the occasion of the inauguration of these broadcasts in 1951, his memorable talk, again ending with his favorite expression, was translated into Lithuanian and beamed across the Atlantic to the persecuted people of Lithuania.

In the early fifties when Communist efforts were constantly being expended to weaken the structure of the Genocide Convention as proposed by Dr. Lemkin, its author, he worked diligently to bring about its passage.

In 1951 a Draft Code of Offenses against the Peace and Security of Mankind was proposed on the agenda of the United Nations Assembly in Paris. A provision of the code, if passed, would have made the support or

toleration of so-called terrorist activities an international crime. Thus the United States would have been outlawed for backing the underground movements in eastern Europe and such programs as the Crusade for Freedom and Radio Free Europe would have been jeopardized. An editorial in the weekly America entitled "The Reds Could Entrap Us at Paris" seriously questioned this code and called for its removal from the agenda. Because this was in line with his thinking on this matter and realizing that this provision was expressly inserted to outlaw assistance to the Lithuanian underground movement, he immediately reprinted this editorial and with the help of the Lithuanian American Information Center sent out over 10,000 copies to key men in the world. He contacted the members of the United States delegation at Paris and raised the questions which clearly demonstrated the seriousness of the Communist attempts to obstruct America's efforts in behalf of the resistance movements in countries like Lithuania. Largely through his efforts, this matter was removed from the agenda and thus outside assistance to the Lithuanian underground was not outlawed.

In 1956 in the House, he introduced resolution No. 401 which made it very obvious to the world that "it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States should never agree to a perpetuation of the injustice and should morally aid the people of Lithuania in restoring their freedom, human rights, and political independence."

For the past few years, on the occasion of February 16, Lithuanian Independence Day, he has each year taken the floor to pay tribute to Lithuania and to condemn most emphatically the unjust and illegal absorption of Lithuania within the Soviet Union. On February 13, 1958, he reserved a full hour in the House for special commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day. At this time he delivered a masterful speech in defense of Lithuania's right to freedom.

Because by his constant vigilance and positive action he keeps the free world informed about the inhuman acts committed upon Lithuania by the Communist Soviet Government, because he is ever ready like a minuteman to demand fearlessly that Lithuania be freed from the Soviet yoke, because he is always prepared and has many times gone out of his way to lend a helping hand to Lithuanians seeking aid from our Government in Washington, because he has proven himself on frequent occasions to be one of our best friends and an indefatigable supporter of Lithuania's righteous cause there where it carcries much weight, i. e., in the House of Representatives and because he has for many years demonstrated himself to be an indefatigable friend in Lithuania's struggle for freedom, I am deeply honored at this time to present, in behalf of the officers and the many members of the Knights of Lithuania Youth Organization, the Knights of Lithuania Award Medal to that tireless and courageous defender of Lithuania's just right to freedom, the distinguished Congressman from the State of Pennsylvania, the Honorable DANIEL J. FLOOD.

The Great Conspiracy—The Soviet Road to World Conquest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, the distinguished Director of the Federau Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, has repeatedly warned his countrymen of the constant and serious menace of world communism. His observations are not capricious, and are predicated upon solid evidence and his great knowledge of this atheistic conspiracy. At times it would seem that his pleadings have fallen on deaf ears, but judging from the reaction I have obtained from certain newsletters on the subject, the American public is becoming increasingly concerned by the progress being made by the Kremlin and its partisans and dupes.

I therefore request, Mr. President, unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a number of my weekly newsletters which relate to the efforts of Soviet Russia to dominate the world.

There being no objection, the newsletters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AID TO COMMUNIST SATELLITES?

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1958.—On the mistaken notion that we should support so-called national communism in certain Soviet satellite countries, the United States is pouring billions of dollars into Yugoslavia and Poland. Since the end of World War II, more than $1.5 billion has been appropriated for Yugoslavia, and in 1957 alone, total American aid to Communist Poland was in excess of $95 million.

Yet, Poland voted more against the United States position in the last session of the U. N. General Assembly than Russia itself. Both Poland and Yugoslavia voted against the U. N. resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its action against the Hungarian people in the freedom revolt. Poland voted against a resolution urging admission of South Korea to the U. N. and Yugoslavia abstained. Poland also voted against a U. N. resolution urging unification of Korea and again Yugoslavia abstained. On the 40th anniversary of the Russian revolution, Tito congratulated the Soviet Union and called for full unity of all Socialist (meaning Communist) forces.

Tito has declared that he would like to see Poland and Yugoslavia demonstrate that they are not adopting any form of national communism, but contributing by their conviction and attitudes toward a genuinely constructive cooperation among Socialist (that is, Communist) countries. Tito further stated that he and Gomulka were in complete agreement on questions of peace and war, on Middle East tension, German reunification, and European security—and he was said to have acknowledged that on these questions the Yugoslav attitude was identical with that of the Soviet Union; Yugoslavia formally recognized Communist East Germany.

Since last August, the Gomulka government of Communist Poland signed a declaration with Communist East Germany to strengthen the defense alliance which unites them with the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Pact. Riot police charged into crowds after student uprisings had continued for 5 nights in early October last. Gomulka told the supreme Soviet meeting that Poland was making many changes to strengthen socialism according to the basic tenets of Leninism.

These are indisputable examples of the bold and defiant moves which are being consistently made by these Communist dictators while we in this country debate how much aid—how many dollars—we should be sending them. A ridiculous situation indeed. I, for one, have always held that we should send them no aid, and shall continue to take this stand.

THE PLAN TO SOCIALIZE AMERICA

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1958.—I have before me a photostatic copy of a most amazing pamphlet which was received within the past 2 weeks by a labor union representing employees in a Maryland plant. This document, entitled "A People's Program for Jobs and Security," comes from 26 West 26th Street in New York City, the headquarters of the National Committee, Communist Party, U. S. A. Delivery was accomplished by way of the United States mails.

This masterpiece of Communist propaganda typically pits class against class with hackneyed clichés such as these: "A national emergency exists. * * * The giant monopolies, which profited heavily in the boom now seek to protect their profits at the expense of the working people. * * * Of key importance is the role of the unions, and especially the organization of the unemployed * * * The specter of depression and unemployment can be banished only in a Socialist America—an America in which the mines, mills, and factories are publicly owned and are operated for the benefit of all, not as a source of profits for the few. * * * To the realization of such a program, the Communist Party (a working class political organization, so says the brochure) pledges its fullest support."

For the attainment of the ultimate goal of a socialized America, the Communist Party, U. S. A. prescribes a 12-point platform, which has a striking resemblance to many of the plans of today being advocated by some of our less sanguine public officials, labor leaders, and political pundits. Here are the 12 planks: "(1) Boost purchasing power; (2) reduce taxes; (3) curb monopoly prices; (4) improve unemployment compensation; (5) provide adequate relief; (6) ease credit; (7) increase aid to distressed areas; (8) expand public work programs; (9) defend labor's rights; (10) end discrimination in employment; (11) aid to farmers; (12) promote peace and trade."

Admittedly, some parts of this type of package might be appealing. But its adoption would accomplish exactly what the Communists conspiracy hopes to accomplish—national bankruptcy. Men and women of influence and power in government, labor, business, and elsewhere are unwittingly contributing to the Communist goal of world domination when they advocate tax cuts, for example, simultaneously with reckless government spending. If we continue to ignore the economic facts of life, it is possible that Russia can socialize and communize America without the use of nuclear weapons.

ANOTHER FRANKENSTEIN?

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1958.—With unfailing frequency, our information mediums are deluged with the idioms and epitaphs from the left side of the political spectrum carrying the label of the Americans for Democratic Action. It is amazing that these pronouncements should receive more than cursory attention, but last week, out of the ADA convention, came a resolution urging diplomatic recognition of Red China which was given extensive notoriety.

The dialect of this self-serving group of liberals is indeed curious, if not phoney. Some observers have seen fit to describe it as a pinkish political potpourri. The ADA attempts to convince the American public that it opposes all forms of totalitarianism, including communism, and that it is nonpartisan in flavor. Both the aims and true character of the ADA have always been

shrouded in doubletalk, but nonetheless the drift to the left is clear.

Advocacy of the admission of Red China into the community of free nations is not a new fancy for the ADA. Its opinions on this issue have been noisily advertised on previous occasions, even in the face of statements such as this from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in 1956: "On the question of seating Red China in the United Nations, there is no point on which I feel more strongly. It is unthinkable that a regime that stands convicted of aggression by the United Nations and whose conduct continues to be that of an international bandit and blackmailer should be permitted to sit in the United Nations as a representative of China."

Could it be that the ADA has its eyes closed to history? On November 16, 1933, the United States created a Frankenstein when the Soviet Union was recognized as the legitimate Government of Russia. That one solitary act was not only the concentrated essence of 20 years in the Communist struggle for world domination, but the intrinsic evil has grown in magnitude and prospered in portent far beyond the deepest fears of those realists who wisely advised against such action.

Today—almost 25 years later—that Communist Russia which we, in great measure, helped to launch on its diabolically conceived career of wholesale human slaughter and enslavement, holds life-or-death sway over half the human race. If the mouthings of the ADA are observed, we will create another Frankenstein which in the next 25 years could insure the fulfillment of the Communist conspiracy in terms of the other half of the human race.

A Cadaverous Record

(A weekly newsletter by Senator John Marshall Butler)

Washington, June 30, 1958.—Since 1948 the tyrants in the Kremlin have endeavored to construct a facade of respectability about the Iron Curtain with the illusion that communism has changed. With beguiling smiles, empty gestures, and disarming platitudes, the world has been told that international communism is improving, that it is different, more democratic.

Those whose minds have been captured by this insidious propaganda must have had their fanciful notions shattered last week by the heinous execution by the Russians of four leaders of Hungary's courageous 1956 revolt. Vile, brutal, beastly—these adjectives hardly seem adequate to describe another in an ever-increasing list of detestable atrocities which have been committed by the Communists.

Khrushchev's path to power has been paved by the cadavers of those who dared to resist. To stamp out bourgeois nationalism in the Ukraine, this emerging Soviet leader, drunk with the taste of power, ordered the 1938 massacre of more than 10,000 people in the city of Vinnitsa. These unfortunate victims were shot in the back of the neck in the same manner as in the murders in North Korea of some 6,000 American POW's by Soviet Red Chinese and Soviet North Koreans. It might also be timely to recall that the self-styled symbol of virtuous communism, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia had American fliers shot in cold blood, and doomed hundreds of Hungarian refugees to slaughter by refusing them sanctuary.

While all of this goes on, unknowing and unwitting Americans rush to give the Russian Ambassador Menshikov every opportunity to spew the Communist line. The press, radio, television, and many of our more sophisticated citizens are not guiltless. To them, it should be emphasized that Menshikov is "no lily white," in spite of his glistening smiles and studied charm. At a time when we were trying to aid the destitute people of Poland, this Soviet paragon occupied the strategic position of deputy director of the U. N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Menshikov made sure that food and clothing donated by the American taxpayers went only to Communists and their followers, while polish patriots starved.

More than 10 years ago, a process of psychological deception was started by the Kremlin. Even our good deeds have been made instrumentalities of Communist propaganda. How much more evidence then is needed to prove that we are still being duped and that the process will not end until freedom reigns universally?

Who Is Kidding Whom?

(A weekly newsletter by Senator John Marshall Butler)

Washington, July 14, 1958.—Some weeks ago, following my newsletter opposing the recognition of Red China, the Baltimore Evening Sun printed a castigating editorial, titled "Kidding Himself," in which I was accused of making wild and fanciful statements. This tirade brands my position as nonsense and concludes with the contemptuous statement: "We don't know how many other people he (Senator Butler) is kidding, but he sure is kidding himself." Curiously, the editorial did not appear in all editions of the Evening Sun for May 26.

The vehemence of this criticism of my position prompted a deluge of encouraging messages which convince me that the shoe might well be on the other foot. Or, who is kidding whom? The Evening Sun, and its pro-ADA editorial writer, ignore the unanimous consensus of the Congress which was expressed by a 91–0 vote in 1954. My colleague, Senator Beall, found as a result of his more recent questionnaire that 64 percent of those Marylanders who responded likewise oppose the recognition of Red China.

Secretary of State Dulles reflected the sentiments of the administration on this issue in these words on January 17, 1958: "So long as the Communist regime (in China) is dedicated to opposing by all possible means the things which we believe to be in our interest, we do not see that there is any advantage to be gained by increasing its authority, its influence, and prestige to be used against us."

Our Ambassador to the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, tells me on June 5 last, "I know of nothing which has happened that would cause me to revise the statement (opposing the seating of Red China in the United Nations) which you quote from my letter to you in 1956." Ambassador Lodge also said at the same time: "At the most recent session of the General Assembly a motion to discuss the question of Chinese representation at the United Nations was defeated by an overwhelming majority of the member states."

One Marylander defends my assertion, that to recognize Soviet Red China would be to create another Frankenstein, with this rebuttal: "To some readers of the Evening Sun, there appears to be a sound factual basis for holding that the granting of American diplomatic recognition to Russia in 1933 laid the groundwork for those subsequent developments whereby Russia was enabled, very largely by what it got from the United States, to become the power it is at the present time."

Again, I say, who is kidding whom?

The Bold Relief of Our Times

(A weekly newsletter by Senator John Marshall Butler)

Washington, July 21, 1958.—The daily conduct of the American people has become grist for the propaganda mills of unfriendly nations. Our slightest transgressions, imprudent actions, irresolute policies, and partisan squabbles have been employed, with considerable impact, to portray the United States in an unfavorable light. Any uncommon or eccentric behavior pattern is depicted as typically American.

While at the Brussels Fair on the Fourth of July, former President Herbert Hoover placed this phenomenon in bold relief in these words: "There can be no interpretation of the American way of life in its effects upon other nations without reference to the false legends, misrepresentations, and vicious propaganda which haunt the free world. * * * These misrepresentations and this propaganda are inciting physical attacks upon American citizens, upon our officials, and abuse of our country."

It can be quickly demonstrated that the Russians are avid readers of American newspapers and periodicals. The Congressional Record and governmental proceedings are also required reading for the manipulators of Communist propaganda. Indiscriminate and intemperate comments, capable of misinterpretation, are circled in red for special attention. These, and detrimental items, are carefully assembled for mass dissemination at the most propitious moment.

At international conferences, the Soviet Union and its satellites, with alacrity, cite parts of Government documents to embarrass United States representatives. The United Nations Economic and Social Council has been a frequent forum for subtle attack upon our institutions and traditions. Once uttered, the worldwide facilities of the Communist empire give these damaging indictments the fullest possible coverage.

Obviously, if this disadvantageous trend is to be righted, all citizens, Members of the Congress, public officials, journalists, reporters, and commentators included—have a responsibility to avoid exaggeration, partisan statements, and criticism not supported by clear evidence. To do otherwise is to provide, unwittingly, propaganda which may be used to our detriment. Moreover, in terms of the national welfare, our presently confused and disjointed propaganda, information, and psychological warfare activities must be upgraded and coordinated at a high level of government. And, in all of this, national as well as individual discretion and restraint must be exercised.

Another Masked Purpose

(A weekly newsletter by Senator John Marshall Butler)

Washington, August 18, 1958.—Out of the morass of an 8-month exchange of correspondence between President Eisenhower and two successive Russian Premiers, a real objective of the Soviet axis begins to unfold. While placing major emphasis upon the call for a high-level conference, which patently could serve no useful purposes, the agents of international communism have used these letters as a wedge to advance the recognition of the People's Republic of China (Soviet China). The admission of Communist China to the United Nations, for example, would greatly strengthen the hand of Russia.

In a seemingly unshakeable pall of lethargy, the free world moves willy-nilly toward acceptance of this band of cutthroats, murderers, and blackmailers. Trade barriers with the Chinese mainland have been relaxed. Red Chinese aircraft move more daringly toward the island of Formosa, the bastion of Nationalist China. And, a reality little known, Soviet China is to be a beneficiary of the results of the International Geophysical Year.

To this international mishmash add the fact that the nine-power treaty, signed here in Washington, February 6, 1922, in which the parties, among them the United States, pledged themselves to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China, is still in force. For the reason that six of the signatory countries—the United

Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and India—have already recognized Communist China, the Department of State characterizes this treaty as a kind of dead letter. It was not enforced when Japan invaded China in the 1930's, and is obviously just another piece of meaningless paper to be conveniently ignored as circumstances dictate. Perhaps this development signaled the start of the diplomatic mediocrity and ineptitude which have marked the past quarter century.

The United States is nonetheless morally committed in the interests of its own national security to keep Formosa out of unfriendly hands—Communist hands. If the progress of communism is to be opposed successfully in Asia it must be done with Asian manpower. Thus far, only four Asian peoples have shown a willingness to contribute to such an endeavor—the Koreans, the Japanese, the Philippines, and the Chinese. With the Red Chinese on the other side, backed by the Soviet Union, the three other peoples combined would be outmatched.

And so again, to recognize Soviet China would be to promote the causes of international communism on all fronts.

Accomplishments of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs During the 85th Congress

SPEECH
OF
HON. CLAIR ENGLE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, my service as chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will end with the present Congress. It has been a great honor and experience for me to have served as chairman of this committee in the 84th and 85th Congresses and to have been associated and worked with the membership of this committee on both sides, not only during my 4 years as chairman but during the 15 years I have been a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and its predecessor, the Public Lands Committee. And so, as the active portion of this session comes to a close, I want to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the members of the committee and to its staff for their cooperation and assistance and for their conscientious, diligent attention to the committee's work and activities. It has been the cooperation and diligence of all Members that has made the 84th and 85th Congresses productive in the fields of responsibility of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

As Members are aware, the broad responsibility of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs involves considering, reporting on, and helping to secure enactment of legislative measures providing for the maximum utilization, management, and conservation of the natural resources—and, in a very real sense, important segments of the human resources—of the United States, its Territories, and possessions; legislative matters involving the Government and administration of our Territories and other offshore areas; and legislation affecting the Indians, Indian tribes, trust lands, and claims of the Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos of the United States and Alaska.

I especially want to pay tribute to the subcommittee chairmen and to the ranking minority member of the committee, all of whom served with me both in the 84th and 85th Congresses. But for the energy and leadership of Chairman WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee; Chairman LEO W. O'BRIEN, Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee; Chairman WALTER ROGERS, Mines and Mining Subcommittee; Chairman GRACIE PFOST, Public Lands Subcommittee; and Chairman JAMES A. HALEY, Indian Affairs Subcommittee, and the continuing cooperation and counsel of Dr. A. L. MILLER, of Nebraska, our committee would have been unable to perform its mission.

I want also to express my appreciation to the committee's professional and clerical staff. The members of the staff set a high standard of performance in committee activities and service to Members during all the 4 years I served as chairman. Without their help the committee's legislative and administrative workload could not have been met.

Now, with respect to the committee's performance during the 85th Congress, I am summarizing the committee's major accomplishments. The bare statistics do not tell the qualitative story but they do help to show in convenient form the quantity of work that was given the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to do, the immense amount of time that it and its members spent on these matters, and the amount of its output. The story that lies behind these figures is told somewhat more fully by the summary of the major measures that were considered which I will give a little later and will be told still more fully in the committee print on the accomplishments of the committee that is being prepared and will be available for all to read who will.

Our full committee held 66 meetings during the 85th Congress—31 during the 1st session and 35 during the 2d. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation held 76 meetings in Washington and special subcommittees held 2 days of field hearings at El Centro, Calif., and Devils Lake, N. Dak., on matters of concern to the regular subcommittee. The Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs had 47 meetings in Washington. The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining met 18 times in Washington and a special Subcommittee on Coal Research sat 8 days in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Washington, D. C. The Public Lands Subcommittee met 51 times in Washington and special subcommittees on the administration of the Small Tracts Act, on forest fire control, and on Everglades National Park met 6 times for hearings in the field. And the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs met 46 times in Washington, with 7 days of field hearings by special subcommittees at Palm Springs and Blythe, Calif., Fort Hall, Idaho, and the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. We have had, in short, a grand total of 329 committee and subcommittee meetings, not counting other days spent in the field by these bodies, by individual members, and by members of the staff on official business viewing premises and interviewing persons on problems of concern to the committee.

A total of 865 measures were referred to the committee. These were introduced by 196 Members of Congress, the Delegates from Alaska and Hawaii, and the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico. Some were of nationwide or broad regional significance; others were of concern to one or another of 50 distinct jurisdictions—44 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Of the 865 measures referred to the committee, 218—representing a total of 420 out of those so referred—were reported to the House, 193—representing a total of 353 out of those so referred—became law, and 2 were concurrent resolutions which received the approval of both Houses. Eleven were pending on the floor of the House when the 2d session of the 85th Congress ended, 9 were then pending in the Senate, and 1 was in conference. Two were vetoed by the President, 1 was defeated on the floor of the House, and 1 was ordered recommitted by the House.

The distribution among the subcommittees of the bills referred to the committee and of those reported and enacted is as follows:

Subcommittee	Referred	Reported [1]	Enacted [1]
Irrigation	166	35 (77)	33 (68)
Territories	137	51 (77)	42 (59)
Mines	99	11 (38)	8 (18)
Public Lands	301	75 (151)	[2] 68 (135)
Indian Affairs	162	46 (77)	42 (73)

[1] The figures in parentheses indicate the total number of bills referred which are represented by those reported or enacted, as the case may be.
[2] Includes 2 concurrent resolutions adopted by both Houses.

I cannot single out for special mention all of the important bills which our committee handled and which were enacted. Certainly, though, there is little room for disagreement about the significance of the Alaska Statehood Act, Public Law 85–508; the Military Public Lands Withdrawal Act, Public Law 85–337; the act creating a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, Public Law 85–470; the act extending the Federal saline water conversion program to include the building of demonstration plants, Public Law 85–883; the act settling the boundaries of Everglades National Park, Public Law 85–482; the modification of the Klamath Indian Termination Act to assure the maintenance of the Klamath Forest on a basis which will yield a continuous supply of timber in perpetuity, Public Law 85–731; the act authorizing annual payments under reclamation repayment contracts to be adjusted to changing economic conditions, Public Law 85–611; and the act permitting the public land States to select, in certain instances, mineral lands in lieu of the school lands granted to

them, Public Law 85–771. These and many others are described below.

There were other important bills which we handled but which did not become law, some because of lack of time, others because of their controversial nature. The time spent in hearing and considering these measures was not wasted either on the part of the committee or on the part of the witnesses who appeared before it. The record that was made will be valuable if, as seems likely, the subjects are taken up again next Congress, and this is so whether the committee's or the Congress' reaction to the testimony presented was generally favorable or otherwise. I refer to such bills as those to authorize the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, to admit Hawaii to statehood, to create a Coal Research and Development Commission, to provide relief for the depressed minerals industry, to provide Federal assistance in the construction of the Nebraska Mid-State reclamation project, to create the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project, and to create a national wilderness system within our forests, parks, and Indian reservations.

Before turning to the details of our work, I must add that the committee did not confine itself to legislation alone. Its investigation of the Federal water rights claims made in the Santa Margarita suit, pending in the Federal courts in southern California, and its special hearings and reports on the conduct of the saline water research program, on Indian relocation and industrial programs, on forest-fire control in southern California, on the problems of the coal industry, and the importance of a coal research and development program, and on illegal diversions from the Colorado River and the related problem of squatters on Federal lands in that area, are all worth mentioning. So, too, is the preparation of a two-volume compilation of Central Valley project documents—the first of which has already been printed and the second of which will appear shortly—under the editorship of the chairman of the committee assisted by, successively, Mr. Eugene Eaton and Mr. Phil Dickinson. Finally, the committee handled a number of reports made by the Department of the Interior to the Congress under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956 and the Rehabilitation and Betterment Act of 1949.

Let me now turn to a more detailed description of the jurisdiction of, and the work accomplished by, our committee, taking these matters up subcommittee by subcommittee:

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommitte has jurisdiction over legislation relating to the Federal reclamation program which operates principally in the 17 Western States, legislation relating to multiple-purpose development of the Nation's water resources, and legislation involving the Nation's water and power policies and the saline water research program. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee also is responsible for examining and recommending committee action on proposals admitted under the Small Reclamation Projects Act and Rehabilitation and Betterment Act.

Most of the matters with which the subcommittee dealt during the 85th Congress fall into one or another of the following categories: First, legislation supplementing and amending general reclamation law, including the establishment of new policies; second, legislation to authorize new reclamation projects and to modify presently authorized projects; third, legislation pertaining to problems specific to individual existing projects or irrigation districts; fourth, legislation relating to compacts on interstate streams; fifth, legislation relating to the saline water research program; sixth, proposals under the Small Projects Act and Rehabilitation and Betterment Act.

As noted above, 166 bills and resolutions were referred to the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee. Of this number, 35 were reported by the subcommittee and the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and 33 were enacted. The subcommittee and the full committee also approved 6 small projects and the findings of the Department of the Interior on 7 rehabilitation and betterment projects.

GENERAL RECLAMATION LAW

Four measures were enacted amending and supplementing general reclamation law:

An amendment to the Small Reclamation Projects Act permitted the small projects program to get underway—Publaw Law 85–47. The amendment modified the authorizing procedure for small projects to meet objections of the President to certain language in the original act.

Another measure enacted extends for 3 years the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation laws and grant deferments of construction charge payments in special hardship cases—Public Law 85–156.

The Reclamation Project Act of 1939 was amended to permit the Secretary of the Interior to include a variable repayment plan in existing and proposed repayment contracts under the Federal reclamation law, including contracts under the Water Conservation and Utilization Act and contracts for the storage of water and for the use of stored water made pursuant to the Flood Control Act of 1944—Public Law 85–611. The new act permits the use of variable formulas based on economic factors and tailored to individual project requirements whereby the annual payments required of water users will reflect more completely than is now possible their ability to pay.

The fourth measure authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse landowners and tenants for expenses, losses or damages incurred in moving themselves, their families, and their possessions, when such moves are occasioned by the acquisition of land for developments under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior—Public Law 85–433.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Seven measures were enacted authorizing new reclamation projects or modifying, presently authorized projects:

The San Angelo reclamation project, Texas, is a $32.2 million multiple-purpose project for irrigation, municipal and industrial water supply, flood control, protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife, and recreation—Public Law 85–152.

The $9.7 million greater Wenatchee division of the Chief Joseph project, Washington, provides for the irrigation of about 8,660 acres of land lying along the Columbia River in Chelan and Douglas Counties—Public Law 85–393.

The Mercedes division of the lower Rio Grande River rehabilitation project, Texas, is a $10.1 million project for rehabilitation of the irrigation works of the Hidalgo and Cameron Counties Water Control and Improvement District No. 9, serving an area of 68,000 acres—Public Law 85–370.

The $2.75 million Pecos River Basin water conservation project in Texas and New Mexico, will salvage an annual average of 26,500 acre-feet of water now being consumed nonbeneficially and will provide salinity alleviation works to eliminate considerable inflow of mineralized water into the Pecos River—Public Law 85–333.

The modified plan for the Washoe project, Nevada and California, calls for development of a reservoir site on Prosser Creek for fish and wildlife and flood control at an additional cost of about $3 million—Public Law 85–706.

The modified plan of development for the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project calls for inclusion of the $700,000 Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir on the North Platte River to regulate the water releases from Alcova Dam in Wyoming—Public Law 85–695.

Legislation relating to the Red Willow unit of the Missouri River Basin project approves the feasibility report of the Secretary of the Interior on that unit in Nebraska and thereby permits the initiation of construction subject to the appropriation of funds therefor—Public Law 85–783.

SPECIFIC PROJECT PROBLEMS

Seventeen measures were enacted of concern to individual irrigation districts or affecting individual existing projects:

The Coulee Dam Community Act provides for disposal of certain Federal property in the Coulee Dam and Grand Coulee areas and provides assistance in the establishment of Coulee Dam as a municipality incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington—Public Law 85–240. The Boulder City Community Act serves the same purpose with respect to that Federal municipality in Nevada—Public Law 85–900.

Five acts relating to repayment by irrigation districts authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter repayment contracts or amendatory repayment contracts with the Northport Irrigation District, Nebraska—Public Law 85–123; the Mirage Flats Irrigation District, Nebraska—Public Law 85–160; the Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyoming—Public Law 85–33 and Public Law

85–889; the Arch-Hurley Conservancy District, New Mexico—Public Law 85–663; and the Casper-Alcova Irrigation District, Wyoming—Public Law 85–283.

The Columbia Basin Project Act was amended by raising the limits on the amount of land owned by an individual or a family to which water may be delivered to one or more farm units comprising not more than 160 acres in the case of an individual or 320 acres for a family—Public Law 85–264.

Two other measures relating to the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws permit the establishment of irrigated farms on the East Bench unit of the Missouri River Basin project and the Seedskadee project, Wyoming, that will be of a size sufficient to provide an adequate family living—Public Law 85–112 and Public Law 85–797. In the case of the East Bench unit the new acreage limitation is in terms of 160 acres or the equivalent of 130 acres of class 1 land, whichever is larger. In the case of the Seedskadee project the limitation is in terms of the equivalent of 160 acres of class 1 land.

In addition to the above, laws were enacted directing the Secretary to conduct detailed studies and render a report on possible water service from the Central Valley project to Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties, California—Public Law 85–784; authorizing the construction of certain drainage works for the benefit of the Yuma Irrigation District, Ariz.—Public Law 85–389; declaring Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., to be a Federal reclamation project—Public Law 85–428; authorizing credit in lieu of cash to be given the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District in return for property owned by them in Phoenix, Ariz., and needed by the Government for a new Federal building—Public Law 85–437; and providing for the naming of a structure and a reservoir of the Solano project, California—Public Law 85–481 and Public Law 85–485.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Four measures were enacted relating to interstate compacts. Two of these give congressional consent to the Klamath River compact between the States of California and Oregon—Public Law 85–222 and to the Bear River compact entered into by the States of Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming—Public Law 85–348. Another gives congressional consent to the negotiation of a Little Missouri River compact by the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming—Public Law 85–184. The last amends a previous act granting the consent of Congress to the negotiation of compacts by the States of the Niobrara River Basin by granting a 3-year extension for the negotiations—Public Law 85–427.

SALINE WATER PROGRAM

Legislation was enacted authorizing the construction of not less than five experimental demonstration plants for the conversion of sea water and brackish water to water suitable for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and other beneficial uses—Public Law 85–883. Three of the five required demonstration plants will be designed for the conversion of sea water and two for the treatment of brackish water. The sea water conversion plants will be located on the west coast, east coast, and gulf coast. One of the brackish water treatment plants will be located in the northern Great Plains area and one in the arid regions of the Southwest.

A special hearing was also held during the first session on progress being made by the Department of the Interior under the Saline Water Act of 1952.

SMALL RECLAMATION PROJECTS AND REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT PROJECTS

The committee adopted resolutions approving the loan applications under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of the Cameron County Water Improvement District of Harlingen, Tex.; the South Davis County Water Improvement District, Utah; the Bountiful Water Subconservancy District, Utah; the Walker River Irrigation District, Nevada; the Goleta County Water District, California; and the Roosevelt Water Conservation District, Arizona.

The committee also approved the Secretary's findings with respect to repayment on seven rehabilitation and betterment projects.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

Bills to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado, and the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, were favorably reported by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee but were not enacted.

In addition, there were eight measures or groups of measures which the committee gave consideration to or held hearings on but did not report. One of these, the Hells Canyon legislation, was defeated in committee. Committee consideration and action on three other measures relating to new Federal reclamation projects—Burns Creek, Idaho; Spokane Valley, Wash.; and Garrison diversion unit, North Dakota—was never completed. Another measure on which there were hearings but no final action provided for a loan and grant covering the construction of the midstate reclamation project in Nebraska. The others related to joint development of the power facilities of the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California; a study of the best means of eliminating hazards connected with the Klamath project, Oregon; and the transfer to local districts of title to irrigation distribution systems.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the above, hearings were held on the Federal suit against the Fallbrook Public Utility District, California, and others. The principal purpose of the hearings was to ascertain what water-rights claims are being advanced on behalf of the United States and the necessity for joinder in the suit of thousands of defendants.

TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs extends to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and other insular possessions of the United States.

One hundred and thirty-seven measures were referred to the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs during the 85th Congress. Of these, 51 were reported and 42 became law.

ALASKA

By all odds the most important piece of legislation reported by the subcommittee and the full committee was the Alaska statehood bill—Public Law 85–508.

In addition to the statehood bill, 15 measures relating to Alaska became law:

Title to lands beneath tidal waters offshore of surveyed townsites was granted to Alaska by Public Law 85–303, which also extended the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 to lands lying seaward of these lands.

The Legislature of Alaska was given general authority to utilize 90 percent of the proceeds from Government coal mines in Alaska, and the share of the proceeds from local operations under the Mineral Leasing Act which Alaska is entitled to receive was increased from 37½ percent to 90 percent—Public Law 85–88. Another act provided for the leasing by the Secretary of the Interior of lands beneath nontidal navigable lakes and streams in Alaska under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920—Public Law 85–505.

Earlier laws were amended to permit the public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil, or gas to be entered and utilized for homesites, headquarters sites or trade and manufacturing purposes, with a reservation to the United States of all rights to the minerals—Public Law 85–725.

Two laws concerning mining in the Chilkat River area were enacted. The first added 320 acres to the Klukwan Reservation and authorized the Chilkat Indian village, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to lease the lands of the enlarged reservation for mining purposes—Public Law 85–271. The second enlarges an earlier statute to permit mining of all metals—not only precious metals as previously provided—in certain parts of the Chilkat River—Public Law 85–662.

Four acts provided for the conveyance of small tracts of land to Alaska—Public Law 85–11; the city of Anchorage—Public Law 85–265; the city of Ketchikan—Public Law 85–753; and removed a cloud on title to certain other land—Private Law 85–287.

An amendment to the Alaska Public Works Act of 1949 clarified the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to convey federally owned land utilized in construction of public works—Public Law 85–233.

The act of May 5, 1956, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct campground, parking areas, and other public recreational facilities in Alaska, was amended to provide specific authority for him to convey the lands and facilities in question to the Territory and its subdivisions—Public Law 85–225.

Earlier law relating to the refunding operations of municipalities and public utility districts was amended to apply to school districts, to cover outstanding general obligation bonds, to permit the issuance of revenue bonds for refunding purposes, and to permit the proceeds of

refunding operations to be used to pay redemption premiums—Public Law 85–675.

Public Law 85–16 provides that the Delegate from Alaska shall be one of the 13 members of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. Public Law 85–601 extends the life of the Commission to March 1, 1960, increases its authorized appropriations from $75,000 to $300,000, and adds officials of the Province of Alberta to those with whom the Commission may cooperate.

HAWAII

Eighteen bills concerning the Territory of Hawaii were enacted:

Four of these have to do with general governmental matters. One provides for an annual meeting of the Territorial legislature—Public Law 85–690. One repeals a requirement that the President be furnished semiannually with copies of the legislature's executive proceedings—Public Law 85–714. Two others concern the Hawaii civil service—Public Law 85–650—and election of employee representatives to the board of trustees of the retirement system—Public Law 85–793.

Nine bills were enacted dealing with such varied land matters as the permissible period for leasing public lands—Public Law 85–803; the interest rate on right-of-purchase leases—Public Law 85–711; removal of restrictions on patented lands—Public Law 85–694; land exchanges—Public Law 85–713 and Public Law 85–718; transfer of lands to the University of Hawaii—Public Law 85–719; the granting of fee patents to lands held under certificates of occupation—Public Law 85–720; the sale of lands to and their exchange with tidal wave sufferers—Public Law 85–834; and the status of certain offshore reef lands—Public Law 85–677.

Three measures amended provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, relating to the utilization of the home-loan fund—Public Law 85–708; the period of tax exemption—Public Law 85–710; and the use of Homes Commission land for post offices and other public improvements—Public Law 85–733.

The computation of the permissible indebtedness of the Territory was changed by excluding therefrom bonds issued to finance veterans' home and farm mortgages—Public Law 85–691.

Foundation was laid for development of a joint civil-military airfield complex at Honolulu by the provisions of Public Law 85–534.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Five laws concerning the Virgin Islands were enacted, as follows:

The 1954 Organic Act was revised to provide that no political or religious test shall be required for holding a Territorial office; to extend the Territorial legislature's jurisdiction to all rightful subjects of legislation instead of all subjects of local application; to modify the salary of the Comptroller of the Virgin Islands, and to provide for appeals from his decisions and for payment of his and of his assistants' salaries by the United States; to provide that criminal cases should be tried by jury if demanded either by the defendant or by the government; and to permit revenue bonds to be issued by the Territory for projects, authorized by an act of the legislature, which will, in the legislature's judgment, promote the public interest by economic development of the Virgin Islands—Public Law 85–851.

The Organic Act was also revised to provide that members of any board, authority, or commission established by the laws of the Virgin Islands and having quasijudicial functions shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the legislature if local legislation so requires—Public Law 85–224.

The life of the Virgin Islands Corporation charter was extended to June 30, 1969, and its authorized activities were enlarged to include construction of facilities for producing potable water from salt or brackish water—Public Law 85–913. The same act also provided for transfer to the Corporation of the Navy Department's power-generating facilities at St. Thomas.

Legislation was enacted directing the Virgin Islands Corporation to convey two tracts of land no longer needed by it to the Government of the Virgin Islands—Public Law 85–712.

Public Law 85–404 removed the limitations on the amounts authorized to be appropriated for capital improvements and administration of the Virgin Islands National Park which were written into the original legislation.

GUAM

Two public laws affecting Guam were enacted:

The first concerns the collection of income taxes on Guam. It reiterates and enlarges on the previous text of section 31 of the Organic Act of Guam, declares that the income taxes imposed by virtue of the act shall be deemed to be a territorial income tax, provides for the administration of the tax by the Governor of Guam, and ratifies and confirms income-tax assessments and collections made between 1951 and the date of the act—Public Law 85–688.

The second amends the Organic Act of Guam to increase the salary of the judge of the district court of Guam, to lengthen the term of his office, to extend the jurisdiction of the court to cover all causes arising under the Federal Constitution, laws, and treaties, to set up a three-judge appellate division in the district court, and to provide for the temporary assignment to the district court of judges from other Federal courts—Public Law 85–444.

MISCELLANEOUS

Legislation extending the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to carry on in Antarctica and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the same geological and biological surveys, mapping, and similar activities that he is authorized to carry on in the United States and its Territories was enacted—Public Law 85–743.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

Chief among the territorial bills considered but not enacted were those to grant statehood to Hawaii. Others included bills to provide for the construction of a geophysical institute at the University of Hawaii, to increase the compensation fo members of the legislature, to lower the voting age of its citizens to 20, to govern interim appointments by the Governor of Hawaii, to provide for the granting of corporate charters by the Alaska Legislature, to provide for land grants to Alaska—three separate measures—to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire certain lands on Guam, and to create an Antarctic Commission.

MINES AND MINING

The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining has jurisdiction over mining interests generally, mineral resources of the public lands, mineral land laws, mining schools and experimental stations, and conservation of petroleum on the public lands and of the United States radium supply.

Of the 99 measures referred to the subcommittee, 11 were reported and 8 were enacted. In addition, hearings were held on several other matters of concern to the mining industry. A special Subcommittee on Coal Research concluded a coal study which commenced in the 84th Congress.

ENACTED LEGISLATION

An act directing the Secretary of the Interior to establish and maintain a program to encourage the long-range exploration of mineral deposits in the United States, its Territories and possessions by private enterprise became law—Public Law 85–701. The program contemplated will be similar to the one heretofore administered by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration and financed under the Defense Production Act. This earlier program ended on June 30, 1958.

Two amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act were adopted.

The act was amended by removing the State acreage limitation—5,120 acres—on phosphate leases, thus permitting the leasing of 10,420 acres of Federal phosphate-bearing lands without regard to State boundaries—Public Law 85–122.

The land which any person or group may hold under Federal coal leases or permits within any 1 State was increased from 5,120 acres to 10,240, with provision for the granting of cancelable leases or permits for an additional 5,120 acres in certain cases—Public Law 85–698.

Tree changes were made in the mining claim laws:

Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys may now be used for the fulfillment of annual assessment work requirements, subject to certain conditions and limitations—Public Law 85–876.

The end of the period for performing annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims was changed from July 1 to September 1—Public Law 85–736.

The time during which annual assessment work may be performed on unpatented mining claims the locations of which were based upon the discovery of uraniferous lignite was extended for 1 year—that is, until July 1, 1958—Public Law 85–68.

Two minor measures relating to individual oil and gas leases were also enacted—Public Law 85–618 and private law 85–165.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

A bill providing for a 1-year extension (that is, through 1959, of the domestic fluorspar and asbestos purchase programs established under the act of July 19, 1956, was vetoed by the President on the ground that it would defeat the objectives of the stabilization program for acid-grade fluorspar contained in the general mineral stabilization legislation then before the Congress.

The latter legislation, represented by 21 bills, provided for the purchase of 150,000 tons of domestic copper over a 1-year period, stabilization payments over a 5-year period to domestic producers of lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten, and incentive payments over a 5-year period to domestic producers of chromite, beryl, and columbium-tantalum. The legislation was drafted and offered by the administration as the only acceptable means for alleviating the acute distress of certain domestic mining industries, for preserving productive capacity expected to be needed in the future, and for assistance in the development of competitive domestic mining industries in chromite, beryl, and columbium-tantalum. The total possible cost of the program was estimated to be $458 million. The bill reported was defeated in the House.

A bill, one of 14 on the subject, providing for the establishment of a three-member Coal Research and Development Commission as an independent agency, was reported by the committee. The purpose of the legislation was to provide a means whereby a substantial improvement in the economic position of the coal industry could be achieved. The basic provisions of the legislation were similar to those recommended by the Special Subcommittee on Coal Research. This subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable ED EDMONDSON, continued during the 1st session the series of hearings it began in the 84th Congress and concluded its study on the need and possibilities of a research and development program for the coal industry of the United States. The findings and recommendations of the subcommittee are contained in House Report No. 1263.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining held hearings in 1957 on the administration and operation of the multiple-use mining law, which relates, among other things, to title uncertainties and surface rights on unpatented mining claims.

PUBLIC LANDS

The Public Lands Subcommittee has responsibility for measures relating to the utilization, conservation, and development of more than 459 million acres of public lands in the United States and Alaska, more than 24 million acres embraced within some 180 units of the national-park system, and nearly 160 million acres of land within national forests created from the public domain.

A total of 301 measures were referred to this subcommittee during the 85th Congress, of which 75 were reported and 66 were enacted. In addition, two concurrent resolutions were adopted by both Houses of Congress. The measures enacted or adopted are summarized below under three principal headings: (a) public lands and related matters, (b) recreation, parks, and cemeteries, and (c) national forests.

PUBLIC LANDS AND RELATED MATTERS

Four bills of general application were enacted:

The Military Land Withdrawals Act accomplishes two principal purposes: (a) it provides that no area or areas embracing more than 5,000 acres of public-domain land shall be set aside for the exclusive use of any single defense project or facility unless the withdrawal, reservation, or restriction of the land has been approved by an act of Congress; (b) it makes applicable within any military reservation in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii the hunting and fishing laws of the State or Territory in which the reservation is located—Public Law 85–337.

As a supplement to the committee's action on this measure, the chairman of the committee sent letters to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture calling attention to the overall problems of large-scale withdrawals of lands from use and development under the public land laws and requesting that such withdrawals or reservations not covered by the bill be reported to the committee and that approval thereof be withheld pending committee study and advice.

Two sections of the Revised Statutes were amended to permit the States, when selecting public-domain lands in lieu of the school lands granted to them at the time of their admission to the Union but later found to be unavailable, to choose mineral lands if the lands originally granted are of that character—Public Law 85–771. If the lands selected are on the known structure of an oil or gas field, they may be acquired only if the original lands are on such a structure. And if the lands selected are subject to a mineral lease or permit, they may be acquired only if all the lands subject to the lease or permit are acquired and if none of the lands is in a producing or producible status.

A third act permits desert-land entries to be made on disconnected tracts of public lands which, though they are not contiguous, are sufficiently close to each other to be managed as a single farm unit—Public Law 85–641.

Permissible uses of land grants made to the States for erection of public buildings and of the proceeds derived from such grants were extended to the reconstruction, improvement, and equipment of such buildings and to debt service on bonds issued for these purposes—Public Law 85–411. Before the enactment of this act, special legislation had been enacted covering substantially the same subject with respect to North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington—Public Law 85–6; Idaho—Public Law 85–84; and Wyoming—Public Law 85–97.

Nine bills relating to conveyances of land to specific States and municipalities were enacted: Arizona—Public Law 85–812; Council Bluffs, Iowa—Public Law 85–304; Kentucky—Public Law 85–676; Nevada—Public Law 85–193 and Public Law 85–339; Henderson, Nev.—Public Law 85–776; Salem, Oreg.—Public Law 85–528; Spearfish, S. Dak.—Public Law 85–35; and Utah—Public Law 85–631.

Another eight measures provided for conveyances to private parties, usually at fair market value, or for clearing up title defects in prior transactions.

In the railroad right-of-way field, there were five enactments. The most important declared forfeited all of the right-of-way in California granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Co. in 1866 but not presently occupied by railroad facilities—Public Law 85–571. The other four validated conveyances by railroads of small tracts of land within their rights-of-way.

Two other enacted bills cleared title to certain lands in Montana which were devised to the United States subject to conditions precluding acceptance of the devise—Public Law 85–36; and deleted from the New Mexico-Arizona Enabling Act certain provisions which operated to restrict the degree of discretion those States may exercise in the handling of funds derived from the lands granted to them—Public Law 85–180.

RECREATION, PARKS, AND CEMETERIES

Two bills of general applicability in this field were enacted:

Establishment of a 15-man bipartisan Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the amount, kind, quality, and location of the outdoor recreation resources which the American people will need by 1976 and 2000 and to recommend the measures that should be taken to meet these requirements was provided for—Public Law 85–470. The act also provides for the appointment by the Commission of a 25-member advisory council representing State agencies, industrial interests, local governments, and the like, plus additional members from Federal agencies with a direct interest in the outdoor recreation field. The Commission is to make its final report and recommendations by September 1, 1961. The act authorizes the appropriation of $2,500,000 to carry out its purposes.

The maximum period for which concessionaires' leases may be granted in the national parks was increased from 20 years to 30—Public Law 85–434. It is expected that this increase will assist the concessionaires in obtaining from institutional investors the long-term credit they need to improve and expand their facilities for public accommodation and recreation in the parks.

Five measures providing for the creation, enlargement, or improvement of national parks and monuments were enacted:

Modification of the boundaries of Everglades National Park, Fla., to include approximately 197,000 acres of land and water which are not now owned by the United States and to exclude about 65,000 acres which the Government already owns was provided for—Public Law 85–482. The area to be included is valuable for its mangrove swamps and is important for the protection of both resident and migratory birds and of the fisheries off the Florida coast. The

acquisition will also be useful for the development of a western entrance to the park. The act authorizes an appropriation of $2 million to carry out its purposes.

Fort Clatsop, the most important site on the Pacific coast associated with the Lewis and Clark expedition, was established as a national memorial—Public Law 85–435. It will contain not more than 125 acres and a donated replica of the fort. Land acquisition is estimated to cost $30,000 and development and repairs $255,000.

The Secretary of the Interior was authorized to accept Grant's Tomb in New York City as a gift and to administer it as a national memorial—Public Law 85–659.

Provision was made for the establishment of a national monument of about 700 acres within the Grand Portage Indian Reservation—Public Law 85–910. The Grand Portage—a 9-mile trail—was highly important in the fur trade of early American history, in the exploration and colonization of the Northwest, and in relations with Canada. This land, plus an area known as the Northwest Company site and the site of Fort Charlotte, will be included in the monument. Approximately 400 acres of Indian tribal lands will be donated to the Government. The remainder of the necessary lands will be acquired at an estimated cost of about $15,000. Development costs for the monument are estimated at $300,000.

The Petrified Forest National Monument, established in 1906 and since enlarged to include the Rainbow Forest area and the Painted Desert, will become a national park after certain inholdings are eliminated—Public Law 85–358). The park will include about 240 acres more than the monument.

Two measures were enacted relating to Independence National Park, Philadelphia, establishment of which was authorized in 1948. The first authorizes the appropriation of $7,250,000 to be expended by June 30, 1963, for its development and improvement—Public Law 85–764). This act also authorizes the acquisition of properties adjacent to Christ Church and their inclusion in the park. The second act provides for the acquisition of a narrow strip of land adjacent to the Deshler-Morris House in the park—Public Law 85–702.

Land acquisitions in connection with existing national parks and monuments were provided for in seven more acts: The most important was the authorization for acquisition of approximately 1,200 acres at or near El Portal, just outside the Arch Rock entrance to Yosemite National Park, to be used as an administrative site for the park and related purposes—Public Law 85–922. The cost will be in the neighborhood of $300,000. The new site is not made a part of the park but wil be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The other six relate to Cowpens National Battlefield site, South Carolina—Public Law 85–547—1 acre; Fort Frederica National Monument, Ga.—Public Law 85–401—150 acres including the Bloody Marsh Battle area and two buffer tracts within the monument; Gloria Dei—Old Swedes—Church National Historic Site, Pennsylvania—Public Law 85–709—7 acres; Isle Royale National Park, Mich.—Public Law 85–647—3 acres in Houghton, Mich., to be added to administrative site; Montana National Bison Range—Public Law 85–622—400 acres for a display pasture; and Whitman National Monument, Wash.—Public Law 85–388—50 acres.

Eight bills providing for land exchanges in or adjacent to established national parks, monuments, and cemeteries became law. These relate to Death Valley National Monument, Calif.—Public Law 85–495; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N. C., and Tenn.—Public Law 85–407; Gunnison National Monument, Colo.—Public Law 85–391; Hot Springs National Park, Ark.—Public Law 85–679; Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss.—Public Law 85–746; Olympic National Park, Wash.—Public Law 85–455; Shiloh National Military Park, Tenn.—Public Law 85–406; and Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss.—Public Law 85–667. Of these, that relating to the Natchez Trace Parkway is the most interesting. It provides for relocation of portions of the parkway at the expense of Pearl River Water Supply District and exchange of parkway lands and roadway for new lands of approximately equal value. The Shiloh National Military Park Act is also interesting in that it is intended to facilitate the relocation of two public roads that now cross the park to the edge of the park.

MISCELLANEOUS

A number of miscellaneous subjects were covered by another eight measures within the present category. They are, in brief House Concurrent Resolution 91, declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the Altar of the Nation, in the Cathedral of the Pines, Rindge, N. H., "has been dedicated to the glory of God as a memorial to all American war dead"; Public Law 85–343, retroceding to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway; Public Law 85–5 and Public Law 85–499, extending the time for completion by the Boston National Historic Sites Commission of its work under the joint resolution of June 16, 1955; Public Law 85–828, increasing by $200,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated to assist in completion of the International Peace Garden, United States-Canada; Public Law 85–658, amending the act of August 11, 1955, to permit use of funds donated and appropriated thereunder for development of certain properties in New York City; Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, recognizing the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum, Oklahoma City, "as a memorial to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in the opening and development of the West"; and Public Law 85–41, permitting the use of a certain portion of the Springfield Confederate Cemetery, Springfield, Mo., as a part of the Springfield National Cemetery.

NATIONAL FORESTS

Bills relating to the national forests were enacted as follows:

Approximately 15,700 acres of Palisades reclamation project land were transferred to the Caribou and Targhee National Forests without prejudice to continued use of such of the lands as are needed for the reclamation project—Public Law 85–651. The transfer will facilitate development of the recreational potentialities at and near Palisades Reservoir.

Deduction of 10 acres from the Sequoia National Park and their addition to the Sequoia National Game Refuge of the Sequoia National Forest was authorized—Public Law 25–648. A land exchange between Sequoia National Forest and Kings Canyon National Park was also provided for—Public Law 85–666.

The period for effecting an exchange of private timber rights held by the McCloud River Lumber Co. in Shasta National Forest for national forest timber of equal value was extended by 2 years—Public Law 85–116. The lands to be acquired by the Government by the exchange arrangement are valuable for recreation.

The boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest were extended to include a strip of land along the Rogue and Illinois Rivers—Public Law 85–833. Somewhat over 20,000 acres are involved. The land which will be added to the forest pursuant to this act is reported to have unique scenic and recreational values.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

In addition to the above, consideration was given by the Subcommittee on Public Lands to 16 other measures and their companions which failed to become law. Extended hearings were held on a series of bills designed to create a National Wilderness Preservation System within the national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges, and on Indian reservations. In these bills, a wilderness is defined as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a member of the natural community who visits but does not remain and whose travels leave only trails. Extended hearings were also held on bills to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park in Maryland containing not more than 15,000 acres. These latter bills were reported to the full committee.

A bill to permit the National Freedom Shrine Commission to erect a monument near Washington, D. C., to freedom of speech, religion, the press, assembly, and petition was reported to the House but recommitted. Another bill to authorize acquisition of the site of Fort Pemberton, Miss., and to provide for its administration as a facility of the Vicksburg National Historic Park passed both Houses but was pocket vetoed by the President.

Other matters considered were bills to quitclaim the United States interest in certain lands in California—hearings; to validate conveyance of a strip of railroad right-of-way in California—ordered reported; to convey certain Federal lands on the University of Maryland campus to the State—passed House; to provide for burial in Gettysburg National Military Park of the last survivors of the Union and Confederate Armies—tabled; to create a national cemetery in De Soto County, Fla—hearings; to authorize the

burial of Mrs. Frank O. Taafel in the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery—tabled; to provide for the establishment of Fort Jackson, Ala., as a national monument—hearings; to provide for acquisition with appropriated funds of land at the Antietam battlefield site, Maryland—referred to subcommittee after having been reported to full committee; to designate St. Ann's Churchyard, New York City, as a national historic site—passed House; to request completion by the Secretary of the Interior of his report on the potential Point Reyes national seashore recreational area, California—reported to House; to direct investigation of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves area, Nevada, as possible national park—reported to House; and to provide that owners of private property within Federal areas may be taxed by State and local bodies—hearings.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hearings were held by special subcommittees on administration of the Small Tracts Act, on forest-fire control in southern California, and on problems of squatters on public lands along the lower Colorado River and illegal diversions of water therefrom.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs includes the relations between the United States and Indian tribes, the care, education, and management of Indians, claims payable out of Indian funds, and the care and allotment of Indian lands. Its responsibility extends to the approximately 434,000 Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos of the United States and Alaska and to Indian landholdings and reservations which are subject to varying degrees of Federal control and total approximately 52 million acres in 28 States and Alaska.

One hundred and sixty-two measures were referred to the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs during the 85th Congress. Of these, 46 were reported and 42 were enacted.

GENERAL

Seven measures not confined to any one tribe or group of Indians were enacted:

A portion of section 2103 of the Revised Statutes requiring that contracts with Indian tribes be executed before a judge of a court of record was repealed—Public Law 85–770.

The prohibition contained in title 18, United States Code, section 1157, against disposition of livestock purchased for Indians by the United States without the consent of the local superintendent was repealed—Public Law 85–86. The earlier law no longer served a useful purpose since few outstanding loans are not protected by adequate mortgage security.

An earlier law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey lands no longer needed for Federal Indian school purposes to local governmental agencies was amended to provide that, upon continuing breach of the conditions of the conveyance and failure of the Secretary of the Interior to declare forfeiture, the Indians affected may petition the local Federal district court to do so—Public Law 85–31.

Teachers in Indian Bureau schools are now given 30 working days' leave each calendar year for attendance at educational meetings—Public Law 85–89.

The General Services Administration was authorized to transfer surplus Federal property in the vicinity of the McNary Dam townsite, Oregon, and Pickstown, S. Dak., to Indian tribes for industrial purposes—Public Law 85–186.

The Secretary of the Interior was directed to convey 70 acres of land to the State of North Dakota for the use and benefit of the North Dakota State School of Science. In return the School of Science will provide tuition to 10 Indian students each year for 10 years—Public Law 85–205.

Public Law 85–420 restores to tribal ownership 70,200 acres of lands on 5 Indian reservations, viz, Klamath River, Calif.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Crow, Mont.; Fort Peck, Mont.; and Spokane, Wash. The restored acreages are undisposed-of remnants that were ceded to the United States by the listed tribes.

TERMINATION PROBLEMS

Implementation of the program for terminating Federal control over various Indian tribes and the solution of problems arising from previous legislation along these lines involved five measures that were enacted:

Indian rancherias in California were the subject of two enactments. One provides for the distribution of lands, minerals, water rights, and improvements on 41 such rancherias—Public Law 85–671. The principal groups involved are of Pomo, Maidu, Me-wok, and Mono stock. The Act affects 1,390 Indians residing on 7,617 acres of trust lands. Each of the 41 rancherias involved adopted and filed a resolution with Congress requesting that legislation to terminate Federal control over the lands be enacted. Indian water rights will continue for 15 years unaffected by the termination of Federal supervision; thereafter they will be within the jurisdiction of the State of California with a priority, however, dating from the time when they were established.

The other act provides for the transfer of approximately 100 acres of land of the Coyote Valley Indian Rancheria to the Secretary of the Army for use in connection with the Coyote Valley Dam—Public Law 85–91. Acquisition of this land by the Corps of Engineers terminates Federal supervision over the rancheria and over those Indians who were living there and do not also have restricted holdings elsewhere.

The Klamath Termination Act was amended in a number of respects by Public Law 85–132. Those of greatest importance are (a) authorization for appropriation of $550,000 to assist the tribe in preparing for termination of Federal supervision; (b) deferment of the final termination date for 18 months; (c) provision that sales of tribal property should not be made before adjournment of the 85th Congress, and (d) clarification and modification of the procedure to be followed in handling guardianship and competency cases. The Termination Act was further modified by Public Law 85–731 which provides for a review of the appraisals of the real property assets of the Klamath Tribe theretofore made under the Termination Act, requires private purchasers of the various forest units which are to be sold to agree to manage them in perpetuity "as far as practicable according to sustained yield procedures so as to furnish a continuous supply of timber," provides for Federal acquisition of such of the Klamath Forest units as are not retained by the tribe or purchased by private parties, provides for Federal acquisition of the Klamath marsh as a wildlife refuge, and extends the final termination date to August 13, 1961.

The Menominee Termination Act of 1954 was amended by postponing the final termination date to Decembre 31, 1960—Public Law 85–488. This act also authorized the appropriation of Federal funds equal to expenses incurred for the termination program prior to the date of enactment and, in addition, one-half of such expenses incurred thereafter, or the sum of $275,000, whichever is the less.

RESERVOIR LAND ACQUISITIONS

Five measures were enacted providing for payments to the tribes concerned—the Crows of Montana, the Navahos of Arizona and Utah, and the Sioux of North and South Dakota—for lands taken or needed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation for reservoir and allied purposes:

Payment of $2½ million to the Crow Tribe for the transfer to the United States of the Indian tribal interest in the Yellowtail damsite and in a portion of the right-of-way for Yellowtail Reservoir on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana is provided for in Public Law 85–523. This law also provides that the tribe may bring suit within 3 years for additional compensation if it believes $2,500,000 to be too little.

Acquisition of title to 53,000 acres of Navaho land needed for the Glen Canyon Dam and Reservoir project, including its permanent operating headquarters at Page, Ariz., is provided for in Public Law 85–868. In exchange for these lands the Navaho Tribe will receive trust title to an area of equal acreage of land in southern Utah abutting the reservation.

The Standing Rock Sioux Indians will be paid $1,952,040 as just compensation for lands taken for Oahe Reservoir on the Missouri River in South Dakota—Public Law 85–915. This act also authorizes the payment of $3,299,153 for all other claims of the tribe and individual Indians connected with the same taking and $6,960,000 for a rehabilitation program. The act contains a number of other provisions of benefit to the Standing Rock Sioux.

The Lower Brule Sioux Tribe will be paid $967,523 in final settlement of all claims arising out of the construction of Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir on the Missouri River in South Dakota—Public Law 85–923. The dam gates were closed on July 21, 1952, and the land in question has been flooded for several years. The act contains a number of other provisions of benefit to the tribe and its members.

Payment of $1,395,812 to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of South Dakota in final settlement of all claims arising out of the construction of Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir was authorized—Public Law 85–916. As noted above, the gates of Fort Randall Dam were closed on July 21, 1952, and the land in question has been flooded for several years. This act contains a number of other provisions of benefit to the tribe and its members.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS

Construction by the United States of an irrigation distribution system and drainage works for 11,000 acres of restricted lands on the Torres-Martinez, Augustine, and Cabazon Reservations in the Coachella Valley, Calif., is authorized by Public Law 85–801. This project will entail an expenditure of $2 million in reimbursable Federal funds. Operation and maintenance will be undertaken by the Coachella Valley Water Users' Association, within the boundaries of which the Indian lands lie.

The Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act of 1950 was amended to provide an additional $20 million for construction and improvement of roads on the Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservations—Public Law 85–740. This additional sum will be used to bring some 1,000 miles of road on the mineral-rich areas of the reservations up to secondary road standards.

INDIAN LAND MATTERS

A number of measures, in addition to those mentioned above under the heading "Payment for Reservoir Sites," deal with various aspects of Indian lands. The most important of these provides for judicial determination of the respective rights and interests of the Hopis and Navajos in lands set aside by the Executive order of December 16, 1882—Public Law 85–547. Following the court decision the boundary between the two reservations will be readjusted. The law also provides that each tribe may sell, buy, or exchange any lands within its reservation with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Three others provide for disposition of 49 acres of tribal land on the Catawba Indian Reservation, S. C.—Public Law 85–34; for the transfer of 32,000 acres of public and Chippewa Indian lands to the State of Minnesota at their appraised value, less liens assessed against the land under the act of May 20, 1908—Public Law 85–387; for the conveyance of about 1 acre of land in Wisconsin held in trust for the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas to the Diocese of Superior for church purposes and about 22 acres to the town of Flambeau for cemetery purposes—Public Law 85–396; and for the leasing by the Papago Tribe, Arizona, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, of approximately 2,400 acres of land to the National Science Foundation for an astronomical observatory—Public Law 85–816.

Another 3 acts authorize the conveyance of 2 acres of land, together with the improvements located thereon, to the Lummi Tribe of Washington for use as a community recreation center—Public Law 85–612; provide for the exchange of 2 tracts of land—about 15 acres each—on or near the Makah Reservation, Wash., between the United States and the local school district—Public Law 85–188; and convey 3 acres of land and certain improvements to the Makah Tribe—Public Law 85–758.

All rights, except mineral rights, which the Crow Tribe has in 4,900 acres of land within the Huntley reclamation project, Montana, were terminated by Public Law 85–628. This act also provides for transferring to the credit of the Crow Tribe a sum equal to the net revenues collected by the United States from leases on the ceded lands between 1904 and 1958 with interest thereon and for the future administration of the surface rights by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with public land and reclamation laws and of the subsurface rights under the laws applicable to Indian trust lands.

Public Law 85–780 restores to the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., title to the minerals, including oil and gas, which was extinguished by law in 1953 and provides for future administration under the Tribal Mineral Leasing Act of 1938.

MISCELLANEOUS

Other Indian subjects covered by 85th Congress legislation were as follows: preparation of a roll of members of the Otoe and Missouria Tribe, Oklahoma, and per capita distribution of approximately $1,150,000 awarded to members of the tribe by the Indian Claims Commission—Public Law 85–395; revision of the roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina—Public Law 85–154; extension of the law providing for the tribal government of the Osage Indians of Oklahoma to January 1, 1984—Public Law 85–192; clarification of the status of land added to the Rocky Boy's Reservation in Montana in 1947 by explicitly limiting it to Chippewa Crees—Public Law 85–773; authorization of a $100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota, from proceeds from the sale of their timber, provision for future per capita payments without further congressional authorization, and repeal of an existing law which provides that the Secretary may employ personnel for the timber operations only with the consent of the tribal council—Public Law 85–794; amendment of earlier legislation concerning allotment of lands on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana to make homestead lands explicitly subject to alienation by the allottees—Public Law 85–605; provision that an earlier act requiring a reduction in Federal payments to the Klamath County School Board for the education of Indian children as a means of recouping Federal expenditures for the construction and improvement of school facilities is no longer effective—Public Law 85–72; naming 30 Pine Ridge Sioux Indians to whom payments—$3,500 in each case except 2—are to be made for loss of land and incidental expenses resulting from the establishment of the Pine Ridge aerial gunnery range, S. Dak., in 1942—Public Law 85–878; transferring to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, without compensation, title to a number of buildings on the site of the old Fort Thompson, S. Dak., Indian agency acquired by the Corps of Engineers during the construction of Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir and reimbursing the tribe for payments it made for certain of the improvements—Public Law 85–860; removal of the bar of an earlier statute of limitations to permit payment of claims amounting to $11,934 to be made to 169 Sioux Indians for losses incurred during wars with the United States over 80 years ago—Public Law 85–195; and changes in the law governing the handling of trust funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming in various respects, including directions that a $7,500 grant be made from the Shoshone trust funds for emergency and educational loans, that 85 percent of the trust fund receipts be paid per capita in monthly installments, and that per capita payments be not subject to ordinary liens or claims—Public Law 85–610.

OTHER LEGISLATION CONSIDERED

At the close of the second session of the 85th Congress, a bill providing for the elimination of 3,900 acres of land from the Cheyenne and Arapaho subagency reservation, Oklahoma, was in conference between the two Houses. Three others—one relating to the conveyance of certain ceded lands on the Huntley reclamation project, Montana, to the Huntley school district; another providing for the addition of lands to the Summit Lake Reservation, Nev.; and the third dealing with mineral rights on the Crow Reservation, Mont.—had passed the Senate and been reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, but no action was taken on them by the House.

Hearings had been held on five other bills—one ratifying conveyance of Crow Tribe allotted lands in violation of acreage restrictions; another providing for the transfer to irrigation districts of the operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation and power project works; a third authorizing compromise of debts of Indians and their tribal organizations; a fourth repealing a 1946 act providing for preparation of a roll of the Yakima Indian Reservation; and a fifth extending the period during which the Secretary of the Interior may lease Colorado Indian reservation lands. No further action was taken on these five bills.

SPECIAL STUDIES

Special subcommittees held hearings on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, on problems relating to land use and economic conditions there and at Palm Springs, Calif., on equalization of land allotments on the Agua Caliente Reservation. A committee report entitled "Indian Relocation and Industrial Development Programs" was prepared and printed on the basis of field investigations by members of the committee and its staff.

Golden Jubilee Celebrated by St. Anthony's Slovak Church in Larksville, Pa.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article which appeared in the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent recently, calling attention to the 50th anniversary of the founding of St. Anthony's Slovak Church of Larksville, Pa., which was observed with services recently:

St. Anthony's Slovak Church of Larksville will celebrate the golden jubilee of its founding next Sunday with a solemn pontifical mass at 11 a. m. Bishop Jerome D. Hannan, D. D., of Scranton, will be the celebrant.

Archpriest for the mass will be Rev. Michael Krupar, pastor of St. Anthony's. The deacons of honor will be Rev. Michael Frohman, pastor of St. John's Church, Luzerne, and Rev. John Ondovchak, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, Taylor. Rev. Michael Harvan, pastor of Ss. Cyril and Methodius Church, Edwardsville, will be the deacon of the mass and Rev. John Bednarcik, pastor of St. John the Baptist Church, Pittston, will be the subdeacon.

Master of ceremonies will be Msgr. Joseph A. Madden, chancellor of the diocese, assisted by Rev. Leo Gardzalla, assistant pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Hazleton.

The altar boys of the parish will assist at the minor offices of the mass. Music will be by the parish choir under the direction of Mrs. John Wishinsky, assisted by Miss Regina Fabian.

Msgr. Michael C. Polcha, director of Our Lady of Fatima Institute, Elmhurst, will deliver the sermon.

ON HIGHEST KNOLL

On the highest knoll in the town stands St. Anthony's Church, with its high tower reaching up to heaven.

Slovak people began to settle in this area before 1900. The attraction of new opportunities which America offered and the promise of steady work and substantial wages in the coal mines were major reasons for their emigration from Slovakia (then known as Austria-Hungary). They settled mainly in the small towns because these were not unlike the villages they left behind in the old country.

At the time they arrived, however, they found no church waiting for them on the knoll. The only Slovak church close enough was St. Stephen's in Plymouth, which they attended until the erection of SS. Cyril and Methodius Church in Pringle. This was destroyed by fire in January 1907.

In the spring of 1907 the Slovak people of Larksville and Edwardsville met and decided to get plans under way for the construction of their own church. The building was to be centrally located for the convenience of both towns. The men who formed the committee held most of their meetings in Redmond's Hall at Larksville Corners, and sometimes in the homes of its members.

PRIESTS GIVE HELP

This group of founders had capable leadership from the priests of nearby communities. They were Rev. Joseph Murgas, Rev. Emery Gottschall, and Rev. Alexander Dianiska. St. Anthony's was the name suggested for the new church by Father Dianiska and was immediately adopted by the group. Father Murgas suggested Romanesque architecture.

Taking example from the early Christians, the committee chose as a site for the church the highest part of town. This was done in early times, not only because the people felt the church was closer to heaven this way, but also because it gave the building prominence, made it stand out in the town as they desired to have their religion stand out in their lives.

On April 15, 1908, the contract was signed. Owen McGlynn was chosen as architect, M. L. Roth of Wilkes-Barre was the contractor. The church was to be completed by November 1, 1908, and the cost was $10,237. Rev. Emery Gottschall, Michael Zifchak, and John Skrekut signed the contract. The inspector of the building progress was listed as Reverend Murgas, Reverend Gottschall, Michael Zifchak, and William Salansky.

The first 3 years (1908–11) after the construction of the church, Rev. Emery Gottschall, Rev. Matthew Tomassi, Rev. Stephen Pavolcik, who were pastors at Holy Rosary Church in Ashley, administered to the spiritual needs of the parishioners of St. Anthony's.

THE PIONEERS

Pioneers in the founding of the church were: John Bednarik, John Bogdon, Andrew Bravyak, John Cabor, Paul Chergo, Andrew Churilla, John Cuj, John Drugach, John Farac, Stephen Fabiny, John Fedor, John Grace, Sr., Paul Grigosky, John Hladik, George Hopta, Joseph Hutnik, John Hvizda, Andrew Kasper, Sr., Adam Klish, John Krucko, John Kubovchik, John Lebuda, John Levaj, Joseph Mitura, Sr., Stephen Mitura, John Marcinko, Michael Marcinko, Stephen Nadzam, John Novak, Joseph Novak, Stephen Novak, Sr., Andrew Novicki, Stephen Novak, Jr., Andrew Olach, Andrew Oravec, Frank Oravec, Andrew Ondash, George Ortutai, John Penas, John Petros, John Pirhach, John Racik, John Ribar, Andrew Romanchik, John Salansky, Joseph Salansky, Stephen Salansky, Valent Salansky, John Sarisky, John Skrekut, John Smilnak, John Stash, Anthony Strish, Joseph Tarcala, John Tomasura, Stephen Ulicney, Joseph Washko, John Wilk, Michael Zifchak.

The building of a new church was no small undertaking for these immigrants. They had only $4,000 to start with, lent them by Bishop Michael J. Hoban. The rest of the money was raised by social affairs and by loans from the founders themselves. In 1907, a year before the contract was signed, some of the men had begun to excavate the foundation in anticipation of the church they hoped to erect. Also, at this time, Joseph Washko, under the guidance of Rev. Alexander Dianiska, organized the Rosary Society; so that at the completion of the church this society already had an active and growing membership.

The cornerstone was blessed by Father Dianiska in 1908 and the church was dedicated by Bishop Hoban in 1909.

The young people of the new parish were interested and took an active part in the affairs of the church. In 1910 the bell was purchased and installed by the following young men: John Bendick, Joseph Mitura, George Stanislow, John Demsky, John Salansky, John Luther, Stephen Novak, Michael Cvengros, John Gonda, and Steve Salansky.

RECTORY ADDED

During the pastorate of Rev. Leo Kroner (1915–19) a rectory was added and land for a cemetery was purchased. The cost of construction of the rectory was $10,240. Land for the cemetery was purchased from the William Courtright estate for $2,400. Members of the committees for both the rectory and the cemetery were Andrew Kasper, Sr., John Grace, Andrew Olack, and John Kubovchik.

The choir organ was purchased by Rev. George Strnad during the years of his pastorate (1923–24).

Rev. John Ondovchak (1926–29) purchased the beautiful stations of the cross for the church.

Rev. Francis Powell (1932–38) had the retaining wall built around the property, had the grounds landscaped, added an office and waiting room to the rectory, and also had the cemetery surveyed into sections.

Progress during the pastorate of Rev. Michael Frohman (1938–56) included the renovation and enlargement of the rectory, extensive improvements to the cemetery, installation of three rebrical altars, confessional, and sanctuary flooring; also, the electrification of the bell. Father Frohman was also responsible for the construction of the large parish hall which was built behind the church on property purchased from Mrs. Mary Klish. The cost of the hall was $70,000.

In the short time the present pastor, Rev. Michael Krupar, has been serving he has been responsible for the following improvements: Installation of a new heating unit for the parish hall, repairing of the cemetery road, paneling of the sanctuary, and installation of a new altar rail; macadamizing of the sidewalks.

During the past 50 years St. Anthony's has been under the guidance of Rev. Alexander Dianiska (1908–09), Rev. Gottschall (1909–10), Rev. Matthew Tomassi and Rev. Stephen Pavolchik (1910–11), Rev. Francis Cerny (1911–13), Rev. Joseph Korman (1913–14), Rev. Stephen Szecsi (1914–15), Rev. Leo Kroner (1915–19), Rev. George Bendick (1919–23), Rev. George Strnad (1923–24), Rev. Stephen Szecsi (1924–25), Rev. Honorius Frastacky (1925–26), Rev. John Ondovchak (1926–29), Rev. Andrew Jurica (1929–31), Rev. S. J. Muha (1931–32), Rev. Francis Powell (1932–38), Rev. Michael Frohman (1938–56), Rev. Michael Krupar.

ORGANIZATIONS FORMED

The spiritual progress of the parish has been keeping pace with the material. In 1926 Rev. John Ondovchak organized the Altar Society and the Blessed Virgin Sodality. The senior Holy Name Society was organized by Rev. Andrew Jurica in 1930. The St. Vincent DePaul Society was organized by Rev. Francis Powell in 1932. Rev. Michael Frohman organized the third Order of St. Francis and the Christian Ladies Club in 1955.

Vocations from the parish included: Rev. Paul Vilk, Sister M. Figes Strish, R. S. M., and Sister M. Anne Kaschak, SS. C. M.

There is no doubt that St. Anthony's has grown and prospered these 50 years not only because of the zeal of her pastors but also because of the devotion of her parishioners. One of the latter deserves special mention because of her single achievement. She is Mrs. Rose Holovich, who has served as sacristan since the time of the church's founding.

The International Communist Conspiracy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a number of my weekly newsletters which have been devoted to the machinations and scope of the international Communist conspiracy.

There being no objection, the newsletters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AT THE PRECIPICE

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1958.—Today, as never before in history, the fate of humanity hangs by a thread. The dividing line between slavery and freedom has never been so narrow. A world half slave and half free cannot longer endure. It must become one or the other.

If the American people are determined to guarantee freedom for all mankind, we must thoroughly reappraise our foreign and domestic policies and squarely face the reality that unselfish hard work, sacrifice, and patience are imperative. We must abandon socialistic and welfare policies on the home front for these, by sapping individual spirit and initiative, are but an indirect path to slavery.

The dramatic launching of two earth satellites by Soviet Russia demonstrates far more than technological and scientific progress and capability. It shows that the Communists have become hard as nails, while we have become soft. Now, more than ever before, the American people must urge upon their Government less wasteful spending on welfare measures and more efficient spending on national defense. We must urge upon our educators less catering to lazy and unambitious students and more insistence upon the difficult but essential courses which will train our young people for leadership in business, government, science, and technology. We must drive from public life the political opportunists, the materialists, and phony liberals who would purge our way of life of its vast spiritual treasures.

We must pursue a realistic course of action in our dealings with the balance of the world. We must judiciously limit our associations with Soviet Russia. Since 1933 the United States and Russia have negotiated on significant issues in 3,400 meetings. From these have come 52 major agreements, of which the Soviets have since violated 50. Obviously, in the absence of any genuine act of goodwill on the part of the Kremlin, absolutely nothing can be gained from negotiating with them.

If we dedicate our efforts to a policy of conserving the best of the past; of profiting from the experience, wisdom, and mistakes of yesterday; of refusing to compromise with moral principles; and with being primarily and essentially concerned with what we can give to our country and not what we can get from it, we can be victorious in this bitter struggle.

1973—A YEAR TO PROPHESY?

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1958.—The left wing sing-song which seeks to push us toward another summit meeting with Soviet Russia wantonly plays upon the fears of all peace-loving people with an alarming disregard of Communist devices. The momentum and force of this effort confuses and confounds those who work and pray for a genuine peace.

For those who join in this chorus, it might be helpful to spotlight a few regrettable gravestones of history.

Only 2 months ago, Vladimir Shabinsky, a lieutenant colonel in the Soviet Army until 1947, in testifying before a Senate subcommittee here in Washington said: "My leaders told me and other officers in Germany after World War II that the United States was our No. 1 enemy." He also stated that the Russians kidnapped 2,000 German scientists—missile and rocket experts among them—between 1944 and 1947.

Since the recognition of the Soviet regime in 1933, no corner of the globe has escaped the scrutiny and ravage of Russian espionage. This sordid record of subversion and infiltration has, in days past, been minimized, covered up, excused or wished away by the same group of self-styled saviors of the world who now call for blind adoption of Russian proposals. Mr. Shabinsky tells us he was 100 percent sure that Soviet espionage in the last 10 years had enabled Russia to acquire a scientific prowess superior in some respects to that of the remainder of the world.

The vast Communist reservoir of scientific knowledge was made possible as a result of blunder and stupidity—through floundering policies designed and developed by so-called liberals and misguided individuals who had a stranglehold on our governmental processes and mass information media during and after World War II. Characteristically, this same hysterical minority yells and chants for an end to necessary security regulations, scuttling of balanced budgets, wholesale Federal aid to education and an immediate, unqualified acceptance of Russian overtures inspired for purely propaganda purposes.

Dr. Frederick C. Schwarz, an authority on Communist tactics and objectives, tells us that the Kremlin has set the year 1973 as the deadline for complete control of the world. Therefore, to rule out the hope of some common ground for a meeting with the Soviets would be as suicidal as some of our policies of the past, but any such conference must be preceded by solid evidence and demonstrations of worthy and peaceful intentions on the part of the Russians.

ANOTHER RE-EVALUATION NEEDED?

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1958.—In these days of global confusion, with increasing emphasis upon summit meetings and other government-to-government conferences, the role of the United Nations as a galvanizer of peace would seem to call for reevaluation. Of this, one of the world's leading statesmen, Sir Winston Churchill, had this to say last summer:

"We have now reached the point where nations must contrive a system and practice to resolve their disputes and settle them peacefully. We have not so far succeeded in this. Some have tried, at one swoop in the hour of victory, to draw up an all-comprehending scheme to meet international possibilities, such as the Charter of the United Nations. In a recent speech, that most distinguished Australian statesman, Mr. Menzies * * * told us that justice was not being achieved in the Assembly. That is a serious charge. But it is true. I do not throw in my lot with those who say that Britain should leave the United Nations. But it is certain that if the Assembly sometimes, to make its decisions, continues to make its decisions on grounds of enmity, opportunism, or merely jealousy or petulence, the whole structure may be brought to nothing."

Churchill hits the nub of the problem of disproportionate impact in these words: "The differences between the great powers have thrown responsibility increasingly on the Assembly. This has been vastly swollen by the addition of new nations.

"We wish all these new nations well. Indeed, we created many of them, and have done our best to restore their integrity and prosperity. But it is anomalous that the vote or prejudice of any small country should affect events involving populations many times exceeding their numbers, and should affect them as momentary self-advantage may direct. This should be improved. There are many cases where the United Nations have failed."

Those dedicated to the proposition of peace for all mankind will find a great challenge in these statements by Britain's distinguished war leader and former Prime Minister: "I do not want tonight to suggest an elaborate new charter for the United Nations. But I think we can all agree that in its present conception, its imperfections must be changed. The mere creation of international organization does not relieve us of our individual responsibility. * * * It falls to the righteous man, individually, to do what he can and to form with his friends alliances which are manifestly crowded with justice and honor."

PROPAGANDA AND SURVIVAL

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1958.—Propaganda has been a word of common usage since World War II. Propaganda themes, propaganda advantage, propaganda initiative, propaganda effectiveness, and propaganda victories now compose the lexicon of those who seek to bend public and world opinion to their particular cause. Foremost among these are the Russians. The skill with which they—our avowed enemies—employ this relatively new medium of persuasion has laid bare our own ineptitude in the essential endeavor of counterpoint.

Though the record of successes by the Soviets in this sensitive field has grown year by year, the pattern was easily recognized by the events of the Geneva Conference of 1955. In spite of our peaceful and humanitarian intentions, this gathering provided a cloak of respectability which the Russian leaders sorely needed at that time. To suggest that President Eisenhower's coattails were used for this purpose would not be an inaccurate statement.

More recently Communist propaganda has exploited a variety of incidents, developments, and claims in the Soviet Union, in this country, or in the international situation. These fall into four major themes: (1) The United States is warlike and imperialistic; (2) the Soviet Union is the real champion of peace; (3) American democracy is a fraud; and (4) the Soviet Union is technically advanced and militarily powerful.

With the launching of our Explorer satellite, some of the sting has been removed from category four. But, it cannot be denied that the manner in which earlier failures with rockets and missiles as well was treated by our official spokesmen and mass information mediums was an unwitting play into the hands of the Communist propaganda machine. As the clatter for another high-level conference increases, the other three categories have been ballooned with a measure of success here and abroad which is frightening to say the least. Lately, the erroneous image has been that the Russians are angels of peace, and that we, as a result of our rejection of the summit meeting proposal are warlike. Millions of unknowing persons have thus been duped—perhaps beyond the point of no return.

This unscrupulous phenomenon constitutes propaganda in its most perfect and most effective form. A floundering, disjointed, and unimaginative program on our part can only lead us further down the path of defeat in the unceasing battle between freedom and communism. A coordinated and realistic information policy, encompassing all agencies and activities of the Federal Government, is now as never before a mandatory ingredient for survival.

THE QUICKSAND OF TREACHERY

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1958.—Amazingly, a constituent has written me saying that I am working too hard against Russia. The

implication in this suggestion, that I should join in making things easier for Russia, I find preposterous and a positive indication of the extent to which well-meaning Americans have been duped by the calculating propaganda of the Russians. Their basic theme is always the same—the Soviet Union, not the United States, is the real champion of peace. Actually, it would appear that many of our own people either accept this statement as truthful or they lack the courage to distinguish right from wrong.

Recently the Kremlin has appeared to take the initiative in promoting the idea of another summit meeting. And thus the erroneous conception, regardless of the thoroughly sound position of our Government, is that we are indecisive and irresolute. To the contrary, our national policy has never changed—an honorable and lasting peace for all mankind, not another propaganda achievement for a conspiracy which from its inception has been dedicated to our destruction.

That an effective Eisenhower-Khrushchev conference, including lesser lights in the community of free nations, could rise from the quicksand of Communist treachery is difficult, almost impossible, to believe. The give and take could be disastrous to our cause. Here are some of the demands which the Russians most certainly would make: (1) recognition of their grip on Eastern Europe; (2) withdrawal of the Seventh Fleet from the Formosa Straits; (3) withdrawal of our military missions in Nationalist China; (4) withdrawal of our support of South Korea; (5) dismantling of United States and NATO bases in Western Europe and the Middle East; (6) recognition of Red China and its admission to the U. N.; (7) liquidation of NATO and other alliances; (8) cessation of all forms of information to Soviet areas; and (9) liquidation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Even if agreement were reached at such a parley, the illusion would soon be shattered for the Russians have flagrantly violated practically every treaty and agreement which they have signed in the past 25 years. This is an undeniable fact of history. The leopard has not changed its spots. He is only more cunning and we more gullible. In our gullibility how far will we go in appeasing the Communists? Are the results of a summit meeting, in the absence of a Bricker amendment, to be the law of this land without ratification by the Senate? These questions need answering.

ON THE HORNS OF STILL ANOTHER DILEMMA

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1958.—It is undeniable that the Soviet Union and all Communists are reaping vast benefits from their present propaganda offensive. In the decisive battle for the minds of men they have once more appeared as champions of peace while the West, especially the United States, has appeared as warmongers.

At this juncture, we are confronted by the following dilemma: Either to yield to Soviet pressure and blackmail and agree to a summit conference on Soviet terms, or to persist in our refusal. In the first case, we would suffer a grave defeat even before the conference begins, since our acceptance of Russian terms would mean rejection of a basic element of American foreign policy—the liberation of peoples enslaved by communism. That in itself would be the greatest Communist political victory since World War II—since these peoples were enslaved by the Russians. In the second case, the Communists, headed by Moscow, would keep scoring important propaganda and psychological gains against us. Obviously, neither is good.

To defeat the Soviet summit conference propaganda offensive, we must first realize that the Khrushchev, and the Bulganin (lately departed from the Kremlin hierarchy) letters, and all Soviet propaganda for that matter, are aimed not at peace but at a "relaxation of international tensions"—the Communist term for the moral and psychological disarmament of the West in the merciless struggle between freedom and communism. While the Communists are relentlessly waging a war of annihilation, they want us to stop resisting.

Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, and Geneva have not served the cause of peace and freedom, but the objectives of international communism. On the other hand, since a negative attitude of plain and stern refusal is unpopular not only among the uncommitted nations, but among our NATO allies as well, we must proclaim a definite willingnes to talk, but at the same time, we must aggressively and insistently indict the Soviets as vicious imperialists who have never kept their word. And, with facts, proofts, and arguments, we must brand them before the entire world as a real menace to peace, the vile enslaver of nations, the worst threat to mankind.

This seems the only way to reverse the present situation which is unfavorable to us, and growing more intolerable in view of Soviet aggressiveness and our formal stubborness, behind which the Communists can detect timidity and indecision.

SKILLFUL PROPAGANDA

(A weekly newsletter by Senator JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER)

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1958.—Lately, the new Ambassador from Russia has been very much in the public eye. With gusto and studied casualness, Ambassador Menshikov has been traveling the time-honored diplomatic, social, and luncheon circuit in a vigorous endeavor to woo more converts to Communist sympathies. The reaction to these artificial gestures of friendship illustrates the manner in which Communist propaganda is successfully foisted upon the American public.

The transparency of this latest avalanche of smiles can best be described by these observations by Father Edmund A. Walsh, a longtime analyst of Communist deception, from his book Total Empire. "There is something fundamental, though elusive, about the Soviet mind which our people have not yet fully comprehended. * * * The revolution never relaxes though it has sometimes stumbled. * * * It substitutes new forms and places of attack but never relents in its conspiracy for world domination. * * * It pretends to love peace and justice."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in his superb and superlative Masters of Deceit, published recently, chose to characterize this continuing burlesque in these words: "For all too long, communism's true character has been concealed by its own propaganda, abetted by public ignorance and apathy."

Yet, in spite of these warnings by recognized experts, we are being led, step by step, through the quicksand of skillful propaganda to the summit. In spite of these and other admonitions, another meeting with Soviet leaders now is probable. The solution to our seeming vacillation might well be to turn the tables on Moscow and insist on such a conference while telling forcefully and mercilessly the plain truth about communism to the whole world and by defining our conditions as follows: (1) Russia must demonstrate a genuine desire for peace and peaceful coexistence. (2) Russia must agree to self-determination for all enslaved peoples, through free elections. (3) All Soviet troops must be withdrawn from each and every country deciding to reject communism. (4) Russia must renounce its policy of hostile and false propaganda against the free world, especially the United States, as well as its subversion and incitement of national, race, and religious hatreds.

Since the Kremlin will not agree to these conditions, they would be put in a most embarrassing position—to be exposed before the court of public opinion for what they are, hypocrites, deceivers, and tyrants.

Hazleton Church Marks Golden Jubilee Anniversary

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article which appeared in the Hazleton Plain Speaker of August 22, 1958, calling attention to the 50th anniversary of the founding of St. Michael's Byzantine Catholic Church, of Hazleton, Pa., which was observed with services recently:

BISHOP ELKO WILL PRESIDE AT CEREMONIES

St. Michael's Byzantine Catholic Church at Blaine and Cleveland Streets, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding on Sunday. Solemn pontifical divine liturgy will be held in the afternoon starting at 4 o'clock at which the Most Reverend Nicholas T. Elko, D. D., bishop of the Byzantine Catholic Diocese, of Pittsburgh, will preside.

The parish was founded August 30, 1908, under the spiritual leadership of Rev. John Parascouta who was the first pastor.

The interior of the church has been completely renovated and redecorated for the special occasion. Several new features were added, which included new tile flooring, and a new look was added to the sanctuary.

In addition to the church, improvements have been done to the rectory. Panel was installed in the three rooms on the first floor. Holy Name Society members have landscaped the grounds about the parochial buildings.

The renovation program and planning the golden jubilee of the parish has been under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. Paul J. Vasko, who has been here since June 10.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS FORM GUARD

The Benedict XV, Fourth Degree Assembly of the Knights of Columbus, will form the honor guard for the bishop and church dignitaries who will be here for the occasion. The procession will form in the parish rectory promptly as scheduled and proceed to the church for the religious part of the jubilee. The procession will be composed of altar boys, clergymen, assisting priests, Knights of Columbus, and Bishop Elko.

The following is the complete liturgical program as announced during the week by Father Vasko:

The blessing of the church, His Excellency the Most Reverend Elko (divine liturgy) the celebrant will be Bishop Elko.

The assisting priests will be Very Revs. Joseph Jackanich, V. F., and John Macko, V. F.

First deacon: Rev. Michael Felock, priest-son of the parish.

Second deacon: Rev. Paul Dano.

Crosier bearer: Seminarian John Salko.

Dikirion: Seminarian Anthony Koval.

Trikirion: Seminarian Michael Evanick.

Master of ceremonies will be Rev. John Koval.

Assistant master of ceremonies: Rev. Michael Dudick.

Sermon, Bishop Elko. The responses to liturgy by St. Michael's Parish Choir under the direction of Prof. Michael Markus.

GOLDEN JUBILEE BANQUET

Sunday evening starting at 7 o'clock the golden jubilee banquet will take place in St. Patrick's Parish School Auditorium on North Cleveland Street. The toastmaster for the banquet program will be Very Rev. Msgr. John Bilock, of St. John's Chrysostom Parish, Pittsburgh. He is a priest-son of the parish.

The introduction of the toastmaster will be made by John Timko, general chairman.

The following is the complete banquet program:

Introduction of toastmaster, John Timko.

Toastmaster, Very Rev. Msgr. John Bilock.

Words of welcome, Nicholas Kotchision, chief burgess of the borough of McAdoo.

Selections, schoolchildren.

Remarks, Father Jackanich, St. John's parish, Hazleton, and dean of the Greater Hazleton deanery.

Choir selections, St. Michael's parish choir under the direction of Prof. M. Markus.

Remarks, Rev. M. J. Holly, pastor of St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, McAdoo.

Remarks, Hon. Michael J. Kovach, mayor of the city of Campbell, Ohio.

Presentations: Mary Ann Ochenis and Carl Butala, St. Michael's schoolchildren.

The introduction of guests.

Main speaker, Bishop Elko, Apostolic Exarch of the Byzantine Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Closing remarks, Father Vasco, pastor of St. Michael's parish.

Benediction.

In preparation for the jubilee banquet, the sodalists of the parish are decorating St. Patrick's school auditorium. The group is under the direction of Miss Dorothy Mulik.

A Tribute to Retiring Senators

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER
OF MARYLAND
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a tribute to certain of our colleagues who are retiring which I have prepared.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER

The rapping of the gavel closing the 85th Congress is an occasion for sadness on the part of the Members of the Senate. Six of our outstanding colleagues are leaving us. They have decided for varying reasons not to stand for reelection to the United States Senate.

These six Senators are all Republicans. Yet I know that no one here thinks of them in political terms. To us they are Americans who have devoted many years of their lives to the service of their State and their Nation. They are fine public servants whose contributions to the general welfare of our people have inscribed their names indelibly in the record of achievement of this great legislative house.

Let us make the last rollcall. There is KNOWLAND, SMITH of New Jersey, FLANDERS, MARTIN of Pennsylvania, JENNER, and IVES. Each of them has earned a lasting reputation in the gratitude of their country for devotion to duty and magnificent accomplishment.

Is there a living American who does not know the distinguished minority leader from California, BILL KNOWLAND? When he stepped into the shoes of Bob Taft many wondered if he could fill them. Maybe BILL himself wondered, too. But the record of succeeding months and years confirmed the judgment of the great Taft. I am certain that if he can see us today he is smiling. BILL KNOWLAND has proved himself a leader and statesman of the highest order.

Then there is MARTIN of Pennsylvania who has devoted practically his entire life to public service; FLANDERS and SMITH who have, through their high standing in this legislative hall, contributed so much to the common good. There is IVES whose name is synonymous with much of the labor legislation that is on the statute books. There is JENNER who has fought the essential fight against Communist infiltration and the judicial infringement of the power of the national legislature.

Their loss is not to the United States Senate alone. The Nation can ill afford their loss in these times of peril in international relations. No one of them can be easily replaced.

Yet, I cannot deny them the well-earned retirement they seek for whatever reason. I can only join the swelling chorus of well done. I can only add my small voice in deep appreciation for their splendid service to their State and Nation and my sincere gratitude for their friendship. I can sincerely express my thanks for the splendid example they have set for others to follow and for their personal help to me in my desire to serve as well as they. Indeed, they have been an inspiration that has guided my footsteps in the path that, I fervently hope, leads to statesmanship of their own caliber.

And, Mr. President, I can say from the depths of my heart to these six colleagues: God go with you. If you seek other fields of public service may He bless your efforts. If you seek peace and rest may He grant your wishes, for you have served long and well. Beyond that, I say only a reluctant goodby, with the knowledge that absence will not dim the deep feeling of affection and admiration all of us here in the United States Senate hold for our departing colleagues.

Small-Business Measures Passed By the 85th Congress May Turn the Tide of Republican Favoritism to Big Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the small-business legislation which this Congress has designed and enacted marks an achievement equaled by few Congresses in history.

Looking back over the record of the past 2 years, I find that we have succeeded in passing and getting accepted at least 5 Democratic measures which will be tremendously beneficial to the 4 million small-business firms of this country. These are not small-business measures in name only, but each and every one provides direct and practical help to small business.

FIVE NEW SMALL-BUSINESS LAWS

Repeal of the 3 percent tax on freight shipped by common carrier means that the small manufacturer can now ship his goods to buyers at less costs, and in many instances at costs no higher than are met by the big manufacturers who operate their own transportation systems and thus never paid the tax.

The revisions made in the laws prescribing Government contracting methods now mean that small firms may obtain small Government contracts without going through the expensive and troublesome rigmarole connected with the advertised, competitive bid method. And these revisions also mean that the Government agencies have a certain authority to make advance payments, and to make progress payments, for work on Government contracts, so that they need not exclude small firms from Government work by reason of their inability to finance the work for prolonged periods.

The new Small Business Act means not only that SBA is now a permanent agency of the Government, but that it has more authority and more provisions for advancing the interests of small firms. Most important, SBA now has a clear authority and a clear directive to obtain for small business a real participation and a real share of the benefits of the billions of dollars which the Government agencies are handing out each year to help finance industrial research, experimentation, and development.

The new small-business tax bill removes a number of unnecessary hardships which the Federal tax laws had imposed; and to assist small firms in making purchases of new machinery or equipment, it allows a postponement of taxes to cover up to 20 percent of the cost of the new equipment.

Finally, the new Small Business Investment Act—the Johnson-Patman Act—will offer small firms positive and practical assistance in overcoming a universal obstacle which small firms have faced. This is the obstacle of being unable to obtain capital. This act is designed, not to create more Government bureaus, but to help small business help itself in a quite practical and down-to-earth way, and in this it holds great promise of success.

Certainly, these 5 small-business measures are 5 impressive steps. A great deal of the credit is due, I humbly suggest, to the Small Business Committee of the House of which I am honored to be a member. All of this legislation embraces proposals which had been recommended by our committee—or at least by the Democratic members of our committee, who have carried the responsibility for developing recommendations to meet the problems of small business. And special credit is due, of course, to the Democratic leaders of the House and the Senate. It was our Democratic leaders who had to guide this legislation through Congress and negotiate with the administration to accept it, and not veto it.

BIG-BUSINESS FAVORITISM HAS BEEN BAD FOR BUSINESS

Impressive as the legislative achievements of this Congress are, however, it does not remove all of the handicaps to small firms. Certainly none of the five measures I have mentioned has come any too soon. And, altogether, they will fall considerably short of bringing about a

system of Federal laws, policies, and business incentives which are even-handed and equally friendly to all classes of business. They may be fairly said to represent, I think, not the most that should have been done, but the most that we could persuade the administration to accept. Even so, they are substantial achievements. And they seem to mark a needed change in the tide of Federal policies toward small business—at least we can hope so.

Certainly, the disastrous consequences of this administration's policies of exclusive and overabundant favoritism to big business have been no more clearly demonstrated anywhere than by what has been happening within the business system itself. Even in the years when the administration leaders were boasting that business was the most prosperous ever, it was all too evident that they were pointing with pride to a prosperity for the few. Yes, big-business prices and profits quickly rose to record heights with the lavish aid of this big-business administration. And just as quickly the place for small business began to shrink. While the giant manufacturing corporations built plants and acquired new equipment at a record rate, and bought up or built new distribution and retail outlets, the small manufacturers, the small distributors, and the small retailers were subjected to a great variety of squeezes, some subtle and some not so subtle.

In this era of big-business prosperity the number of small-business bankruptcies mounted from year to year. In the past 4 years small-business firms with Dun & Bradstreet ratings have failed at an average rate of more than 12,000 a year. And in the present recession year—1958—such failures will go to more than 16,000. Yet these figures do not include the many more thousands of small firms that have closed their doors and liquidated their accounts without loss to their creditors.

Just think of the economic waste and the loss to our whole Nation. Is it any wonder that this Nation's economic growth slowed to a snail's pace in the years of so-called Republican prosperity—even when the administration was able to boast that the amount of money being invested in new plants and new business equipment exceeded all previous records? Is it any wonder that consumer incomes have failed to keep pace with the growth in productive capacity? Is it any wonder that we now have 5 million of our labor force unemployed and idle along with idle productive capacity? These things are all part and parcel of the same policies. These are policies which would make a famine where abundance lies.

If the full creative and productive abilities of our business system are to be utilized, then surely one of the tasks ahead is to restore a real competitive opportunity for small firms.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM HAS BEEN GOOD FOR BUSINESS

Am I dreaming of a day when there will be no small-business failures? No, of course not. If the door of opportunity is really kept open, then there will always be room for business firms to experiment with new products and new services and with new ways of doing things. This is the way innovation comes. And this means there will be failures, as there will be successes.

No, it was not because of any guaranty against failure—such as the giant corporations seem to enjoy today—that the traditional business system of this country proved to be a fertile ground for the industrial revolution. Nor has it been in corporations where commercial success seemed most assured that the new scientific and technological progress of recent times has been most conspicuous. On the contrary, unless all our history books are completely wrong, our business system has been progressive and strong precisely for the reason that it has been a system which offered a fighting chance to firms of all sizes—not just prosperity to the firms with great financial resources behind them. And we have had such a business system in this country precisely for the reason that our traditional policy has been to encourage business of all sizes and to maintain a business climate where great numbers of independent business enterprises could exist and compete under fair rules of competition.

Saying these things today will, I know, seem "old hat." There has been a tendency, of which I am well aware, to dismiss our traditional precepts of economic freedoms as being incompatible with modern-day ideas about the scale of economic organization which is required to utilize up-to-date techniques of production and distribution. But have our historic ideas about freedom and independence really been made obsolete by modern technology?

It would be sad indeed to think that orderly economic processes can be achieved only by having all of the Nation's economic affairs under the control of but a few boards of central managers. And it would be equally sad to think that our country is so poor in talents for business management that only a few corporate boards and managements may be staffed with really topflight talent. The truth is, in my experience, that the directors and managers of many of the top corporations are no more talented, and no wiser in the ways of orderly economic processes, than are a great percentage of the people now operating small firms and pursuing professional careers. Indeed, I believe I have met quite a few small-business people who could and would, in the same jobs, run rings around the present managers of some of the giant corporations of this country.

No, there is no shortage of talent for business management. But there has been a shortage of talent for public management, or at least a failure on the part of public management to make our current economic policies in ways which combine and preserve both our traditional precepts of economic freedom and our traditional penchant for finding new and more efficient methods of producing and distributing economic goods. As I see it, this has been one of the great failures of our day. It is the failure which has allowed Federal policies to become policies of special advantage to big business. It is the failure which has allowed the creation of a great variety of seemingly small special advantages in the laws, in the programs, and in the methods of administration—all of which add up to an overwhelming advantage. It is the failure by which new kinds of so-called business incentives are continually being demanded and given—frequently in the name of small business—that turn out to be new incentives for big business and new hardships for small business.

To my mind, it is time, and past time, that our Federal policies be made more even and friendly toward business firms of all sizes. Obviously, this country needs big business and it needs prosperous big business. Yet it seems fair to think that if the big-business firms are as efficient and as necessary as we are led to believe, they do not actually need the kinds of Federal laws, regulations, and methods of administration by which they gain special advantages. This country also needs and will continue to need small- and medium-size business—and for more reasons than one.

MORE LEGISLATION NEEDED TO MAKE FEDERAL POLICIES EVENHANDED

But to restore and maintain a fair chance for small business, there are still some hard problems ahead. We must, then, continue to work for the future and begin now trying to find ways and means for putting across in the new Congress the further legislation which we know that small business needs and should fairly have.

During the past 4 years it has been my privilege to be chairman of the Small Business Committee's subcommittee which deals with the problems of small business in the distribution fields. Thus it has been my privilege to learn the practical problems of a great many small-business people in retailing, in wholesaling, and other levels of the distribution trades. If I may suggest, then, what has seemed to me the most important problems in these fields, three stand out above all others:

First, Federal taxes are terrifically oppressive. Even in the most profitable small firms, these taxes leave very little in the way of capital for expansion and modernization.

The second problem is quite closely related to the tax problem. This is the problem I have already mentioned, which is that small firms as yet have very little opportunity to obtain from outside sources the capital needed for modernization and growth.

Third, our antitrust laws are badly in need of modernization and strengthening in certain respects. Small-business people are being victimized by a large variety of trade practices which would be labeled unfair by any civilized standards.

Here, then, it seems to me, are the three areas in which small-business legislation should be strengthened in the next Congress.

As to the tax measures which are needed, and as to the measures which will be needed to strengthen and improve the new Small Business Investment Act,

these already seem clear—at least they seem clear to me. I have had the privilege of giving detailed study to both the tax and financing problems and in participating in drafting the legislation which this Congress has enacted on these subjects. So, if I may suggest, I believe that the important steps to be taken are those which were outlined in our earlier bills on these subjects and which were omitted from the bills as they finally were passed.

The small-business tax bill which was finally passed includes most of the provisions which were proposed by a bill I introduced, and on which the Ways and Means Committee of the House was good enough to hear my arguments. It also includes several good provisions which I had not thought to recommend.

Small corporations having no more than 10 stockholders may elect to be excused from paying the corporate income tax; small corporations suffering a net loss may carry the loss back and deduct it from income in the 3 preceding years, instead of only the 2 preceding years; corporations may have a $100,000 credit, instead of a $60,000 credit, for determining the special surtax on accumulated earnings; investors in small corporations who suffer a loss on their investment may take an ordinary-loss deduction, instead of the normal capital-loss deduction; where an estate consists mainly of an interest in a small business, estate taxes may be postponed and paid in annual installments over a period of 10 years; the same depreciation privileges which have applied to purchases of new machinery and equipment are now extended to purchases of used machinery and equipment; and finally, a small firm purchasing either new or used machinery and equipment may, for tax purposes, write off 20 percent of that cost in the tax year when the purchase is made. These are all good provisions. They remove unnecessary hardships from many small-business firms; and they should, to some extent, encourage investment in small firms.

This legislation did not, however, include a general tax reduction for small firms. And in one other respect the legislation falls short, I think, in not including a provision which would allow small firms to take a tax deduction for a certain percentage of the cost of new machinery and equipment purchases. The new tax law provides only for a speedup depreciation schedule, not for a tax deduction, and it thus falls short of providing all the assistance it might provide for small firms to expand and modernize their facilities. Last year—the year 1957—a staggering total of some $37 billion was invested in new business facilities. Even in this depression year of 1958, the level of business investment is expected to be in the neighborhood of $33 billion. And as I pointed out to the Ways and Means Committee, most of this is investment in expansion and modernization of the very big firms. It is perfectly obvious, then, that some further extreme distortions in the competitive system are going to occur unless small firms are given an opportunity to keep pace in this growth and modernization.

I do not believe that the incentives which I have proposed for small-business investment would actually result in any loss in revenue to the Government. On the contrary, it seems quite probable that an expansion and modernization of small firms would stimulate all business, increase employment and bring about a higher level of national income which would yield even more revenues at the present tax rates.

TAX CUTS AND CREDIT NEEDED FOR GROWTH CAPITAL

Finally, the absolute must legislation, as I see it, is a general reduction in small-business taxes. Plainly, the big corporations are not sharing a proportionate burden of the Federal income taxes. When a corporation acquires such a degree of market power that it can plan its production schedules and maintain its prices, then it has in effect acquired the power to tax. And when corporations have this effective power to tax, they also have the power to shift—onto consumers and the general public—a large part of any income tax which the Federal Government might impose. So, in spite of what may seem to be a general evenness and fairness about the present tax rates, the practical burden of these rates is falling disproportionately upon small firms. It is imperative then, as I see it, to reduce the tax rates on small-business incomes sufficiently to bring about an equal distribution of the tax burden.

Now I am not criticizing the Democratic leaders in Congress for agreeing to omit from the tax bill that was passed those provisions which would have cut small-business taxes. On the contrary, to have included tax reductions in the bill in the face of a certain Presidential veto would have imperiled the whole tax bill and would have most probably lost the benefits which were obtained. The Democrats have at best a thin majority in this Congress, and even if a 100 percent Democratic support could be mustered, we could not have hoped to obtain the two-thirds vote which would be necessary to override a Presidential veto.

What then about the new Small Business Investment Act? Clearly, if this act proves as successful as we all anticipate, more funds to finance the program will be needed. But as to the amounts that will be needed and the best ways to provide them, these are questions which can best be answered after we have had a chance to see how promptly and effectively the Small Business Administration puts this program into effect.

In certain respects the new Small Business Investment Act is most gratifying. It provides for the formation of privately owned and operated small-business investment companies. These investment companies will decide which small-business concerns to invest in, and which small-business concerns they will make loans to. This is as it should be. These new small-business investment companies will receive assistance through loans of Federal funds, but in each investment and in each loan they make to a small-business concern they will be lending or investing a substantial portion of private money. In fact, for the most part, they will be investing $1 of private money with each $1 of Federal money. To form one of these investment companies, the stockholders in the company must raise $150,000 from private sources in order to obtain $150,000 of Federal funds.

As to its operations at the local level, the new small-business program has the same general features of an earlier bill which I helped to draft and introduced along with WRIGHT PATMAN, the distinguished chairman of our Small Business Committee. This was the small-business capital bank bill which would have put control of the new program under an independent agency, rather than under the control of the Small Business Administration, and hence under the control of the White House.

It was originally hoped, and it is still hoped, with this kind of beginning the new small-business investment program would attract additional capital from private sources. Indeed, it was hoped that private capital will come in, retire the Government capital, and put the Government completely out of the program. And for this purpose of raising additional private capital, the bill introduced by several of the Democratic members of our Small Business Committee contained provisions which are missing from the bill as it was finally made acceptable to the administration and passed. Specifically, there were features, of the original bill, whereby additional private capital could be raised in the central capital markets. The central small-business bank contemplated by that bill was to be authorized to issue bonds under the same conditions which have proved so successful in the operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association. In other words, there were to be bonds, not guaranteed by the Government, but attractive to investors on the basis of their underlying assets. As matters now stand, the Small Business Investment Act does not provide a means for raising additional private capital in the national markets. Furthermore, the Federal appropriations for the program are quite small.

I do not mean to suggest that the program is inadequate. On the contrary, present appropriations and present financing arrangements are fully adequate to make a beginning. And this beginning, I might add, is one of the most progressive business measures ever enacted.

It is only because of the importance and the great promise of this program that I suggest that the next Congress should watch it, nurture it, and encourage it with all means possible.

Indeed, I believe and hope that the turning point for small business in this country has been made in the present Congress, and that, building on this foundation, the next Congress will do bigger and better things for small business.

International Geophysical Year Research Program To Be Continued in 1959

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OREN HARRIS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of satisfaction that the members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have been informed that at the August meetings in Moscow of the nations participating in the International Geophysical Year a decision has been reached to continue this highly important work during the coming year.

It is true that all nations participating in the International Geophysical Year have not yet indicated their intention to continue their participation but a substantial number of those who have been most active in the program have demonstrated their desire to continue this work under the new title, "International Geophysical Cooperation."

For the information of the Members of the House I am including here in the RECORD a statement of the principal matters taken up and determined upon at the Moscow meeting, which has been prepared by Hugh Odishaw, executive secretary, United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, National Academy of Sciences:

The Fifth General Assembly of the International Geophysical Year was held in Moscow, July 30–August 9, 1958. The purpose of the assembly was to review the status of the International Geophysical Year as it approached its end (December 31, 1958) and to consider future needs in geophysics both with respect to terminating the International Geophysical Year and to fields where additional cooperation appeared desirable.

Approximately 365 scientists participated in the assembly, representing the International Geophysical Year committees from the following 35 countries:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mongolian Peoples Republic, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia.

The assembly formally was called by the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year (CSAGI). This Committee was established by the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) in 1952 to coordinate the international program. As at previous general assemblies, the meeting of CSAGI was characterized by working groups in the various International Geophysical Year fields: world data centers, world days, meteorology, geomagnetism, aurora and airglow, ionospheric physics, solar activity, cosmic rays, glaciology, oceanography, rockets and satellites, seismology, gravity measurements, nuclear radiation, and publications. The working groups, composed of scientific experts from the various delegations, met regularly between the opening plenary session on July 30 and the closing plenary session on August 9.

A review of the flow of data to and among the three International Geophysical Year World Data Centers indicated that satisfactory progress is being made in this aspect of the International Geophysical Year if account is taken of the routine problems associated with the collection, checking, handling, mailing, and reproduction of basic data. The assembly urged, however, that the flow be accelerated and recommended that participants make copies available directly to all three data centers in order to speed up the exchange of data and reduce the reproduction burden on the world data centers. The assembly requested that in addition to the raw data the world data centers also collect reprints of published results of International Geophysical Year programs; and, in view of the value to scientists of these comprehensive collections of data, that the centers continue in operation for as long as possible.

The single area in which completely satisfactory agreement was not achieved related to rocket and satellite data. With regard to scientific data from rocket and satellite experiments, United States scientists urged that preliminary data be supplied on a routine basis to the world data centers in advance of final publications, whereas U. S. S. R. scientists agreed only to supply copies of final published papers; they indicated that preliminary data could be supplied only upon specific request. In addition, United States scientists requested that information be provided (e. g., size and weight) on all objects in orbit (satellites, rocket carrier bodies, nose covers), while U. S. S. R. scientists wanted to limit this information to instrumental satellites only. Finally, while precise orbital data was desired by most participants, U. S. S. R. scientists preferred, instead, to provide approximate direction angles for each observing station. The CSAGI has proposed a special committee to consider these three topics, and it is hoped that a satisfactory resolution may be achieved, which would then provide the degree of cooperation in this area which has characterized all the rest of the International Geophysical Year.

The Assembly recommended that a world magnetic survey be undertaken during the coming period of solar minimum activity. International Geophysical Year studies provide data during the peak of the sunspot cycle when the magnetic field undergoes rapid variations. The world magnetic survey, however, would provide data on the slow changes of the magnetic field and provide an up-to-date magnetic map. Such surveys are best conducted in magnetically quiet periods, the next of which takes place some 4 or 5 years from the present time. This recommendation will be considered by ICSU and by the various members of ICSU like our own National Academy of Sciences.

The question of a prolongation of the International Geophysical Year for another year was raised by the U. S. S. R. International Geophysical Year Committee. It was decided that the period of intensified geophysical research effort of the International Geophysical Year should terminate as planned. However, it was proposed that the coming year be designated International Geophysical Cooperation 1959 (IGC–1959) and that observational and data collection activities continue along the general plan of International Geophysical Year "as far as practicable and at such level and in such fields as may be determined by each participating committee." This resolution, if acted upon favorably by the ICSU and its adhering bodies would have the following significance: First, it would provide a means for continued interchange of data among countries, and it is planned that data from contributed geophysical research during 1959 would be deposited in the International Geophysical Year world data centers. Second, it would provide a transition period between the present International Geophysical Year program and the subsequent undertakings for which there will be clear scientific needs for further international cooperation. As examples of the latter, there can be cited the Antarctic program and oceanography. The ICSU established special committees for these programs. The Special Committee on Antarctic Research has already planned the 1959 effort in which the countries active in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year will continue their studies. A similar committee has been established for oceanography although the plans of this committee are somewhat longer-ranged in nature. In addition, the ICSU will soon consider the establishment of appropriate committees in several other areas, including (i) rocket and satellite research, (ii) solar patrols and alerts, and perhaps (iii) the proposed world magnetic survey.

Agreement was reached on the publication of processed International Geophysical Year data and results. A series of volumes, to be published in the International Geophysical Year Annals, will be prepared under the direction of a specialist in each field (the World Reporter). Although complete publication will take several years, the program will afford many advantages: First, economy in publication will be realized through this cooperative, international plan. Second, wide distribution of the International Geophysical Year results will be possible through a single medium. Third, the long-range burden on world data centers should be appreciably reduced by the availability of these volumes of processed data, reports of activities, and research papers.

During the assembly a number of symposia were held. A total of some 200 scientific papers were presented, distributed among the following disciplines: meteorology, 23; oceanography, 10; rockets and satellites, 71; nuclear radiation, 6; seismology, 25; aurora and airglow, 10; ionosphere, 22; glaciology, 5; geomagnetism, 17; and cosmic rays, 10. These papers contributed to the growing conviction among International Geophysical Year participants that the results of the International Geophysical Year were fulfilling the expectations that had led to the launching of this ambitious endeavor.

James R. Naughton

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, a recent issue of Newsweek magazine devoted a special report to the solid job turned in by the busy investigators working for congressional committees.

Special mention was made of James R. Naughton, counsel for the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. In the words of the Newsweek story:

A case in point is James R. Naughton, 33, a red-haired, bespectacled former Army private first class and Drake University law graduate (1952), who heads the 6-man staff of the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee. Even well-informed Washingtonians have never heard of this mild-mannered bachelor who regularly works from

8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. and reads the record of the Teapot Dome investigation as a hobby. Yet, within months, he forced the recovery of $1.5 million which the Agriculture Department had overpaid in disposal of surplus cheese; pushed the Justice Department into starting antitrust suits against drug manufacturers who sold the Government $53 million worth of polio vaccine—refunds may total more than $5 million; opened an investigation into sales abroad of $1.3 billion in farm surpluses; the probe may last 2 years, but Naughton, in his cautious manner, says: "If we were certain there was no possibility of windfall profits we wouldn't be looking into it."

During my years in the House, I have come to know Jim Naughton well and to respect him as one of the most competent staff members on the hill. The comments in Newsweek are well merited. While the article dealt only with the work of the staff, I also feel that due tribute should be paid to the leadership provided by the very able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOUNTAIN].

Discrimination: A Factor in the World Crisis

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN A. CARROLL
OF COLORADO
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address made on August 18 by the Honorable Herbert H. Lehman at a seminar sponsored by World Brotherhood in Bern, Switzerland.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DISCRIMINATION: A FACTOR IN THE WORLD CRISIS

(Remarks by Hon. Herbert H. Lehman at a seminar sponsored by World Brotherhood, Bern, Switzerland, August 18, 1958)

If, in these tense and anxious hours, all of mankind could partake of the spirit which animates this meeting, the present fear of war might indeed be dissipated like the dark dream of terror it really is. And if all the leaders of governments could be infused with a profound belief in the concept of brotherhood, peace and justice might well be within our immediate reach.

But today, hundreds of millions of people are filled with hates, prejudices, fears, and a sense of aggressive hostility. Their leaders are inevitably burdened with the reflection of these fears and prejudices. Nation is arrayed against nation, and there yawns between them the widening gulf of conflict—of interest, ambition, and purpose.

Those who speak of brotherhood in the present world atmosphere are inclined to be regarded as impractical visionaries. Yet I ask you: Who are the realists—those who see the world as a single community of brothers, whose relationship is in itself a warrant for living together in peace and justice, or those who see the world as a jungle to be ruled by the law of the jungle—by force and power—a concept whose inevitable result must be to return the world to the state of a jungle?

Are not those who hold this latter concept the real dreamers—the dreamers of incredible nightmares? Are not they the really bewildered ones?

Who are the truly impractical men, we or they?

As for myself, I consider it a kind of madness even to contemplate a course of action whose consequence must be the reduction of 60 centuries of civilization to rubble, ashes, and oblivion.

Little more than 100 generations ago, Western Europe was in the Stone Age. Step by step, those successive generations struggled upward into the light of modern day. Is it even possible that mankind will now undo all this and return to primitiveness and savagery?

Today the puny hands of men hold in their grip forces of nature so powerful as to stagger and frighten the imagination. I have heard it estimated that 75 million Americans would be killed, and 20 million wounded, in the first hour of an all-out nuclear war. That is the projected carnage in America alone. Russia would fare the same, and so would every other people in the path of all-out war.

Surely the concept of world brotherhood is more practical and realistic than the concept of cosmic disaster.

The world must realize that military and political power alone will not solve global problems. To reach nations, we must give evidence of deep and sincere concern with human relationships—the aspirations, the ideals, the dignity of peoples everywhere.

Today, I am going to address myself to just one of the world's problems, but a very central one. That problem is discrimination on the basis of group identification. In my own country, this problem is usually entitled discrimination against minorities on the ground of race, creed, color, or national origin. But in different countries, discrimination may take different forms.

In whatever form, it involves the imposition by a stronger group upon the weaker of an inferior status—a status of noneligibility for free association and equal participation in the rights and privileges of the general community. This imposition may be by force of law, tradition or prevailing practice.

Such group discrimination is as old as civilization itself. One of the earliest devices of discrimination was the institution of slavery. This history of civilization, at least in the Western World, has recorded a successful assault upon the institution of human bondage. But discrimination in other forms has not only persisted, but has indeed increased and proliferated. Among the latter-day grounds for discrimination have been national origin, religious faith, social caste, economic status, and even political ideology. I have left to the last the mention of race and color. It is actually the most recent form. Yet today, it is the most widespread and the most virulent, dynamic and destructive.

Interestingly enough, in many times and places of the past where civilization blossomed most brilliantly, discrimination based on race or skin color was unknown. Thus, in the ancient days of Israel's greatest glory, the Queen of Sheba was considered a most appropriate object of the regard of King Solomon the wise, and, according to Arab apocrypha, bore him a son who founded the dynasty of Abyssinia.

And when the royal dukedom of Venice was in its heyday at the turn of the 16th century, the Venetian army won great victories under the command of a Moorish general who was black of skin—an episode imaginatively celebrated in the Shakespearean tragedy, Othello.

I cite these instances to show that discrimination based on race and color has no consistent sanction in history. But today, such discrimination is found in varying degrees and manifestations throughout most of the world. Whether this manifestation is in the extreme and uncompromising form of apartheid, as in the Union of South Africa, or in the relatively milder form of segregation, as practiced in the State of Mississippi, or is found merely as a memory of social snobbishness, as in India, it is everywhere based on the shameless theme and concept of racial superiority—of the superiority of the western whites and the inferiority of the coloreds—all coloreds.

Not many years ago, in a nation bordering on this very country in which we are assembled, an evil regime was established which canonized a particular doctrine of racial superiority. Many of the horrors which came to characterize that regime flowed directly or indirectly from its racial mythology. Yet although the physical force which the Nazis brought to bear in support of racism was defeated and destroyed in war, related dogmas continue today to prevail in many parts of the world.

Now I come to the major theme of my remarks today. I believe that the spurious doctrine of western white superiority, as it has been manifested in Asia and Africa and in the United States, is a principal source of the political difficulties which today confront the Western Powers in world affairs. This doctrine must be repudiated and its practices discarded, or the West will fail in its present efforts.

One of the greatest appeals of the forces of Communist subversion in Asia and Africa today consists of the false claim by the Communists that they are opposed to discrimination based on class, race, color, or national origin. This is true despite the fact that in the chief of the Communist countries—Soviet Russia—discrimination continues to exist. In that country, some of the most brutal forms of discrimination—to the point of genocide—have, in the recent past, been official Soviet policy.

Nevertheless, communism, by its promise of the abolition of discrimination, holds a powerful appeal to politically unsophisticated people.

I believe that the West has been chiefly handicapped on this front by its own internal contradictions.

The countries of the West chiefly responsible for this circumstance are the colonial powers, and the United States. First, I am going to deal with the colonial powers.

I am perfectly aware that in the countries of Western Europe generally, discrimination on the basis of race is minimal—in the home countries. But in their colonies and former colonies, discrimination is and was not only practiced and tolerated, but, in many cases—certainly in black Africa—legally enforced. It may be argued that discrimination in some of these areas was based not on race but on cultural differences. The effect was and is the same.

All of us know that colonialism has become the chief hate-word in Asia and Africa. It is the whipping boy for all the evils and problems which afflict and burden the peoples of those continents. But I do not think that most Americans, for instance, appreciate how completely, in the minds of the Asian and African peoples, colonialism is identified with the humiliation and indignity of discrimination and with the concept of Western white superiority. By the mathematics of demagoguery, colonialism has become equated with imperialism and imperialism with injustice, humiliation, exploitation, and poverty. Nationalism, on the other hand, which is frequently not free from its own discrimination and prejudices, has become identified wtih pride, dignity, equality, and independence * * * and with prosperity and social justice.

Of course, the exact kind of discrimination with which the colonial powers are identified in the Arab world is quite different

from that in black Africa, ranging from subtle and indirect forms in some parts of the Arab world, to the more obvious and extremely direct forms in others. But in any event, the Arabs have indeed come to identify themselves with the colored races in the current polarization of mankind.

Generally speaking, the Arabs have a sense of deprivation, frustration, and humiliation which many express by blind resentment against the West. Not far below the surface of the Arab mind, I am told, is a feeling that Western policy has been based on an attitude of patronage toward the Arabs as individuals—a reflection of the same concept of white Western superiority which finds its naked manifestation in black Africa and in the Southern part of the United States.

We should realize that resentment against racial discrimination is an elementary passion, simple to feel and simple to arouse. It touches the most tender nerve-endings in the human mind.

Discrimination is only a word, but to the victims of it, the meaning is very personal and concrete.

In its crudest and cruelest form, discrimination means to a father the awareness that his infant child can never aspire to a station equal to his potentialities.

It means that the great educational institutions, where there is to be found the knowledge that is power, is barred to him who is of the wrong race or creed.

Discrimination means that the dark-skinned traveler cannot be fed or given sleeping accommodations at the public inn reserved for white people.

It means to the dark-skinned mother that she cannot buy milk for her child at the convenient store.

It means to the dark-skinned man that he cannot receive the ordinary courtesy of a "Mr." in front of his name.

It means the necessity to step aside for the lesser person who is a westerner and has a white skin.

The feelings aroused by discrimination are explosive ones. Even the memory or impression of discriminatory practices in times past can serve as a goad to present action—to hasty, unwise and violent action.

In the Arab countries of the Middle East, to the man in the street, if he is poor or his landlord is a tyrant, if the administration of his government is corrupt, the elections crooked, or his life generally frustrating, all this, to him, is almost certainly the fault of alien influences which the triumph of Arab nationalism will sweep away. I am, in this description, paraphrasing a recent article analyzing Arab nationalism which appeared in the London Times. What is true of the Arab countries is also true of Indonesia and other countries in Southeastern and Middle Asia.

In most of Africa, racial discrimination is neither subtle nor a memory. It is a present brutal fact. On that continent, 220 million people live, of whom only 6 million are Europeans. Of the 220 million, 133 million live in non-self-governing areas—in colonies or the equivalent thereof. In almost every one of those colonies, discrimination in its most blatant forms is practiced, not against a minority, but against the majority. And among the independent and self-governing areas, there is included the Union of South Africa, where the practice of discrimination is not only official policy, but an official obsession. In all of Africa, non-discrimination is the exception, and discrimination is the rule.

Of course, in black Africa, as in the Arab world, the kind, quality and intensity of discriminatory practices vary widely. In recent years, some colonial powers have begun to move—but oh, so slowly—to recognize some native rights, and to acknowledge the natives' theoretical and eventual right to full equality.

But progress in this direction has been much too slow, and, in most places, has come much too unwillingly. In most places, the recognition is more theoretical than actual.

I am aware, too, that some of the discrimination in Africa is exercised by one black group against another, by one dominant tribe against weaker ones, by the eduacted against the uneducated. But such circumstances, which are found every where, do not obscure the major fact—of prevalent discrimination by western whites against the coloreds. This fact is a major weakness of the West in Africa today.

Now I will turn to the practice of discrimination in the United States.

The United States is not a colonial power. Yet the practice of racial discrimination in the South, and to a lesser degree in other parts of my country, is one of the chief handicaps in our leadership of the free world today. It is one of the chief supports for anti-American feeling among the native peoples of Asia and Africa, and Latin America, too.

In saying this, I am not pretending to say anything new or to say anything outside my country that I have not said in the United States Senate and on public platforms from one end of my country to the other.

In fact, all of you here who are familiar with the domestic scene in the United States, are aware that the abolition of discrimination in my country has the support of a great majority of the American people. As with every hard problem, there are many politicians and political leaders who would much prefer if this issue could be quietly resolved without conflict, or could be postponed until another day when there weren't so many other problems pressing upon us. However, I would like to assure you that this problem will not be postponed. There is no possibility whatever that the issue can be set aside or the struggle—for it is a struggle—quieted. Many of our public leaders have unfortunately failed to provide the leadership that this grave and critical matter requires. Such leadership is long overdue in my country.

The voices of protest against discrimination in the United States, and against the practice we call segregation, are not confined to the North. There are more than a few southern voices—white southern voices—raised in passionate protest, too. I am going to quote from an article which appeared recently in a publication called the American Scholar, written by a professor of political science at the University of Florida. His name is Dr. William G. Carlton.

"The spectacle of the Governor of Arkansas," wrote Professor Carlton, "calling out troops to bar the way of Negro children to public schools, was a dramatic reminder of the racial caste still existing in America. With this act, Governor Faubus gave more aid and comfort to America's enemies abroad than did the Rosenbergs when they traitorously delivered technological security secrets to the Russians."

"The actions of Faubus at Little Rock were as great a disaster to America and the West as the tremendous strides made by the Russians in ballistic missiles. The fact that Americans and American leaderships still do not clearly recognize this, is far more ominous for the western cause than the specific defeats themselves."

This was a professor of political science at the University of Florida, in the heart of the Solid South.

There are voices—a surprising number of other such voices—from the South—from the white South. And the Negro South is aroused as never before.

This struggle against discrimination will be won in America. It will be won sooner than most Americans think. Of this, I am confident.

It will be won not only in the South, but in the North, too. The practice of discrimination is not unknown in the North, either, although it is not, as in the South, officially sanctioned or tolerated by law. The most obvious manifestation of discrimination in the North is in housing—in the unofficial pressures which force Negroes to live in racial ghettos, like Harlem in New York City.

I have declared on many occasions that the walls of Harlem must come tumbling down. I gave my strong support last year to a proposed municipal ordinance in New York City to outlaw discrimination in housing—in private housing—as it has long been in public housing. That proposal was, after a struggle, enacted into law. This is the first such ordinance, as far as I know, to be passed by any city. I am sure that other cities will follow suit.

The great tragedy is that America and the West generally are not making use of the fact that most enlightened men in the free world are, in fact, carrying on an active struggle within their own countries against the practice of discrimination. We should raise these banners for all the world to see. The colored peoples should and could be cheering us on and hailing our leadership in the struggle against all discrimination everywhere. Most of us actually believe as deeply as they that discrimination is wrong, evil, and immoral.

As a matter of fact, the very idea of nondiscrimination—of the equality of all human beings and the eligibility of all for equal rights and opportunity—was born in the West. At least, the West gave that idea its dynamic content. The West made it an intrinsic part of its spiritual, intellectual and ideological heritage. The West has always subscribed to that idea in principle.

The advocacy of that principle by the governments of the West has, however, been largely muted in recent years, certainly insofar as its practical application is concerned.

As I have said, this has been and continues to be a source of critical weakness on the part of the West in dealing with the peoples of Asia and Africa. And no posture of military power, no offers of military aid or shipments of arms—not even offers of economic aid—will completely compensate for this weakness.

It has been urged as a policy for the Middle East, for instance, that the Western powers propose a broad program of economic assistance to help raise the standard of living of all the people of the Middle East—possibly through a vast Marshall plan and/or a generously endowed Middle Eastern development agency.

I strongly favor such a proposal. I consider a comprehensive program of economic aid, whether by the Western Powers or through the United Nations, a fundamental part of any sound plan to solve the political problems of the Middle East. However, I do not believe this to be by any means the whole answer.

As I see it, among the deepest sores in the Middle East—as deep as the sores of poverty, disease, and illiteracy—are the impression and memory of humiliation, exploitation, and degradation. This is one of the chief fuels of the flaming fires of nationalism.

The West, to recover its position of leadership, as far as the peoples of Asia and Africa are concerned, must show its intention and desire to accept the peoples of Asia and Africa on a basis of full equality, as individuals, without the stigma of inferiority based on race, complexion, or area of origin. The doctrine of white Western superiority must be vigorously repudiated by the leaders of the West, not as an expression of expediency, but as an act of faith and conviction. And the West must show its clear purpose to eliminate all practices of discrimination by whites against coloreds, wherever such practices exist, and so far as possible to erase past memories of the humiliation and degradation of native peoples by westerners.

I hope I have not given the impression that I consider the question of discrimination and the concept of Western white superiority to be the only problem involved in the relationship between the West and the peoples and lands of Africa and Asia. No; I am aware of the many complex and extremely difficult factors which make up the present situation.

Some of these problems are, in fact, on every tongue today, and the solutions suggested are as varied as the problems themselves. But these do not belie my central thesis, which is that for the West, the practice and philosophy of racial discrimination is a major and formidable barrier to a constructive approach to the mountainous collection of problems facing us in our relationships with the peoples and nations of Asia and Africa—and, in short, to the question of peace and stability in the world.

Two-thirds of the world's population lives in Asia and Africa today. The world's center of power is shifting in that direction. It might be well to take note, too, that some of the extreme manifestations of nationalism emerging, especially in Asia, openly aspire to achieve dominance over the white race, and to practice discrimination against them.

The somber implications of this development must give pause to us all, of whatever race. The more urgent, then, that the West move and move quickly to eliminate discrimination on its part.

It is almost trite these days to say that a major part of the world is in revolution. It may be trite, but it is a fact. Yet it is not the same revolution everywhere. The nature of the upheaval differs from continent to continent, and almost from region to region.

But everywhere the status quo is being subjected to heavy and increasing pressure. Indeed, the forces committed to a preservation of the status quo are committed to a losing cause. It is against them that the revolution rages.

Of course, it would be convenient for those who enjoy the benefits of the status quo to preserve it. But this is an impossibility—the hallucination of an unreal mind. That is why I said, at the start of these observations, that the idealists—those who believe in brotherhood and who seek to practice it—are the true realists, the really practical men of today. And in regard to the revolution to which I have referred, the true realists are those who propose to ride with and try to help steer the revolution into constructive channels, rather than those who would try to suppress it. The most unrealistic of all are those who consider this revolution a simple product of Soviet intrigue.

I certainly do not mean that it is desirable to yield everywhere and under all conditions to all the demands of those who happen to be leading a particular nationalist revolution. There are some nationalist leaders—or misleaders—who must be opposed in their extravagant ambitions for personal power. Moreover, some of the objectives of some nationalist groups are neither reasonable, realistic, nor just. The answer is neither surrender to unjust demands nor total opposition to all demands.

One thing is sure: the West will not be able successfully to deal with the nationalist upheavals nor to affect the course of the nationalist revolutions if the West appears in the eyes of the multitudes as the protector of the status quo—the enemy of the revolution.

One of the ways in which we of the West can show that we sympathize with the objectives of the revolution is to make clear that dignity, democracy, freedom and nondiscrimination are interchangeable words, or are, at least, related words, inseparable one from the other, like the fingers of a hand.

There are different peoples and different races in the world, but they are different as brothers are different, and all must have equality of opportunity and equality of rights.

This is one of the practical approaches to peace—peace with justice, dignity, fulfillment and freedom.

To this approach, on the basis of the concept of brotherhood, there is no practical or realistic alternative. This is everybody's job—the job of government, and the job of every citizen and every subject in every country.

Special Committee on Antarctic Research—Moscow Meeting

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OREN HARRIS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, as you and the Members of the House are aware, some outstanding scientific contributions are being made during the International Geophysical Year by the scientists engaged in research in the Antarctic. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we observe that this research program is to be continued on a more or less permanent basis through a recently created international Special Committee on Antarctic Research.

For the information of the Members of the House, I wish to include in the RECORD a copy of the minutes of the meetings recently held in Moscow during the forepart of August which outlines the scope of the work which will be conducted in Antarctica during 1959:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANTARCTIC RESEARCH—SECOND MEETING ON MONDAY AUGUST 4, AT 2:30 P. M.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Agenda

1. Opening remarks by President.
2. Matters arising from minutes of first meeting at "The Hague."
(a) To note approval of the constitution by ICSU.
(b) Proposed amendment to item 3 of constitution. The words "in organizing the operation of the definitive scientific program" to be deleted. Item 3 will then read "SCAR will invite the formation of National Antarctic Committees in the participating countries, to frame and carry out an operational program designed to implement the general scientific program formulated by SCAR."
(c) Formation of National Antarctic Committees report.
(d) Circulation of research program of SCAR.
(e) Appointment of permanent delegate by Chile.
(f) United Nations notified of formation of SCAR.
(g) Relations with other bodies.
(h) Amendment to some copies of Appendix IV under "Gravity" should be amended to read:

"Gravity observations threw light not only on aspects of local crustal structure, but also on the figure of the earth. Again the uniformity of global coverage is desirable, but subject again is more intensive coverage where there are special problems."

(i) Is note that an earlier meeting of certain countries on June 1958 to discuss cooperation under SCAR was not considered necessary.
(j) Finance, national subscriptions.
3. Presentation of national reports of Antarctic research planned for 1959 and later.
4. Formation of working groups.

Draft minutes of the meeting held on April 8, 1958, at 8:30 p. m. in Moscow

Present: Delegates Zenkevitch (IUBS), Laclavere (I. U. G. G.), Bolin (I. G. U.), Harang (URSI and Norway), Panzarini (Argentina), Bullen (Australia), Van Mieghem (Belgium), Imbert (France), Miyadi (Japan), Robertson (New Zealand), Van Rooy (South Africa), Wexler (U. S. A.), Somov (U. S. S. R.).

Observers: Böhnecke (SCOR), Ashford (W. M. O.) part time.

Advisers: Jacka, Gibbs (Australia); Burkanov, Scherbakov, Krichak (U. S. S. R.); Cartwright (U. S. A.) part time; Shneider (Argentine); Eliassen (Norway); Emery, Pone (France).

1. The president opened the meeting by reviewing the formation and functioning of SCAR.

2. Matters arising from the meeting at The Hague in February 1958:

(a) It was noted that the bureau of ICSU had approved the suggested constitution of SCAR.

(b) The meeting approved the suggestion that in item 3 of the constitution, the words "in organizing the operation of the definitive scientific program" should be deleted.

(c) It was reported that the following countries had already formed National Antarctic Committees: Australia, Belgium, France, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa. The U. S. A. had already formed a Polar Committee which would act as the National Antarctic Committee for the purposes of SCAR. The U. S. S. R. is in the process of forming a new National Antarctic Committee. The United Kingdom has strengthened its existing IGY Antarctic subcommittee to deal with the problems of SCAR. Argentine and Norway are likely to form National Antarctic Committees. No report was available from Chile.

(d) It was reported that the research program formulated by SCAR was published in the Chronicle of the IUGG No. 10 in March 1958 and had thus had wide circulation.

(e) It was noted that Chile had appointed Prof. Don Humberto Fuenzalida as their permanent delegate to SCAR.

(f) It was noted that the United Nations had been informed of the formation and purpose of SCAR.

(g) In order to promote cooperation with other bodies interested in the work of SCAR, one observer from the WMO and one observer from the SCOR had been invited to the meeting.

(h) An omission from some copies of the research program of SCAR was noted.

(i) It was reported that an earlier meeting of certain countries in June 1958 to discuss cooperation under SCAR was not considered necessary.

(j) It was reported that France and Australia had paid annual subscriptions to SCAR by May 21, 1958, and countries which had not yet done so were requested to forward them to the Treasurer, ICSU, Paleis Noordeinde, The Hague, Netherlands.

(k) At the request of the French delegate and after discussion by the meeting it was decided to rewrite item 8 of the proceedings of the first meeting of the SCAR at The Hague as follows:

Area of interest of SCAR

For the purpose of SCAR it was agreed that the "Antarctic" shall be bounded by the Antarctic Convergence. Certain Sub-Antarctic islands listed below may be included in SCAR's area of interest even if they happen to lie outside the Antarctic Convergence.

National reports on Antarctic research planned for 1959 and later were then presented. These may be summarized as follows:

Argentina will take over Ellsworth base from the United States of America and run a main scientific program there but limited studies will continue at Base General Belgrano. Other Argentine Antarctic bases will continue to operate as before.

Australia will continue operations at Macquarie Island, Mawson, and Davis. In addition they will take over Wilkes base from the United States of America in February 1959. Ice sheet traverses will continue from Mawson for one further summer, then this activity will be transferred to Wilkes station. Printed details were presented.

Belgium will continue to operate its Antarctic base during 1959 as before. Printed details were presented.

France. The inland station Charcot will be closed at the end of the International Geophysical Year but D'Urville will continue to operate on the same lines as previously with some small reduction in the program.

Japan will reoccupy Syowa base in February 1959 and leave a wintering party of 12 to 15 men. The wintering party will study aurora and airglow, cosmic rays, geomagnetism, ionospheric physics, meteorology, glaciology, seismology. Printed details were presented.

New Zealand will maintain Scott Base with a similar program to the International Geophysical Year plus some additional studies in aurora, biology, and extensive geological survey. Hallet station will again be maintained in cooperation with the United States of America. Printed details were presented.

Norway will continue the present scientific program at their Antarctic base during 1959.

South Africa will continue work on Tristan da Cunha, and Marion Islands and on Gough Island subject to agreement by the United Kingdom. They would welcome cooperation in putting a base on Bouvet Island, and would like to send 1 or 2 meteorologists to help in an Antarctic coastal station. All above proposals are tentative. Printed details were presented.

United Kingdom. At Halley Bay will continue to carry out research in the most important scientific disciplines but the program is not fully decided yet. Extensive topographical and geological surveys will continue in the Graham Land region and eight existing Antarctic bases will continue their programs. Printed details were presented.

United States of America will continue to operate the Pole, Byrd, and McMurdo stations and Cape Hallet in cooperation with New Zealand. They are also prepared to help at Ellsworth and Wilkes bases. Ice sheet traverses would continue including one onto the Victoria Land plateau. Printed details were presented.

The Little America station will be kept open after 1958 as a logistics and supply base in support of United States Antarctic research. The United States National Academy of Sciences is considering the question of further scientific investigations at Little America. More definitive information will be supplied later to the SCAR.

U. S. S. R.: Will continue work at existing bases. Pioneerskaya will be closed in January 1959, while there will be some reduction of work at Bunger Oasis. It is hoped to move Sovietskaya to the pole of inaccessibility in October 1958. Ice sheet traverses will continue, including one from Vostock to the South Pole and back to Sovietskaya, and the pole of inaccessibility will be visited. It is intended to establish small bases south of the Bellingshausen Sea and in Queen Maud Land. These will study glaciology and surface meteorology and will assist in traverses which plan to cross the Antarctic. Oceanographical work will continue in the Bellingshausen Sea and in the region of the Antarctic convergence.

4. After discussion it was decided to set up the following working groups:

(1) Biology, physiology, and oceanography: Convener Professor Zenkevitch; members Emery, Bohnecke, Robertson, Maximov, Capurro, Lill.

(2) International cooperation and publications: Convener Laclavere; members Somov, Bullen, Odishaw, Schumann, Panzarini, Imbert, Robin, Nagata, Harang, and a representative of the WMO.

(3) Weather central, and studies of the atmosphere, earth, and ice: Convener Wexler; members Gibbs, Tauber, Krichak, Schneider, Van Rooy, Fritz, Jacka, Robertson, Robin, Kawabata, Shumsky, Cartwright, and a representative of WMO.

It was agreed that the conveners could add such experts as they considered necessary.

5. The Australian delegate tabled a letter inviting SCAR to meet in Melbourne in February 1959.

Improvement in Housing Conditions—Women's Conference on Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN J. SPARKMAN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me on the Women's Conference on Housing and its relation to conditions in the housing industry.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Because I am deeply interested in the improvement of housing conditions, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues a project which promises to help this cause. This project is the Women's Conference on Housing, a meeting to be held in Washington October 14, 15, 16 to give homeowners from scores of our cities a chance to express their likes and dislikes, their needs and their hopes for the homes of today and of tomorrow.

The organizations sponsoring the Women's Conference on Housing are:

The Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, Washington.

The Better Heating-Cooling Council, New York.

The Copper and Brass Research Association, New York.

The Oil Heat Institute, New York.

The National Association of Plumbing Contractors, Washington.

The National Bureau for Lathing and Plastering, Washington.

The National Association of Lumber Manufacturers, Washington.

The National Association of Home Builders, Washington.

The Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association, Washington.

The Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

The Structural Clay Products Institute, Washington.

Underwriting this conference are the National Association of Home Builders and the United Industry Committee for Housing. Here we see in action new forces—the builder and the manufacturer and contractor united to better the American home, to give the housewife what she wants and needs to strengthen the bonds of her family, to make the home the center of life for her children, her friends, and her neighbors.

It is interesting to me to note that the manufacturers engaged in this effort are competitive as to products—the brick industry and the lumber industry, for example—but in agreement that our homes should be improved, our communities strengthened by better planning, better building. Whatever the individual bent of these manufacturers and contractors and homebuilders, they believe that home ownership should be the first item in the American budget.

The United Industry Committee for Housing and the National Association of Home Builders are now conducting a nationwide survey of homeowner preferences, planning a conference agenda to discuss those preferences, and otherwise gearing their future to the expressed desires of the women who know best what makes a house a home.

I wish to express my welcome to the delegates who will come to Washington for the Women's Conference on Housing, and to promise that their findings and their hopes for the future will be watched attentively by the Congress.

Retirement of Hon. Alexander Smith of New Jersey

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL
OF GEORGIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me regarding the retirement of the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The decision of the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] to retire at the end of this session is one that is a source of regret for those of us who have happily served with him.

Senator SMITH's contributions in the field of foreign affairs have been notable. Transcending this specialized field, however, has been his constant eagerness to accommodate divergent and conflicting positions on other troublesome issues before the Senate during his service here.

Without abandoning dedication to principle, Senator SMITH has, as a man of complete good will, enjoyed conspicuous success in harmonizing opposing viewpoints that at times seemed irreconcilable.

On many occasions I enjoyed serving with him when the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services conducted joint hearings on subjects of common interest, including the inquiry into the dismissal of General MacArthur and our military position in the Far East. Senator SMITH has at all times brought to such proceedings a constructive attitude and a wisdom that had a profound effect on any deliberations in which he participated.

As he returns to the tranquillity of private life I must express the high regard in which I hold him and the keen regret I feel over his leaving.

Results of Annual Questionnaire Sent to Constituents by Hon. Wayne L. Hays, of Ohio

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE L. HAYS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the results of my annual questionnaire.

The replies to the questionnaire this year have been very encouraging and the many comments by those replying were particularly interesting. More than 2,500 questionnaires have been returned, giving an excellent cross section of the thinking in the 18th Congressional District of Ohio.

I am very grateful to all of you who took the time to fill out and return the questionnaire. Your answers have been of great help to me in my job as your Representative.

The questionnaire and results follow:

ANNUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The following are some questions pending before the Congress on which it will be helpful to me to have the opinion of my constituents. I hope you will take the time to answer, and may I say that your answers will be held in strict confidence, and how any single individual may answer these questions will not be revealed to anyone. If you care to make additional comment, please use the other side of the sheet.

	Total		Percentages	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Do you approve continuing United States foreign aid in our competition with the Soviet Union in the present cold war?	1,366	948	59	41
2. Do you approve extending the Trade Agreements Act for 5 years and authorizing a 25 percent reduction in any duty existing July 1, 1958?	872	1,222	42	58
3. Do you approve the agreement between the United States and Russia to increase their cultural, technical, educational, and sports exchanges?	1,736	640	73	27
4. Do you favor placing a single organization in charge of the development of all United States long-range missiles?	1,528	742	67	33
5. Do you approve spending Federal funds to build hospitals, highways, schools, flood-control projects, etc., to stimulate our economy when needed?	1,878	520	78	22
6. In economic recessions, do you favor a reduction in Federal income tax rates even though Federal spending exceeds estimated revenues?	704	1,668	30	70
7. Do you approve extending the life of the Small Business Administration with increased authority to make business loans and disaster loans?	1,984	710	74	26
8. Do you approve Federal grants to States to improve instruction in the fields of science, mathematics and languages, and Federal scholarships to be awarded by State agencies?	1,500	838	64	36
9. Do you approve increasing the present pay of our postal workers, Federal civilian employees, and members of our Armed Forces?	1,464	816	64	36
10. Do you approve increasing rates on out-of-town 1st-class mail to 5 cents?	1,252	1,164	51	49

Please check 5 of the following 16 issues you think most important today:

(a) Government spending	1,102	(i) Control of communism in America	1,228
(b) Balancing the budget	628	(j) Labor policies	1,118
(c) Reduction of debt of Federal Government	742	(k) Defense and war preparedness	870
(d) Taxation	718	(l) Maintaining peace	1,046
(e) Farm prices and policies	660	(m) Corruption in Government	718
(f) Policies regarding small business and industry	602	(n) Administration of outer space programs	242
(g) American foreign policy	1,010	(o) Promotion of science	518
(h) United States foreign trade policies	636	(p) Civil rights	444

Bridge Dedication

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. S. J. CARNAHAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I include an address delivered by Hon. CLARENCE CANNON, of Missouri, on the occasion of the dedication of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Charles, August 16, 1958.

DEDICATION OF BRIDGE

Governor Long, members of the State cabinet, legislators of House and Senate, Mr. Whitton, officials of the Missouri State Highway Commission, Mayor Vogt, aldermen of the city, members of the chamber of commerce, distinguished visitors and friends, we dedicate today a great bridge, on a great highway, spanning a great river, in a great State and a great city, for the service of a great people.

Rivers—and especially the Missouri River, the longest and most uncontrollable in America and, with the Mississippi, the longest in the world—have been for time immemorial impassable barriers which interrupted commerce, delayed traffic, impeded progress, devastated cities, and divided peoples.

It follows that bridges are an index of civilization. Seeking a way to pass chasms too deep to climb or rivers too wide and too swift to swim, the story of bridge-building is a forward-looking chapter in the history of mankind.

Traditionally, the tide of empire has been westward. More than 2,000 years ago 25,000 men in China labored 18 years to build a stone bridge. Every vestige of that era has been swept away. Only the bridge remains. At Smyrna in Asia Minor there is a stone bridge across the Meles River which was used by Homer, the father of history, in his boyhood, and 850 years later, by the Apostle Paul on his divinely appointed mission to establish the Christian church. But today we build in America the mightiest, the strongest, the most serviceable bridges the world has yet seen, as is demonstrated here this afternoon in the year 1958.

The first highways were military highways. The Appian Way through the Roman Empire was built to facilitate the movement of Caesar's armies. Hitler's autobahn was built primarily to transport German troops and military supplies from one side of the empire to the other.

And so, the first bridges, likewise, were military in character and were protected by strong towers at either end from which the defenders repulsed the attacks of enemies seeking to use the highways to invade the homeland.

The longest bridge of ancient times was thrown across the Hellespont and across it the Persians marched 2 million men to conquer Greece. In our own history, the struggle for American independence began on a bridge—the Old North Bridge—on which the embattled farmer stood and from which he fired the shot heard round the world.

But the bridges of today are the products and instrumentalities of peace and progress. They are erected in response to economic and commercial needs and requirements and to promote the interchange of commerce, commodities, ideas, culture, and industrial prosperity.

They influence communities more directly, more permanently, and more profoundly than any other industrial development. The Eads Bridge determined once and for all the primacy of St. Louis among Mississippi River cities. It became immediately the focal rail and highway crossing of the Mississippi Valley. It directed to St. Louis the migratory routes of the Nation and centered there plants and factories, trade, financial, and industrial networks which could have been brought together so effectively in no other way.

In like manner this vast and dominating structure, which we open today to the traffic of the world, brings to this area, unerringly and inevitably, world note and world commerce which will grow and multiply with the passage of the years. St. Charles is no longer provincial. It is national. It is henceforth an integral part of a transcontinental system which reaches into every desirable avenue of thought and enterprise in the Nation. And there lies just ahead such a period of expansion and development as it has never before witnessed or dreamed of.

It is gratifying to note, incidentally, that this bridge joins and consolidates east and west highways into one great thoroughfare to be known as the Mark Twain Expressway. That name is characteristically and distinctively Missourian.

In earlier days when I went east and they learned I was from Missouri, they invariably asked me about the James boys. In later years they always asked me about Mark Twain. More copies of his books are sold today than during his lifetime.

But today when they learn I am a Missourian, they ask about our Senator SYMINGTON.

And with him, and over this great expressway, we drive ahead into a greater and better future.

But this bridge is not a mere physical structure of steel and concrete, a mere matter of money and blueprints and faultless engineering. It is wrought of the dreams of men. It not only marks the highest attainment of science and mechanics, it is a poem stretched across a river, a symphony in metal and stone, the mystical union of strength and beauty.

It is a symbol of friendship. It brings from the four corners of the world strangers who leave as friends. It beckons us. It welcome us. It offers safe conduct to the other side. And in retrospect, it wishes us Godspeed.

And so we dedicate this bridge. With uplifted hearts and reverent faith and pride of accomplishment, we dedicate this bridge, as enduring as the pyramids, to enduring friendship with all who come this way. We dedicate this bridge to the promotion of commerce and industry to the maintenance of safe and swift transportation, to the increased prosperity and happiness of every citizen of the State and city—and to the welfare and advancement of all mankind.

And we here, now and forever, consecrate it as an imperishable heritage to the service of generations yet to come.

Selah!

Russian Program in Antarctica

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OREN HARRIS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is highly significant that at the meetings in Moscow during August of the participating nations in the International Geophysical Year that the Russians announced not only a continuation but an expansion of their research in Antarctica. It is of more than passing significance owing to the fact that even at this date the United States Government agencies concerned with research in Antarctica and the supplying of logistics for the maintenance of this research have not fully crystallized their programs or determined that they will continue even the work which has been conducted during 1957–58.

I am including herewith a written statement furnished by Dr. M. M. Somov, the Russian official delegate to the convention concerning their plans not only to extend their stations to reach the point of greatest inaccessibility but also to locate a station off the Bellingshausen coast and to make traverses from their station at Mirny across the South Pole to the Bellingshausen station:

FIFTH CSAGI MEETING, MOSCOW, JULY–AUGUST 1958

(Short communication on the working program of the Antarctic Complex Expedition in 1958–59.)

1. The continent: The continuation of the routine observations in the now existing network of stations, but Pionerskaya, which is expected to be closed in January 1959.

On the other stations the program of observations will not in main features, suffer any changes, but the station of Oazis, where only meteorological, actinometrical, geomagnetic and some glaciological observations will be conducted.

The station Sovetskaya is suggested to be transferred to the pole of relative inaccessibility in October–November 1958 and it is planned that complex glaciological observations along the land routes the section Vostok-Amundsen-Scott-Sovetskaya should be made during the period of October 1958 to February 1959.

2. The sea: Expeditionary ships will continue oceanographic research work in the region of the southern oceanic circle. The plans of the expeditions for 1958–59 provide the work of one of these ships in the shelf part of the Bellingshausen Sea and is the region of the Antarctic convergence, situated to the north from this sea. The second ship will make observations along the coast of the Queen Maud Land.

3. In near future: During the following years it is supposed to expand research work on the ice shield of the Antarctic Continent arranging some continental crossings by glaciological expeditions. In order to insure the initial bases of the glaciological land routes and to conduct necessary preliminary reconnaissance of the locality, it is supposed to create two new research stations in 1958–59, one in the most suitable point of the Bellingshausen seacoast, and the second on the Queen Maud Land.

Dr. M. M. SOMOV.

Let Us Keep the Record Straight on Agriculture

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. HILL
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, it is increasingly evident that agriculture became a political football in this Democrat-controlled Congress. As I look over the record of the current session, it is startling to see the politically inspired and misleading statements of prominent majority party Members attacking the administration's leadership in agriculture. By twisting facts, they have attempted to give the impression that agriculture, under the present administration, is in a hazardous and weakened condition and that all the ills and problems of agriculture are due to the present administration.

I realize this is a political year. I realize that political sniping is in season for those who feel that their political tenure is in jeopardy. Nevertheless, it appears entirely inconsistent with statesmanship and administrative integrity to take a strictly partisan approach, particularly by leading spokesmen of a party, especially when such attacks are completely unwarranted and unjustified by the facts. There have been too many occasions in this session when leading spokesmen of the majority party in Congress have issued misleading information, using agriculture as a whipping boy to gain dubious advantage to themselves.

I believe it is generally acknowledged that probably no agency in our administrative arm of the Federal Government has made available to the Congress and the public more realistic statistical data and informational material about its operations than the United States Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, consistently has kept the Congress and the public informed on the status of agriculture, basing his evaluation on the official statistics gathered and reported by the Department and other agencies of the Government. A careful examination of the facts will quickly reveal that the information used by Secretary Benson in his statements on the condition of agriculture is reliable and accurate. The figures used by Secretary Benson consistently are those which are obtained by faithful career civil servants and are supported by the resources of the Department of Agriculture. They are not manufactured; they are not unsupported.

In comparing the factual information on agriculture as presented by Secretary Benson with some of the politically inspired analyses, including those by leading spokesmen of the Democrat Party, it is very easy to see which information is based on fact and which is purely politically inspired, unsupported and, in many instances, completely absurd.

Statistics by themselves, unless properly related and correctly interpreted, can be made misleading to those not familiar with the facts. This apparently is what has happened in some of the recent political utterings. After reading some of the political statements, I am surprised that we have any agriculture at all. In fact, recent Democrat statements lead to the conclusion that the farmers of the United States are in a terrible condition financially, productively, and progressively. This just isn't so. Everyone knows the farm economy has rebounded greatly in the past 3 years.

As one who is bowing out of our Nation's Congress, I should like to cite a few of the inconsistencies perpetrated against agriculture by political demagogs. I should like to show how ridiculous these politically inspired statements are when compared with the facts. Time will not permit me to review all these irresponsible statements. But I believe a few plain illustrations will enable thinking people to draw correct conclusions about the accuracy or inaccuracy of the status of agriculture today and about the way some politicians of the opposition party are attempting to deceive the American public with regard to the welfare of agriculture under Secretary Benson.

For example, let us just take a close look at three sets of agricultural statistics which have been used as a basis of misinformation on agriculture. These statistics relate to, first, the farm population, second, farm debt, and, third, corporation farms.

First. One ridiculous claim is that great numbers of farmers are leaving the farm because of the present administration's program. As anyone who is familiar with the facts knows, the farming population has been declining throughout our history and particularly since 1933. Secretary Benson not only has agreed that this transition is occurring, but he also has published detailed statistics and explanations concerning this reduced farm population. Secretary Benson has attempted to give the full facts of the matter, not just half truths. In support of their wild claim, however, leading Democrats cite statistics which show that in 1952 there were 24,283,000 farmers and in 1957 there were 20,396,000 farm people. These figures are indeed accurate. They are taken from official and public USDA reports—the same reports incidentally which some irresponsible people claim are doctored by Secretary Benson. We must look at these fig-

ures a little more closely though before arriving at any wild conclusions. A closer look at the record will show that on:

April 1, 1910, there were 32,077,000 farm people or 34.9 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1920, there were 31,974,000 farm people or 30.1 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1930, there were 30,529,000 farm people or 24.9 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1940, there were 30,547,000 farm people or 23.2 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1949, there were 25,954,000 farm people or 17.5 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1950, there were 25,058,000 farm people or 16.6 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1952, there were 24,283,000 farm people or 15.5 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1953, there were 22,679,000 farm people or 14.3 percent of the total population.

April 1, 1957, there were 20,396,000 farm people or 12.0 percent of the total population.

When one studies the official reports, the politically inspired motives of the farm demagogues become obvious. For example, the comparison is made with 1952, the year of a Republican victory in November. The statistics cited by the opposition are population estimates as of April 1 of the year. It wasn't until 1953 that the present administration took office, and in April 1953, we were just taking off our coats to begin to clean up the mess in Washington.

If the Democrat Party is trying to compare farm population in the Truman administration with that population in the present administration, they should, in all fairness, use the April 1953 population estimates. While they are doing so, they might also point out that in the last 4 years of the Truman administration—April 1, 1949, to April 1, 1953—farm population declined from 25,954,000 to 22,679,000 or at a rate of over 800,000 per year, while the average decline from 1934 to 1957—and from 1953 to 1957—has been the rate of only 500,000 per year.

The decline in the farm population is not the result of Republican programs nor of Democratic programs. It is just an economic fact of life that all who are familiar with agriculture know has occurred because of the tremendous technological revolution in agriculture and our expanding industrial economy. Our farm population would have declined regardless of what type of farm program we had.

Second. In this election year we have heard over and over and over again, the following statement: "Farm debt is at an alltime high—over $20 billion." This is another Democrat farm fact, which standing alone leads to a ridiculous conclusion. This statistical hogwash is repeatedly applied by those who revel in accentuating the negative to prove that our Nation's farmers are on the brink of financial doom. We must again look at the record more closely to see the real significance of this statement. It is quite true that total farm debt is an estimated $20.2 billion and that this is the highest on record, but that is only a part of the truth. The whole truth is that farm assets are also at a record high—$187 billion and likewise owners' equities are at an alltime $167 billion. Farmers have less than $11 in debt for each $100 of assets as compared to the 1940 ratio of $19 in debt to each $100 of assets.

The record also shows that farm mortgage foreclosures are near the alltime low (only 1 out of 3 farms has a mortgage at all), while the level of living on farms is the highest in history, based on the percentage of farms with electricity, telephones, automobiles and the purchasing power of the average value of farm products sold or traded. In addition, farm ownership is at an alltime high.

Third. Another phantom ogre which certain farm fear peddlers display is the corporation farm. It would indeed be a sad day for America if giant corporate farmers were to supplant our family system of agriculture. That sad day is not today, however.

A close look at the census reveals that nearly 90 percent of the land in farms is owned by private individuals, with corporations, Federal, State, and local governments and Indian lands accounting for the balance of our farmland. Family-size farms continue to dominate agriculture. Ninety-six percent of our farms and ranches are family operations. In 1930 this percentage was 95.7 percent. In 1940 it was 95.4 percent. In 1945 it was 95.6 percent, and in 1950 it was 95.5 percent. In fact, the number of large-scale farms is now the lowest in the last quarter century—134,000 as compared to 205,000 in 1930, 195,000 in 1940, 175,000 in 1945, and 155,000 in 1950.

Another misleading statement used to pillory our Secretary of Agriculture is that the demand for agricultural commodities is at an alltime high; hence, we should have no surplus or price problems. There is no doubt but that domestic demand is at an alltime high. But as every student of agriculture knows, agricultural prices and use depend upon export as well as domestic demand.

For example, in 1956 over half our production of wheat, rice, and cotton was exported. We exported about one-third of our soybean and flue-cured tobacco crops. Consequently, what happens to farm prices and income depends to a great extent on what happens to export demand. One of our major agricultural problems in recent years is that we have priced ourselves out of export markets by legally required high price support levels which, at the same time, have encouraged production in foreign countries. This situation has made it necessary for this administration to undertake an extensive and costly disposal program. Through determined efforts, we are regaining our rightful share in world markets. But it is a difficult struggle and one that costs the taxpayers staggering amounts each year.

Perhaps the most vicious of all the misleading charges made against this administration is that it and it alone is responsible for the high cost of the present farm program. There is no doubt that our farm program is a costly one. The Secretary himself realizes this and is the one who, for the first time, developed and published statistics which show the cost of all the programs the Department undertakes to help farmers.

The reasons why these costs have been high in recent years are well known and are simply these:

First. This administration inherited a large inventory and commitment to acquire additional commodities when we took office in 1953. This amounted to over $3 billion.

Second. We inherited a 1953 crop program under which farmers were required to be given support at 90 percent of parity with no controls on production. This meant the Secretary of Agriculture could take no action to control production until the beginning of the 1955 marketing season by which time the CCC price support investments had jumped to over $5 billion. This was the first time the present administration had an opportunity to inject some flexibility into the price support program for agricultural commodities.

Third. We had to support the 1954 basic crop by law at 90 percent of parity which further added to the accumulation in inventories.

Fourth. We inherited farm legislation which failed to give the flexibility agriculture needs.

Now the losses this administration has incurred in price support programs in the past few years have been the losses in liquidation of these inherited surpluses. CCC losses are recorded in the year in which the commodity is moved out of inventory and not in the year in which it is acquired. These losses have been large because our major outlets have been donations and exports. Donations involve a 100 percent loss. Exports involve a large loss because United States prices have been kept so much above world levels.

The Democrats are proud of the farm program they created before we took office. Should they not at the same time accept responsibility for the results?

Perhaps no issue has invited so much discussion as has the question of farm prices.

If you would believe the Democrat party orators you would conclude that prices moved only one way under the Democrats, that is, upward, and only one way under the Republicans, downward. All available statistics prove this is pure poppycock.

Farm prices reached their alltime peak in June 1948 as the result of war-inspired demand. They then started moving down except for a short period of time during the Korean conflict. As a result, one of the first jobs we faced was to check the sharp price decline which started under the Democrats long before this administration took office.

The demagogs never miss a chance to harp upon the plight of the small farmer, placing all the difficulties these small farmers now face at the doorstep of this administration. Waving the "magic wand" of 90 percent of parity, they claim, falsely, that all the prob-

lems of the small farmer would disappear overnight if we returned to 90-percent supports.

Now no one denies that we have a small-farm problem. The agricultural literature shows that we have had a small-farm problem for many years—far longer ago than 1953. We have had this problem because former administrations failed to take positive steps to correct it. Under the Democrats, too much emphasis was placed on price supports as the solution to the farm problem. Now we know that price support cannot be the solution because the small farmer produces too little to benefit much from price support regardless of the level. This was one of the first facts of life this administration stressed. In an effort to correct the situation, we have developed a special program tailored to the small farmer's needs in the form of the rural-development program.

Another big political football is the responsibility for agricultural surpluses. Since the surplus is one of the basic farm problems, and the Democrats bear the greatest responsibility for the surplus, it is easy to understand why they try to place the blame at the doorstep of this administration.

Unquestionably, one reason we have large agricultural production is that we are efficient producers. We have learned that we cannot control production by limiting acreage and fixing prices. This abundance would have ben consumed domestically or exported if it had not been for high price supports which channeled them into Government warehouses. Again we find that it is the Democrats, not the Republicans who are responsible.

We should have learned by now that if we are to have a sound farm program we need to recognize the true facts about the program and how it operates. All of us have the same objective—namely, a farm program that will better serve the farmers and the Nation. Misleading statements and inferences do not help us achieve this goal. It is high time that demagogues stop playing politics with the farm program and think more about the welfare of the American farmer.

The Record of the 85th Congress as Regards the State of Montana

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES E. MURRAY
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a joint statement prepared by the members of the Montana congressional delegation, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Representative LEE METCALF, Representative LEROY ANDERSON, and myself.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Montana, in the words of one newspaper, "is the only State whose entire (congressional) delegation works together so closely and harmoniously that their views and achievements can be and are combined in one bulletin."

This teamwork has resulted in the following 64 benefits, during the 85th Congress, of particular importance to Montanans.

CONSERVATION-RECREATION-TOURISM

1. Appropriation of $190,000 for initial development of the $1,250,000 Benton Lake Wildlife Refuge, which will assure annual production of many thousand more ducks.

2. Appropriation of $900,000 for Nation's first forest fire research laboratory, at Missoula, plus $100,000 for fire research.

3-4. Appropriation of $125,000 for research into the effects of chemical pest and plant controls upon fish and wildlife, subsequent to approval of authorizing legislation originally introduced by Montanans after DDT destroyed fish in Yellowstone River.

5. An act to add a 400-acre display pasture to the southeast corner of the National Bison Range near Ravalli to permit viewing of bison from U. S. 10A, U. S. 93, and Northern Pacific Railway.

6. An act permitting concessionaire leases in national parks to run for 30 instead of 20 years, thereby, by amortization over the longer period, permitting lower rates for park visitors and less financial strain on concessionaires.

7. Appropriation of $20 million for the Mission 66 program of modernizing national parks, as requested by the Montana delegation, instead of the $12.4 million requested by the administration. The larger appropriation permits the Mission 66 program to continue on schedule and includes $445,600 above the administration's request for Glacier National Park, with funds earmarked for headquarters, Lake McDonald and St. Mary's area for employee dormitories and residences, water and sewage systems, and other facilities. This appropriation also includes $111,000 for the lake area of Yellowstone Park and $256,400 to be used in the Canyon and Mammoth areas of Yellowstone for transmission lines, utilities, and other services.

8. Continuance at the 1958 level of the tree planting stock production program under which the State forester operates a nursery at Missoula to provide landowners with forest and wind-barrier planting stock. The Federal Government and State of Montana put from $11,000 to $14,000 each into this program annually, and landowners an additional $16,000 to $22,000. The administration proposed to cut the Federal contribution 80 percent.

9. Negotiations with Forest Service and State highway commission, following appropriation of increased funds pursuant to Federal Highway Act, leading to, construction of Grizzly Peak Road to new ski resort in Carbon County.

10. Senate approval of resolution requesting Secretary of State to bring to attention of appropriate Canadian officials the deep interest of the Senate in completion of the loop road linking Glacier National Park in United States and Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada.

11. Addition of $12 million for 1959, 1960, and 1961, by Montana members' amendment, for forest development roads and trails. Additional $525,000 of this amount apportioned to Montana in 1958 for 2 forest roads in Bitterroot National Forest ($200,000), 1 in the Flathead National Forest ($225,000), and 1 in the Deer Lodge National Forest ($100,000).

12. Appropriation of $75,107,000 for Forest Service, as compared with $68,357,000 requested by administration, for range improvement, operation outdoors, fire control, reforestation, maintenance and operations, and timber sales.

13. Increased protection of national wildlife refuges. New regulations, stemming from legislation introduced by Montanans in Congress, will provide for orderly development of oil and gas deposits under game ranges while at the same time protecting the wildlife for which these lands are being managed.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Removal of 3-percent excise tax on freight, by enactment of legislation similar to that introduced by Montana congressional delegation early in 1957.

2. Hearings in Helena, upon request of Montana delegation, by Senate Interatate and Foreign Commerce Committee, dealing with high Montana freight rates.

3. Hearing by Civil Aeronautics Board in Great Falls, upon request of Montana delegation, on Montana local (air) service case, which will be considered by CAB in Washington this fall.

4. Appropriation of funds for Chalk Butte Road near Cut Bank.

5. An act to extend to February 1, 1960, the life of the Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission, charged with studying additional highway and rail links between Alaska and the other States.

6. Appropriation of additional $3 million for public land highways for 1959, 1960, 1961, pursuant to Montanans' floor amendment, which permits construction of final portion of Lewis and Clark Highway.

7. Amendment of Forest Highway Act requiring cooperative study of forest highway formula by Bureau of Public Roads, Forest Service, and State which will lead to new formula for fund distribution. Amendment also stopped administration from taking several hundred thousand dollars away from Montana in 1960 and 1961.

RECLAMATION

1. An act permitting establishment of adequate irrigation units on the $19.1 million East Bench unit in Beaverhead County. Water for some 28,400 acres now under ditch will be reregulated and irrigation for an additional 21,300 acres will be made possible as soon as construction funds are made available.

2. Appropriation of $2,538,000 for further work on the Helena Valley unit, for completion of pumping plant at Canyon Ferry Dam, 2.8-mile tunnel and 31 miles of main canal, and to continue construction of laterals and drains. This $12,516,000 project will furnish municipal water for the city of Helena, irrigation of 12,500 acres (some of which will start next spring) and may furnish supplemental irrigation for an additional 5,100 acres.

POWER

1-2. Allocation of funds, following approval of an act providing payment of $2.5 million to Crow Indians for Yellowtail Dam right-of-way, with provision that tribe may seek additional compensation in the courts.

3. Joint hearings by Senate Interior Committee and Senate Public Works Committee on management and operation of the upper Missouri River Basin, which helped lead to provision of 86,000 kilowatts of additional firm power to preference customers in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska.

4. Approval of Senate resolution, following joint hearings by Senate Interior Committee and Senate Public Works Committee, which directs these committees to continue their studies and submit findings as to ways and means of accelerating development and utilization of the natural resources of the United States.

5. Maintenance of 2-percent interest rate on REA loans, despite strong administration effort to increase rate.

AGRICULTURE

1. An act extending for 3 years the Wool Act under which wool sells at market price

and domestic producers receive direct payments for the difference between the average market price and the support level.

2. An act providing bonus acreage allotments for production of durum wheat during 1957.

3. An act extending the farm export program.

4. Approval of 52,480-acre lower Willow Creek watershed project in Granite County, under which Federal Government contributes 35 percent of estimated $757,110 program of irrigation and flood-prevention work.

MINING

1. An act to extend the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration which provides Federal grants-in-aid for minerals exploration.

2. An act to increase from 5,120 acres to 10,240 acres the maximum acreage of public domain land which may be leased for the development of phosphate by any person or corporation in any one State.

3. An appropriation of $3 million which could be used, if the administration chooses, to start upgrading the $9 million Government-owned stockpile of manganese in Butte.

HEALTH

1–2. An act and appropriation of $1,750,000 for construction of community hospitals to be used by both Indians and white citizens, when the Surgeon General finds it more efficient to do so than to construct hospitals for Indian use only. Polson became the first community in the Nation to benefit from this act when it received $161,091 toward construction of a 40-bed community hospital. The communities of Wolf Point and Poplar are high on the priority list to receive aid under this program, after local problems are resolved.

3. Appropriation of $128,000 for Public Health Service to carry out its share of a cooperative study with the Bureau of Mines, of the cause and prevention of silicosis.

EDUCATION

1. Appropriation of $121,011 allocated to Montana for extending library service in rural Montana communities.

2. An amendment, to the act extending school aid to federally-impacted areas, which permits school districts to accept payments under Public Law 874 (Federal impact) without forfeiting right to seek payments under the Johnson-O'Malley (Indian education) Act, providing that duplicate payments are not made.

3. Appropriation of $360,725, or $54,380 more than last year, for the school lunch program in Montana. In addition, there will be a considerable increase in the allocation of high quality food, including protein items.

INDIANS

1. An act restoring to tribal ownership 41,450 acres on the Fort Peck Reservation and 5,481 acres on the Crow Reservation which were ceded by the tribe to the Government with the understanding that the lands would be sold and proceeds deposited to the credit of the tribe, but which were never sold.

2. An act providing compensation to the Crow Indians for 4,900 acres within the Huntley reclamation project. Under this act the tribe will get payment for the land ($70,000 to $75,000), an additional sum equal to the net revenues collected from leases since 1904 (estimated $56,000) and interest on the lease money which it should have been receiving since 1904 (estimated $30,000).

3. A detailed survey of Indian land sale practices, providing factual information upon which improved Indian land management policies may be based.

4. Initiation of successful effort to make surplus foods available to needy Indians on Montana reservations.

5. An act clearing title of Rocky Boy Indians to land previously added to their reservation.

WELFARE

1. Amendment of social security law to provide 7 percent increase in benefits, increase public assistance payments and provide benefits for dependents of disabled persons.

2. Reversal of Social Security Administration ruling, at behest of Montananas in Congress, so that victims of silicosis can receive social security benefits previously denied them.

VETERANS

1. Commitment by the Veterans' Administration to make modernization survey of Fort Harrison in September of this year instead of in 1962 as suggested by VA.

SMALL BUSINESS

1. Amendment of Small Business Act, by Montanans, to provide services of aid, counsel and assistance from SBA in Government sales, as well as procurement. This amendment was designed to meet the needs of small timber operators in Montana who will now be in a position to get advice and also borrow money from SBA for timber access road construction. Additionally, if they are unable to purchase Government timber, the small operators will be able to ask SBA to work out a set-aside sale for competitive bidding by small business.

2. Small Business Tax Revision Act, which provides small firms tax savings which can be used to finance future growth.

3. Small Business Investment Act which provides for injection of $250 million into small businesses, in the form of direct investment in the securities of small companies, or in loans.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

1. Amendments to Department of Defense appropriation bill specifically preventing reduction in funds and strengths for operation of Army National Guard and Army Reserve units. There are about 2,500 guardsmen and 5,000 Reservists in Montana.

2. Appropriation of $68,691,000 for military facilities in Montana.

GENERAL

1. An act amending the enabling act under which Montana entered the Union, to permit use of capitol building land-grant funds for reconstruction and renovation of the State capitol.

2. An act clearing title to lots in Harlowton.

3. An act to award $12,000 to the town of Medicine Lake, as compensation for the flooding of its muncipal well because of flooding caused by a Fish and Wildlife Service dike and canal.

4. An act to retrocede jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway, previously held by the Federal Government, to the State of Montana.

5–6. Resolutions authorizing the statue of Montana cowboy-artist Charles Russell to stand temporarily in the Capitol rotunda and then be added to the permanent Statuary Hall collection.

INTERCESSION BY MONTANA DELEGATION WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

1. Through negotiations with former Chairman Strauss of Atomic Energy Commission and the Small Business Administration, obtained for Roundup coal mines 100,000-ton-set-aside-coal contract in 1958 and 50,000-ton contract in 1957.

2. Obtained from Secretary of Labor surplus labor designations for Silver Bow, Flathead, Lincoln, and Meagher Counties. This designation gives affected communities preference by Government purchasers and makes it more difficult for a foreign firm to obtain a contract in this area.

3. Helped obtain from Internal Revenue Service retraction of its plans to require that purchasers sign for purchase of all firearms and ammunition and that retail salesman keep indefinitely the records of receipt and sale of the arms and ammunition. New regulations provide there will be no requirement that each purchaser sign for arms and ammunition, there wil be no requirement that .22 caliber rifles and inexpensive shotguns be serially numbered, and records need be kept for only 10 years.

4. Helped obtain from Internal Revenue Service ruling that certain school expenses of teachers can be deducted for tax purposes.

5. Obtained from Internal Revenue Service decision of taxation of deferred payment wheat contracts which permits farmers to defer payment of taxes on wheat contracted in one year but paid for in a following year.

Record of the Activities of the Committee on the Judiciary, 85th Congress

SPEECH

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a review of activities of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, 85th Congress, reveals the major role which the committee has played in the legislative history of this Congress. This is evidenced not only by the number of legislative proposals considered by the committee, but by the very nature of the legislative proposals themselves. Major legislation enacted into law which was considered by this committee includes, among others, the first civil rights legislation enacted in almost 80 years; the first revision of the Immigration and Nationality Act since 1952; a number of public laws dealing with Federal judicial practice and procedures, both civil and criminal.

Out of the total of 14,013 measures introduced in the House of Representatives during the 85th Congress, 5,577 were referred to the Judiciary Committee, thus the Judiciary Committee handled 39.8 percent of the legislative work of the House of Representatives. Of the legislation processed by this committee, 96 legislative proposals were enacted into public law. This was accomplished through the work of the 5 regular subcommittees and 4 special subcommittees. During the course of the Congress the full committee held 59 executive sessions.

This committee, in addition to the public legislation, handled approximately 4,802 private bills. These private bills included 3,739 immigration matters, and 1,063 claims against the Government. Thus thousands of persons were the beneficiaries of the private legislation enacted into law.

In addition to the processing of legislative proposals, the committee issued several special reports covering the operations of the various subcommittees. A list of these reports is attached to the individual reports of the subcommittees which are herein set forth.

Throughout the Congress this committee received the utmost cooperation and devotion of the individual members, together with its staff. It was the teamwork of this combination that has made possible this outstanding legislative record.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1—ACTIVITIES IN THE 85TH CONGRESS

Subcommittee No. 1 (general jurisdiction over judiciary bills as assigned; special jurisdiction over immigration and nationality) had 107 public bills referred to it for action, and held 53 meetings.

During the 1st session of the 85th Congress, extensive studies and inquiries conducted in the United States and abroad led to the preparation of public legislation incorporated in H. R. 8123 and S. 2792, which were enacted in law on September 11, 1958 (Public Law 85-316). This legislation contains several amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, as well as related provisions affecting the entry of highly skilled aliens, relatives of United States citizens and aliens lawfully residing in the United States, and the entry of a defined class of refugees. An interim report on the administration of Public Law 85-316 was prepared by Subcommittee No. 1 and inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, dated August 21, 1958 (p. A7604).

Public hearings were held by Subcommittee No. 1 on May 23, 1957, on the bills: H. R. 1011, by Representative WILSON of California and H. R. 44552, by Representative SAUND—both bills proposing the curtailment of the crossing of international borders by juveniles. Subcommittee No. 1 decided not to take action on this legislation.

On January 27 and January 30, 1958, hearings were held by Subcommittee No. 1 on 7 bills: H. R. 2542, H. R. 3033, H. R. 3498, H. R. 3663, H. R. 6239, H. R. 7829, and H. R. 10353, proposing to amend title 18 of the United States Code relating to the mailing of obscene or crime-inciting matter, venue, and related purposes. The bill, H. R. 6239, was reported to the House with amendments and it passed the House on May 19, 1958. After a conference on amendments proposed by the Senate, that legislation was enacted into law on August 28, 1958 (Public Law 85-796).

Subcommittee No. 1 concluded during the 85th Congress its work on legislation proposing the establishment of a commission to study problems in the field of international legal practices and procedures. In the 84th Congress, this legislation passed the House but was not acted upon by the Senate prior to adjournment. A similar bill introduced in the 85th Congress, H. R. 4642, was again acted upon by the House, passed the Senate, and was enacted into law on September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-906).

Studies and investigations relating to the admission of the refugees from the Hungarian revolution conducted by Subcommittee No. 1 since November 17, 1956, have culminated in the enactment on July 25, 1958, of Public Law 85-559 (H. R. 11033), under which the Attorney General of the United States is authorized to adjust the status of the Hungarian refugees admitted under parole pursuant to section 212 (d) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The adjustment of status to that of an immigrant admitted for permanent residence extends, under that law, retroactively to the date of the refugee's arrival in the United States.

On July 10, 1958, Subcommittee No. 1 held hearings on H. R. 13311, a bill amending the Immigration and Nationality Act by the addition of provisions regulating the judicial review of orders of deportation and exclusion of aliens. The bill, amended by Subcommittee No. 1, passed the House on August 12, 1958, under suspension of rules, but the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate did not report this legislation prior to adjournment.

The bill, H. R. 11874, under which the Attorney General of the United States is authorized to create the record of lawful admission for permanent residence in the case of aliens who had their residence in the United States continuously since their entry prior to June 28, 1940, was enacted into law on August 8, 1958 (Public Law 85-616). That statute exempts from its benefits certain aliens inadmissible to the United States under parts of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act insofar as they relate to highly undesirable persons.

The bill, H. R. 13378, proposing to facilitate the naturalization of alien spouses and children of a defined class of clergymen and missionaries, was enacted into law on August 20, 1958 (Public Law 85-697), bringing the naturalization privileges of the class of aliens therein defined in accord with such privileges granted alien spouses and children of foreign-service personnel, American businessmen residing abroad, etc.

H. R. 13451, a bill to amend section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and for other purposes, was enacted into law on August 21, 1958 (Public Law 85-700). Under this legislation, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized to adjust the status of an alien temporarily in the United States, pursuant to a lawful admission, to that of an immigrant admitted for permanent residence without the necessity of such applicant leaving the United States and returning in order to make an additional entry.

Public Law 85-700 also grants nonquota status to a limited number of highly skilled immigrants, in whose behalf petitions for first preference status under the respective quota, were approved by the Attorney General of the United States prior to July 1, 1958.

Subcommittee No. 1 recommended favorably to the House the enactment of S. 3942, with amendments, designed to admit to the United States a specified number of Portuguese and Dutch nationals displaced from their permanent place of abode following a national calamity in the former instance and political and economic pressures in the latter. This legislation was enacted on September 2, 1958 (Public Law 85-892).

Continuing its permanent supervision of laws within its jurisdiction, Subcommittee No. 1 has published the following reports containing findings and recommendations arrived at pursuant to the investigations: House Report 67, Spanish sheepherders; House Report 203, ICEM and land resettlement; House Report 780, Japanese agricultural workers; House Report 1368, immigration problems on the southeastern sea border.

Action by Subcommittee No. 1 in the field of private legislation is reflected in the following table:

House bills:	
Private laws:	
Individual bills	63
House bills incorporated in 58 House joint resolutions which became private law	557
Pending in Senate:	
Individual bills	5
Bills incorporated in 1 House joint resolution	8
Adverse action by Senate:	
Individual bills	1
Bills deleted from House joint resolutions	51
Recommitted	1
Tabled	770
Tabled, Senate bills passed in lieu	50
Deferred	48
Pending	1,589
Total	3,143
House joint resolutions:	
Private laws (joint resolutions—referred to above—incorporating individual bills)	58
Private laws (joint resolutions granting relief to 205 persons who were not subjects of individual bills)	3
Pending in Senate	1
Not acted upon	2
Total	64
House concurrent resolutions:	
Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of sec. 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (of the 1,905 applications considered by the committee, 1,521 were included in 3 concurrent resolutions, 26 were withdrawn, 346 were not approved, 9 were approved on resolutions in the 84th Congress, and relief was granted in 3 cases under other provisions of law)	3
Confirming the findings of the Attorney General in cases submitted to the Congress under the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended (92 applications considered—79 included in the concurrent resolution—3 withdrawn by the Attorney General and 5 held for further investigation)	1
Not considered	1
Total	5
Private laws	302
Included in one bill by House Amendment	3
Recommitted	4
Tabled	117
Deferred	74
Pending	18
Total	518
Senate concurrent resolutions:	
Confirming the findings of the Attorney General under the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, and under the provisions of section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (of the 647 applications considered, 611 were included in the above resolutions. Five were withdrawn by the Attorney General, fourteen were not approved, and seventeen were held for further investigation)	6
Withdrawing suspension of deportation cases (pursuant to section 246 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act)	3
Total	9

85TH CONGRESS, SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2, GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS, AS ASSIGNED SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER CLAIMS

During the 85th Congress the subcommittee conducted hearings on 46 different days. These covered public as well as private claims measures.

Consideration was given to a total of 639 bills and resolutions.

The subcommittee considered two bills, H. R. 105 and H. R. 8439, which concerned the problem of the forfeiture of bonds posted by refugees who originally entered the United States as nonimmigrants and then adjusted their status to that of immigrants admitted for permanent residence. A hearing was held on H. R. 105 in the 1st session of the 85th Congress, and based on the testimony adduced at that hearing, H. R. 8439 was introduced as a substitute bill. H. R. 8439 pro-

vided authority for the Attorney General to cancel any departure bond posted pursuant to the applicable immigration law in behalf of any refugee who entered as a nonimmigrant after May 6, 1945, and prior to July 1, 1953, and subsequently had his immigration status adjusted to that of an alien admitted for permanent residence. The bill further provided for a refund in those instances where the proceeds of the bond had already been paid into the Treasury. The bill passed both Houses of Congress, and became Public Law 85–727.

The subcommittee considered several bills relating to statutory provisions concerning claims handled by the Armed Forces. Two of the bills recommended by the Treasury Department and approved by the subcommittee, H. R. 3820 and H. R. 4370, provided for an amendment to title 14 of the United States Code relating to the Coast Guard. H. R. 3820 provided for the amendment of section 490 so that the Secretary of the Treasury would have the same authority to settle claims of the military and civilian personnel of the Coast Guard as is now possessed by the Secretaries of the military departments with respect to their personnel. H. R. 4370 would have amended section 645 of the same title so that its provisions would conform to those of section 2733 of title 10 of the United States Code relating to similar claims for damage to property, personal injury, or death which are asserted against the Army, Navy, or Air Force. These two bills were reported by the committee and passed the House. In the Senate the two bills were combined in that H. R. 3820 was amended to include the provisions of H. R. 4370. H. R. 3820 passed the Senate in that form, and the House agreed to the Senate amendments. The bill became Public Law 85–738.

Another bill concerning claims handled by the military departments, H. R. 1061, would have granted additional power to the Secretaries of those departments to settle certain claims. That bill passed the House and Senate, but was the subject of a pocket veto.

H. R. 9022 provided for an increase in the authority of the Secretaries of the military departments to settle claims based on the noncombatant activities of the services, as set forth in section 2733 of title 10 of the United States Code, from $1,000 to $5,000. The section was further amended to permit the payment of the amount limited in that section in partial payment of meritorious claims in those cases where the amount of the claim exceeds the amount so payable. This bill became Public Law 85–729.

H. R. 10425 had as its purpose the amendment of section 2734 of title 10 of the United States Code so that the Secretary of the Treasury would have the same authority to settle claims arising in foreign countries incident to noncombatant activities of the Coast Guard as is now possessed by the Secretaries of the military departments incident to noncombatant activities under their jurisdiction. This bill was reported by the committee and passed the House, but no action was taken by the Senate prior to adjournment.

H. R. 9371 and H. R. 12212 concerned the validation of certain payments made by the military departments. H. R. 9371 had as its purpose the validation of payments by the Army and Air Force to the Military Sea Transport Service for the transportation of household goods of servicemen to Hawaii in connection with the change of station to an area where dependents were not permitted to accompany such members of the services. That bill became Public Law 85–814. H. R. 12212 granted employees assigned to the Golcuk Navy Yard, Ismet, Turkey, in the period from November 23, 1955, to April 30, 1957, a release from any liability to refund any erroneous overpayments of per diem resulting from administrative error, and provided for the payment of any funds withheld because of such overpayments. This bill became Public Law 85–907.

A number of bills granting relief to States or political subdivisions within States were referred to the subcommittee. Among the bills recommended favorably was H. R. 7636, authorizing the conveyance of a site of land to Florida for a State road department shortwave radio tower upon the payment of a fair value for the land conveyed. This bill became Public Law 85–293. H. R. 1942 provided for the payment of the amount due the Sergeant Bluff Consolidated School District of Iowa for the tuition of children of Air Force personnel, and became Public Law 85–140. S. 807, providing for the payment of $193,392 to the Jackson School Township of Indiana in exchange for the conveyance of the school building and land which was necessitated by proximity of the school to an airfield, became Public Law 85–291. H. R. 4804 provided for the payment of $73,248 to the Newington School District of Newington, N. H., in full satisfaction of its claims against the United States for costs to be incurred in relocating an elementary school because of the noise and danger of aircraft using the Pease Air Force Base. The payment was conditioned on the transfer of the school property to the Government. That bill became Public Law 85–727. H. R. 3261, providing for the payment of $6,028 to the Oceanside-Libby Union School District, San Diego County, Calif., in settlement of the district's claims against the Government for the refund of an equal amount which it paid in order to obtain the consent of the United States to a grant of an easement by the school district to California for highway purposes, became Public Law 85–555. H. R. 7384, which became Public Law 85–248, authorized the payment of $12,000 to the town of Medicine Lake, Mont., in settlement of its claims for damages to its municipal water supply as the result of the activities of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Payment to the State of New York in settlement of its claims for a refund of employment tax erroneously made under the Federal Contributions Act in connection with the operation of a housing project was provided for in H. R. 7738, which became Public Law 85–809.

A bill providing for the payment of $581,721.91 to the State of Washington for the replacement of a road previously located on land taken for use by the United States, H. R. 2224, was considered and passed by the Congress, but was the subject of a pocket veto.

Public Law 85–255 authorized the payment of amounts due certain commissioned officers during the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 for advancement in rank which were not paid because of the application of the Economy Act of 1932. That law resulted from the enactment of H. R. 293, originally considered by the subcommittee.

H. R. 3366 had the effect of validating the receipt of the compensation, including meals and living quarters in kind, received by individuals who were placed in an active duty status while serving as interns or resident physicians in non-Federal hospitals. This bill was reported by the committee, passed both Houses, and became Public Law 85–869.

The Secretary of the Army recommended a bill which was introduced as H. R. 5810, which provided for the reimbursement to the tribal council of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation for expenses incurred in negotiations relating to an agreement between the United States and the tribal council. Payment as provided for in the bill was in accordance with the provisions of the agreement set out in the act of September 3, 1954 (68 Stat. 1191). The bill became Public Law 85–274.

House Joint Resolution 185 authorized the reference to the Court of Claims of a claim asserted against the United States by Norway. This reference was in line with an agreement previously entered into between the two countries, and the bill became Public Law 85–60.

The settlement of a group of claims arising as the result of the crash of an airplane at Worcester, Mass., on July 18, 1957, was provided for in H. R. 8368. The bill passed both Houses of Congress and became Public Law 85–760.

H. R. 11406, which had as its purpose the removal of the statutory limitation of $1,000 in section 2733 of title 10 of the code so as to permit the settlement of claims arising from the accidental release of a bomb near Mars Bluff, S. C., was reported by the committee and passed the House, but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment.

The Secretary of the Army reported to the Congress the amounts equitably due claimants who filed claims pursuant to the act of August 13, 1954, relating to flooding and damage from fluctuations of the water level of the Lake of the Woods. H. R. 10805 authorized the payment of the amounts so reported, and the bill became Public Law 85–621.

The subcommittee considered a bill (H. R. 10874) which authorized the payment of $137,997.64 and interest fixed as provided in the bill to the city of Fort Myers, Fla., and a payment of $209,538.99 and interest to Lee County, Fla., in reimbursement of valid expenditures made in connection with the contemplated establishment of an Air Force weapons center. The committee reported the bill providing for payments in those amounts, and at the time of floor consideration an identical Senate bill (S. 3314) was substituted. The latter bill became Public Law 85–546.

The subcommittee favorably recommended H. R. 13571 to the full committee. This bill would provide for the payment of $12,828.35 to the city of Madeira Beach, Fla., in settlement of the city's claims against the United States for the construction of concrete groins for erosion control of 500 feet of property principally on land adjacent to the beach house of the Veterans' Administration. The bill was reported and passed the House, but no action was taken in the Senate prior to adjournment.

The subcommittee held an extensive hearing on H. R. 6681, a bill to make the Federal tort claims provisions of title 28 of the United States Code the exclusive remedy for persons injured or damaged in accidents involving Government drivers. This bill remained pending in the subcommittee at the end of the Congress.

The following tabulation indicates the workload of this subcommittee in connection with claims against the Government:

Referred to subcommittee:	
Private, House bills	973
Private, House joint resolutions	3
Private, House resolutions	17
Private, Senate bills	70
Total	1,063
Public, House bills	69
Public, House joint resolutions	1
Public, House resolutions	2
Public, Senate bills	4
Total	76
Total	1,139
Reported to committee:	
Private, House bills	436
Private, House resolutions	14
Private, Senate bills	54
Total	504
Public, House bills	24
Public, House joint resolutions	1
Public, House resolutions	1
Public, Senate bills	3
Total	29
Total	533

Reported to House:	
Private, House bills	427
Private, House resolutions	14
Private, Senate bills	52
Total	493
Public, House bills	23
Public, House joint resolutions	1
Public, House resolutions	1
Public, Senate bills	3
Total	28
Total	521
Passed House:	
Private, House bills	425
Private, House resolutions	14
Private, Senate bills	55
Total	494
Public, House bills	22
Public, House joint resolutions	1
Public, House resolutions	1
Public, Senate bills	4
Total	28
Total	522
Private House bills, adversely reported	81
Private, Senate bills, adversely reported	3
Public, House bills, adversely reported	11
Public, Senate bills, adversely reported	1
Total	96
Pending in Senate:	
Private, House bills	117
Public, House bills	3
Total	120
Private laws enacted	289
Public laws enacted	23
Bills vetoed:	
Private	34
Public	1
Total	35
Claims settled administratively	16

In addition to the public bills relating to claims referred to the subcommittee by reason of its special jurisdiction over claims, 22 public bills of a general nature were referred to the subcommittee. These bills concerned such subjects as the War Contractors Relief Act, a Commission on the Office of the President, and a proposed extension of the bonding requirements of contractors with the Government to cover contractor obligations to States resulting from public-works contracts. The subcommittee heard testimony on H. R. 6609, a bill to amend the War Contractors Relief Act and adversely reported it to the full committee. A hearing was held on two bills, H. R. 8808 and H. R. 9374, proposing an extension of the bond requirements now existing as to contractors with the Government for public-works projects. These bills proposed that the contractors be required to furnish bonds to insure the payment of State obligations arising from the performance of the Federal contracts. The subcommittee made an adverse recommendation to the full committee, and the bills were tabled by the full committee.

Number of general public bills referred to the subcommittee	22
Number of hearings held	2
Number of general public bills reported to the full committee	3

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, COPYRIGHTS, AND REVISION OF THE LAWS—GENERAL STATEMENT

The work of this subcommittee is divided generally into three channels. It processes all general legislation bills assigned to it; it handles all legislation relating to patent, trademarks, and copyright laws and in addition it has jurisdiction over the revision of the laws, classifiying all laws of a general and permanent nature as they are enatced into the 50 titles which comprise the United States Code.

In all, 146 bills were referred for processing. Ninety-nine bills were handled in the 1st sesstion of the 85th Congress and are not discussed here, since they are covered in an earlier report made at the end of the first session of this Congress. During the second session, in addition to handling bills carried over from the first session, the subcommittee processed 43 new bills. These include such subjects as diversity of citizenship, appellate procedure, Patent Office fees, interstate compacts, Federal sentencing procedures, disclosure of Government information, habeas corpus, and Patent Office matters.

The following statement points up the functions of the subcommittee and highlights some of the legislation processed by it.

GENERAL LEGISLATION

In order to reduce the current heavy workload of the Federal courts and to help in eliminating the great backlog of cases now pending on the court calendars, the subcommittee acted upon H. R. 11102, which increases from $3,000 to $10,000 the monetary jurisdiction of the Federal courts and which restricts the ues of the Federal courts to corporations by declaring them citizens of those States where they have their principal places of business. This legislation became Public Law 85-554 and should have widespread effect in reducing our congested Federal court calendars.

Important legislation upon which the subcommittee took favorable action relates to abbreviated records on appeals, H. R. 6788. This bill will permit the several courts of appeals to adopt rules authorizing the abbreviation of the transcript and other parts of the record made before Federal agencies when the orders of those agencies are reviewed by the courts of appeals. In many instances much of the record before such agencies is not relevant to the questions actually raised on appeal. This legislation (Public Law 85-791), in permitting an abbreviated record to be transmitted, should result in substantial savings of time and money to the Government without interfering with appellate rights.

A bill which became law in the last session of Congress but bears mentioning is H. R. 7915 (S. 2377, Public Law 85-269) which authorizes Federal courts, after a witness has testified, to require the Government to submit prior statements and records of the witness in its possession for the court's inspection for the purpose of turning relevant material over to defendants who seek to impeach the credibility of the witness. This legislation, popularly referred to as "preserving the FBI and other Government files" resulted from the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Jencks* v. *U. S.* (353 U. S. 657).

The subcommittee, after exhaustive study, approved a bill on Federal sentencing procedures, House Joint Resolution 424 (Public Law 85-752), which sets up additional procedures for judges to use in the sentencing of prisoners convicted of Federal crimes. In addition the bill provides for the development of a policy on uniform sentencing by authorizing meetings of judges, prosecutors, etc., from time to time to discuss the present wide disparity in Federal sentences. It is felt that this legislation, containing flexible sentencing procedures, will greatly advance the rehabilitation of prisoners generally.

Recent bombings of schools, synagogues, and public buildings in Southern States and in certain other sections of the country caused the subcommittee to study the possibility of Federal legislation making it a Federal offense to import, transport, possess, or use explosives in order that the FBI and other Government law-enforcement agencies can be brought in immediately to investigate these outrageous occurrences. Because it was late in the Congress, the subcommittee decided to take no action at this time. Two bills were introduced as a result of the hearings, H. R. 13797 and H. R. 13813, containing modifications of the earlier bills. It was decided to obtain the views of the Attorney General and interested agencies on these latter bills in order that action could be secured early in the next Congress.

The subcommittee handles interstate compact legislation, and considered and approved H. R. 7153 which gives the consent of Congress to a compact between the States of Oregon and Washington, establishing a boundary between those States (Public Law 85-575).

In addition, the subcommittee approved other bills, one relating to venue in tax refund suits by corporations, Public Law 85-920, legislation affecting the interest of Indians with respect to civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indian country in Alaska, Public Law 85-615, legislation making the Federal Probation Act applicable to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Public Law 85-643, another bill to preserve markers and to punish trespassing on Indian reservations, H. R. 7240, legislation affecting split sentences, Public Law 85-741, lis pendens, Public Law 85-689, interlocutory appeals, Public Law 85-919, a bill providing for the design of the United States flag in view of the probable addition of new States, H. R. 13552, legislation affecting the annual rate of compensation of members of the Board of Parole, Public Law 85-928, bills which would permit district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants (vetoed September 2, 1958), and a bill which would authorize the use of certified mail in summoning jurors, Public Law 85-259, among other proposals.

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The subcommittee considered S. 1864 which should go a long way toward reducing the tremendous backlog of cases in the Patent Office and makes possible salary increases for certain of its employees. The Patent Office recently increased the number of assistant examiners from 640 to over a thousand. To handle the annual appeals (between 6 and 7 thousand) its Board of Appeals is in urgent need of an increase in its membership. This legislation, which became Public Law 85-933, authorizes an increase of 6 members to the present Board of 9.

Like the Patent Office, the Trademark Office is in great need of appelate procedures to properly take care of trademark applications. The instant legislation, Public Law 85-609, authorizes a Trademark Trial and Appeal Board which will greatly facilitate the processing of applications and free the Assistant Commissioner from much of this burdensome task for other much-needed administrative work.

The subcommittee also reaffirmed its favorable position on and reported H. R. 7151 which raises generally patent and trademark fees. It is estimated that these fees will offset the Patent Office expenses by 70 percent. The subcommittee also approved

H. R. 8419 which relates to actions for infringements of copyrights by the United States.

REVISION OF THE LAWS—CLASSIFICATIONS OF LAWS TO CODES

The primary function of the subcommittee with respect to revision of the laws—the classification of the public laws to appropriate titles of the United States Code and District of Columbia Code—has been carried on since the beginning of the Congress. There have been 936 public laws, comprising almost 2,500 pages in the Statutes at Large, that have to be examined carefully for this purpose. At the time of adjournment sine die on August 24, 1958, there were more than 200 bills awaiting approval by the President, and which will be classified during the recess.

The laws of the first session were incorporated in supplement V of the United States Code, consisting of 3 volumes, aggregating 4,224 pages, and in supplement VI of the District of Columbia Code, consisting of 2 volumes, aggregating 690 pages. The laws of the second session will be incorporated in a new edition of the United States Code and in a seventh supplement of the District of Columbia Code. Also, with respect to the District of Columbia Code, all the decisions of the Federal courts involving provisions of that code have been studied and annotations have been prepared for insertion in appropriate places in the code. This has required the study of 5 volumes of the United States Reports, 11 volumes of the Federal Reports, 11 volumes of the Federal Supplement, and 11 volumes of the Atlantic Reports.

PREPARATION OF CODE SUPPLEMENTS AND NEW EDITION

The preparation of printer's copy for supplement V of the United States Code required about 6,200 sheets and 13,000 cards. The Government Printing Office furnished about 4,400 galleys of proof, which had to be read and corrected, as well as final proofs consisting of more than 4,200 pages.

At the beginning of the second session work was commenced in preparing printer's copy for a new edition of the United States Code. At the time of adjournment sine die more than 10,000 sheets and 17,000 cards, comprising the first 28 titles of the code, had been delivered to the Government Printing Office and 5,400 galleys of proof have been received. As soon as the balance of the laws are classified delivery of copy to the Printing Office will be resumed. It is expected that the new edition will comprise 9 volumes.

In all the work on the new edition and supplements of the United States Code the committee has had the benefit of the excellent services of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co., lawbook publishers.

The preparation of printer's copy for supplement VI of the District of Columbia Code required about 2,000 sheets and 2,800 cards, and work is progressing on the copy for supplement VII.

In editing new editions and supplements the entire code is studied carefully with the view of making improvements and useful notes and tables.

ENACTMENT OF TITLES INTO LAW

In its program of making the codes more useful the subcommittee has continued its attention to the preparation of bills to enact into law particular titles. At the beginning of this Congress thirteen titles of the United States Code had been enacted into law as part of this program. Two of those titles—title 10, armed services, and title 32, National Guard—which were enacted at the end of the 84th Congress, had been pending for more than a year after having been reported to the House by this committee. As a result they did not contain the pertinent laws that were enacted during that period. Early in this Congress a bill that had been prepared through the joint efforts of the Department of Defense and this subcommittee was introduced to bring up to date those two titles. The bill was reported favorably by this Committee on July 30, 1957, and finally became Public Law 85-861 on September 2, 1958. The bill and report were both extremely voluminous—the slip law itself aggregating more than 130 pages.

Several years ago the subcommittee prepared a bill to enact into law Title 23, Highways. This bill was not acted upon because of the consideration of the Federal Highway program involving numerous substantive changes in law. During the second session of this Congress, however, the House Committee on Public Works was prepared to report a bill consolidating all the highway laws. By cooperation between that committee and this subcommittee the consolidation bill was redrafted as an enactment of title 23, and became Public Law 85-767. Similarly, the subcommittee's early draft of a bill to enact into law title 38, pensions and veterans' benefits, was not acted upon, and during the second session of this Congress, through cooperation between this subcommittee and the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Senate Committee on Finance a bill consolidating the veterans' laws was redrafted as an enactment of title 38, and became Public Law 85-857.

As a result, there are now 15 titles of the United States Code enacted into law.

A bill to enact into law title 39, the postal service, was drafted in conjunction with the office of the General Counsel of the Post Office Department. It was reported by this committee and passed the House but was not acted upon in the Senate.

For the past 2 years the subcommittee has been cooperating with the Office of General Counsel of the Civil Service Commission in drafting a bill to enact into law title 5, relating to government affairs and employees. It is hoped that a bill will be ready for introduction before the end of the first session of the 86th Congress.

Bills to enact into law other titles of the code are in varying stages of development.

With respect to the District of Columbia Codes, 2 bills have been drafted to enact into law part II, civil procedure, comprising titles 11-17, and part IV, criminal law and procedure, comprising titles 22-24. It is hoped that these bills will be ready for introduction early in the next Congress.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER COMMITTEES AND AGENCIES

Throughout the year the subcommittee's law-revision counsel maintains a system of cooperating with other committees of the Congress and with the other two branches of Government. Innumerable inquiries regarding the proposed classification of laws are answered and assistance given in connection with the drafting of bills, particularly those affecting titles of the code that have been enacted into law.

Bills referred	146
Bills on which hearings were held	86
Bills favorably reported to full committee	46
Bills reported to House	44
Bills passed House	40
Senate bills processed	5
Bills pending in Senate	9
Bills which became public law	21
Bills vetoed	1

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER BANKRUPTCY AND REORGANIZATION

During the 85th Congress, subcommittee No. 4 held hearings and reported a number of bills improving the substance and administration of the bankruptcy law. Five of these bills were enacted into public law. These include H. R. 13, which provides for certain technical changes in proceedings under chapter XI, Arrangements, and H. R. 5811, which eliminates one of the notices now required in straight bankruptcy proceedings and thereby results in a substantial saving of money.

In the area of railroad reorganization, the subcommittee favorably reported two bills which have both become law. The first of these is H. R. 982, which provides that a former lessor whose properties are being operated under section 77 (c) (6) of the Bankruptcy Act would have the same right as other carriers to receive a division of revenue accruing from operations over its lines in accordance with the criteria fixed by section 15 (6) of the Interstate Commerce Act. The second is H. R. 12217, which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to order compliance with certain lawful orders of State regulatory bodies where the reorganization court or the trustees have not complied with those orders. The purpose of this law is to prevent an impasse in reorganization from adversely affecting public convenience and safety.

Impelled by the reequipment financing problems of the airlines, the subcommittee favorably reported H. R. 7671, making chapter X proceedings inapplicable insofar as they affect title and the right to repossess aircraft and aircraft equipment.

In addition to these bills, subcommittee No. 4 acted favorably upon several other bankruptcy bills. H. R. 106 would give bankruptcy courts jurisdiction to determine the effect of a discharge. At present, with some exceptions, bankruptcy courts are determining only the right to a discharge. H. R. 12802 would limit the priority and nondischargeability of taxes to 3 years preceding bankruptcy. Under present law, both priority and nondischargeability are unlimited. H. R. 12115 would amend chapter XIII—Wage Earners Plans—by removing the present $5,000 limitation on eligibility. These bills passed the House but were not acted upon by the Senate.

The subcommittee also held comprehensive hearings on H. R. 5195, dealing with the difficult problem of circuity of liens embodied in section 67 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act. However, the full committee took no action on the subcommittee's recommendation relating to this bill.

The subcommittee considered a number of bills concerning the administration of the judicial system. Two of these were enacted into public law. They are H. R. 10154, which authorizes the judicial conference of the United States to participate in the rulemaking process in an advisory capacity. The second was H. R. 3370, which increases mileage and subsistence allowances of grand and petit jurors. Two other bills, H. R. 3046, providing for the transfer of cases between district courts and the Court of Claims, and H. R. 3816, relating to the appointment of secretaries and law clerks by district judges, were favorably reported by the subcommittee and passed the House but were not acted upon in the Senate. The subcommittee also considered H. R. 3365, providing for jury commissions in United States district courts, and H. R. 3815, relating to bailiffs in the district courts. The subcommittee adversely reported the latter and took no action on the former.

Subcommittee No. 4 held hearings on a number of bills which would amend the Federal Criminal Code. Among them were bills extending Federal criminal jurisdiction to assaults and homicides on certain Federal officers and employees not presently covered. The subcommittee ordered these bills adversely reported. A hearing was also held on a bill providing criminal penalties and an injunctive remedy for certain false advertising or misuse of names indicating the various exchange services of the Armed Forces. No action was taken on this bill by the sub-

committee. A bill to define the place at which certain offenses against the income tax laws take place was acted upon favorably by the subcommittee and has become law.

A variety of other bills were also acted upon. Legislation providing war risk hazard and workmen's compensation benefits for employees of Federal contractors and for direct-hire Federal employees at overseas installations which had previously been temporary was enacted into permanent law. Similarly, the authority which had been granted by annual extensions of title II of the First War Powers Act relating to amendments and modifications of defense contracts was also enacted into permanent law effective during periods of national emergency.

In addition to the legislation already discussed, a very large number of holiday, celebration, and incorporation bills were referred to subcommittee No. 4. Most significant of the actions relating to these bills was the establishment of a Civil War Centennial Commemoration Commission, a Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission, and a Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission.

In respect to incorporations, the subcommittee favorably reported five incorporation bills, all of which subsequently became law. These were the Veterans of World War I, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, the National Memorial of the Jewish War Veterans, and the Blinded Veterans' Association.

A number of bills to authorize a specific version of the Star Spangled Banner were referred to the subcommittee. Extensive hearings were held on each of these proposals but the committee decided to take no action at this time.

Number of public bills referred to subcommittee	289
Number of public bills on which hearings were held	92
Number of public bills reported to full committee	205
Number of reports filed	39
Number of public bills passed House	44
Number of public bills pending in the Senate	5
Number of Senate bills disposed of	7
Number of public bills approved by the President	34

At the beginning of the 85th Congress, subcommittee No. 4 was composed of Messrs. James B. Frazier, Jr., chairman, and Robert T. Ashmore, John Dowdy, John M. Robsion, Jr., F. Jay Nimtz, and Russell W. Keeney. Subsequently, Mr. H. Allen Smith, of California, succeeded Mr. Keeney upon the latter's death. Mr. E. L. Forrester succeeded Mr. Frazier as chairman upon Mr. Frazier's transfer to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Whitener succeeded Mr. Ashmore upon Mr. Ashmore's transfer to subcommittee No. 2 of this committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5—GENERAL JURISDICTION OVER JUDICIARY BILLS AS ASSIGNED—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OVER ANTITRUST MATTERS

This subcommittee exercised jurisdiction over a variety of subjects with specialization over bills concerning antitrust problems and the Federal judicial system. Under its general jurisdiction, the subcommittee considered several bills relating to the improvement of the Federal judicial system. Approximately 75 bills were introduced creating new Federal judgeships, both district and circuit, as well as providing for new judicial districts and new judicial divisions. After hearings on all of these bills, the subcommittee reported an omnibus judgeship bill, which bill was pending before the Rules Committee at the adjournment of this Congress.

However, other bills relating to the administration of the Federal judicial system were enacted into law. Among these bills were bills providing for a roster of senior judges; providing for membership by district judges in the Judicial Conference of the United States; a bill to provide for the appointment of a temporary judge when a disabled judge eligible to retire fails to do so; for the retirement of chief judges of circuit and district courts, as chief judges, upon reaching the age of 70; a bill declaring the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals to be a constitutional court; and a bill providing for a new system of bonding United States marshals. Another bill providing for an increase of subsistence allowances of Federal judges passed the House, but failed of enactment in the Senate.

This subcommittee also devoted considerable time to the consideration of over 70 bills relating to various civil-rights proposals. During the first session, it conducted several days of hearings on these bills, which constituted over 1,000 printed pages. As a result of its consideration and deliberation of the civil-rights question, the bill H. R. 6127 was enacted into law. During the second session, the subcommittee again considered several bills dealing with the question of civil rights. It conducted 2 days of hearings, but no further action was taken during that session.

During the 85th Congress, the subcommittee had referred to it 264 bills and conducted hearings on 184 measures. It disposed of a total of 156 bills, of which 14 were reported to the House by the full committee, 10 of which were enacted into public law.

Number of bills referred to Subcommittee No. 5	264
Hearings conducted	184
Number of bills reported to full committee	156
Number of bills reported to House	14
Number of bills enacted into public law	10

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5—RECORD OF ACTIVITIES, 2D SESSION, 85TH CONGRESS, ANTITRUST JURISDICTION-LEGISLATIVE

In May the Judiciary Committee completed it consideration of the professional team sports bill, H. R. 10378, which the Antitrust Subcommittee had recommended to clarify contradictory Supreme Court decisions on the applicability of the antitrust laws to the business of organized professional team sports' exhibitions. In its bill, the subcommittee had recommended that only those activities reasonably necessary for continuation of organized professional team sports of baseball, football, basketball, and hockey, be granted an exemption from the antitrust laws.

The Judiciary Committee amended H. R. 10378 so as to include a specific provision to permit reasonably necessary regulation of broadcasts and telecasts of sports events, and, on May 13, 1958, reported the bill with the recommendation that it be passed—House Report No. 1720. During the debate, on June 24, the House eliminated the reasonably necessary test by substituting a new bill for the bill that had been recommended by the Judiciary Committee. In the Senate, the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, after hearings, voted on August 1, 1958 to table all organized professional team sports bills.

On July 16 and 17 the Antitrust Subcommittee held hearings on a series of identical bills which would amend section 2 (a) of the Clayton Act so as to provide for mandatory functional discounts—H. R. 10304, H. R. 10305, H. R. 10644, H. R. 10999, and H. R. 11409. These bills would make it unlawful for a seller to fail to grant to true wholesalers a discount from the prices the seller charged on sales to any other type of customer.

During the hearings the subcommittee received testimony from the sponsors of the bills, representatives of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, spokesmen for the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., National Frozen Food Distributors Association, and the National Oil Jobbers Council, as well as a number of proprietors of small business establishments.

On August 6, 1958 the subcommittee held hearings on H. R. 10243, H. R. 10251 and H. R. 13357. These bills would amend the Clayton Act so as to provide that section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act shall be an antitrust law as that term is defined in the Clayton Act.

These bills resulted from an opinion on January 20, 1958 of the United States Supreme Court in two private antitrust cases, *Nashville Milk Company* v. *Carnation Milk Company* and *Safeway Stores, Inc.* v. *Vance*. In those cases the Supreme Court ruled that private treble damage actions under the antitrust laws could not be maintained to collect damages for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. The Supreme Court based its decision on the conclusion that Congress, in enacting the Robinson-Patman Act, did not intend to make section 3 of that act an antitrust law.

ANTITRUST JURISDICTION—INVESTIGATIONS

During the second session the subcommittee completed public hearings in its investigation of the consent decree program of the Department of Justice that had commenced on April 3, 1957. In its investigation, the subcommittee sought to ascertain how effective the disposition of civil antitrust cases by consent decree has been in antitrust enforcement, to eliminate the conditions that caused the Government to institute antitrust proceedings in the first instance, and to restore competition to the industries concerned.

For the consent decree investigation, the Department of Justice prepared and submitted to the subcommittee extensive information about general problems involved in consent settlements. In the hearings, in addition, the subcommittee received testimony from representatives of the Department of Justice with respect to the scope of the Antitrust Division's consent settlement program, the procedures used when decrees are negotiated, and the policy considerations that are involved in the determination to accept a decree.

To supplement this general survey of the Antitrust Division's program, the subcommittee examined two particular consent decrees in detail. For these case studies, the subcommittee selected the decrees entered in the oil pipeline industry, *United States* v. *The Atlantic Refining Company* (Civil Action No. 14060, District of Columbia, December 23, 1941), and the telephone industry, *United States* v. *Western Electric Company and American Telephone and Telegraph Company*, district court, New Jersey, January 24, 1956. The A. T. & T. decree afforded the subcommittee an opportunity for a detailed examination of the procedures and policy considerations involved in negotiating a consent decree in major antitrust litigation. The oil pipeline decree, which had been in effect 16 years, in addition to negotiation problems, delineated the Antitrust Division's procedures and enforcement problems that arise when a consent decree's provisions become the standard for an entire industry.

OIL PIPELINE DECREE

The oil pipeline consent decree was a settlement of the general antitrust program in the oil industry, started in 1940 to eliminate at one time all of the restraints that affected oil industry, from the producer to the ultimate consumer. The Antitrust Division's general oil industry program was contained in four separate proceedings instituted on September 30, 1940. One of these cases, brought under the Sherman Act, was popularly called the Mother Hubbard case and encompassed every phase of operations in the petroleum industry. The other three companion cases were under the Elkins and Interstate Commerce Acts and were con-

cerned with the transportation issues that were involved in the Mother Hubbard case.

The violations of the Elkins Act and the Interstate Commerce Act were alleged to be elements of an unlawful conspiracy among the major oil companies to secure control over the domestic petroleum industry. Control by the major oil companies over common-carrier pipelines allegedly was an essential element in the majors' monopolization of the oil industry.

The alleged violations of the Elkins Act and Interstate Commerce Act involved rebates from common-carrier pipelines, in the form of dividend payments, to the major oil companies that owned and used the pipelines. The dividends paid by the pipeline, in part, were derived from the transportation tariffs paid to the pipeline by the major oil company, its shipper-owner. The Department of Justice contended in its complaints that these rebates, which varied from a low of 34 percent annual return on capital stock investment to, in one instance, a 6,200 percent average annual rate of return * * * amounted to exorbitant returns upon the capital stock in the common-carrier pipelines.

None of the cases involved in the Department of Justice's 1940 general program in the oil industry came to trial. As a result of the crises which preceded World War II, the Government decided military requirements necessitated a pipeline from the Texas fields to the east coast. Counsel for the pipelines testified before the subcommittee that the major oil companies would not agree to cooperate in the construction of such a pipeline unless the Government, in a consent decree, would declare that those activities which were attacked in its antitrust program in the oil industry did not violate the antitrust laws. This condition, insisted upon by the industry as a requirement for construction of the national defense pipeline, contributed to the Justice Department's agreement to the pipeline consent decree on December 23, 1941, in settlement of the pipeline rebate issues.

The pipeline consent decree permits the shipper-owner of a common-carrier pipeline to receive dividends or payments from the pipelines which do not exceed 7 percent of the value of the pipeline's property. According to the Justice Department, the purpose of the consent decree was to insure that the oil companies, that at the same time were owners and shippers on common-carrier pipelines, did not receive dividends derived from transportation charges that would amount to more than a 7-percent return on their investments in the pipeline company. The decree, however, provides that the basis for the 7-percent return would be the valuation of a common carrier's property as made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In essence, the pipeline consent decree prohibits 52 oil pipeline common carriers from paying back to their major oil company owners, in the guise of earnings and in violation of the rebate provisions of the Interstate Commerce and Elkins Acts, transportation charges which the oil company shipper-owners have paid to the pipelines.

Hearings on the oil pipeline consent decree were held during the recess, on October 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1957, during which 14 witnesses testified. The subcommittee heard testimony from representatives of the Justice Department Antitrust Division, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the American Petroleum Institute, and Service Pipe Line Co. The subcommittee also heard the testimony of the Secretary, in 1941, for the industry committee that negotiated the decree.

The subcommittee's investigation of this consent decree disclosed that the Antitrust Division's record of enforcement was such that in the 16 years that had elapsed between entry of the decree and the start of the subcommittee's investigation, no court proceeding had been instituted to clarify or enforce the decree's provisions.

After the subcommittee announced its public hearings on September 19, 1957, however, the Department of Justice, on October 11, 1957, brought four cases under the decree.

During the hearings, representatives of the Antitrust Division testified that from the very beginning the Department had notice that there had been repeated violations of the decree but took no action. As early as February 22, 1944, the Attorney General advised Congress that a number of the defendant companies had violated the decree's provisions, and that he was preparing to take appropriate action. The subcommittee's investigation also disclosed that at least three full-scale FBI investigations had been conducted to ascertain compliance with the provisions of the decree. Each of these FBI investigations had disclosed activities which were the basis of Antitrust Division staff recommendations for court orders to enforce the decree.

The 4 cases filed on October 11, 1957 demonstrate the wide range of questionable activities under this decree. One case involves the practice of a number of oil companies to compute dividends to the shipper-owner on the basis of property that is obtained by loans from outside parties. Throughout the history of the decree the Antitrust Division had advised the oil industry that inclusion of debt owed to outsiders in the valuation base was not permissible under the decree.

Inclusion in the valuation base of debts owed by the pipelines to outside parties permits the oil companies to inflate the dividends allowable to the parent company. In the case of the Arapahoe Pipe Line Co., for instance, this practice enabled the shipper-owner to realize a 72.7-percent return in 1956 on its capital stock investments.

The subcommittee's investigation disclosed a number of other questionable activities under the decree. The Department of Justice testified that these activities include: false reports to the Attorney General; failure to adhere to accounting practices required by the decree; failure to file reports; and the maintenance of separate records and accounts for reports to the stockholders as distinguished from reports to the Attorney General.

The subcommittee ascertained that these practices, coupled with an absence of court clarification of the decree, had the result that in 1956 the shipper-owners' return on their investments in oil pipelines still remained exorbitant. For example, in 1956 Service Pipe Line paid to its parent, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, dividends which amounted to a 41.3 percent return on its capital stock investment; Texas Pipe Line Co. paid dividends to the Texas Co. that amounted to a 69.2 percent return; and the Great Lakes Pipe Line paid to its shipper-owners dividends that amounted to a 300 percent return on their capital stock investment.

Efforts of the Department of Justice to enforce this decree are now in litigation.

A. T. & T. DEGREE

The consent decree in the A. T. & T. case was signed on January 24, 1956, and terminated litigation that had commenced on January 14, 1949. The Government's complaint charged that Western Electric Co. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in violation of the Sherman Act, had monopolized the manufacture, distribution, and sale of telephones, telephone apparatus, equipment, material, and supplies. This monopolization resulted from the fact that A. T. & T.'s wholly owned subsidiary, Western Electric, manufactured and sold more than 90 percent of all telephones and telephone equipment sold in the United States, and that a substantial part of the remaining 10 percent was produced under the direct control of Western Electric.

According to the complaint, Western owned and operated more than 98 percent of the facilities used in United States long-distance telephone service, and owned or controlled operating companies which furnished approximately 85 percent of all local service in the United States. The operating companies, as well as the long lines department purchased substantially all of their equipment from Western Electric.

The Government alleged in its complaint that the situation created by the closed market in the Bell System operating companies bought, as well as the closed market in which the Western Electric Co. sold, had been used by A. T. & T. to delay the introduction into the Bell System of improvements in the art of telephony in order that maximum rates might be secured from existing equipment, even though less expensive and more efficient equipment was available.

When he instituted the case, the Attorney General announced that its chief purpose was to restore competition in the manufacture and sale of telephone equipment. This purpose was to be achieved by separating Western from A. T. & T. and dissolving Western into three competing manufacturing concerns. Additional relief would have required A. T. & T. and its operating companies to buy telephone equipment only under competitive bidding, and Western Electric to dispose of its 50 percent stock ownership in Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The relief obtained in the consent decree fell far short of the relief requested in the Government's complaint. Under the decree Western Electric continues to be a wholly owned subsidiary of A. T. & T. and continues to own 50 percent stock ownership in the Bell Laboratories. Nor, under the decree, are A. T. & T. and its operating companies required to buy telephone equipment on the basis of competitive bidding.

As a result of the decree, A. T. & T. continues to own and operate more than 98 percent of the facilities used in long-distance telephone service in the United States and owns and controls operating companies furnishing approximately 85 percent of all local telephone service in the United States. Western continues its relationship with the Bell System and is in a position to sell more than 90 percent of all telephones, telephone apparatus, and equipment sold in the United States.

The consent decree is based on the theory that it is legal under the antitrust laws for Western's manufacturing activities to remain a part of the Bell System and for Western to manufacture the equipment the system uses in furnishing communications services that are subject to Federal and State regulation. Western's manufacturing activities are permitted to remain as part of the Bell System on the ground that Western is indirectly subject to regulation.

The primary relief obtained by the Government in the decree relates to A. T. & T. and Western's patents. The decree requires that licenses be granted to any applicant for all existing and future patents of the Bell System. Patents issued prior to the date of the decree are required to be licensed royalty-free. Patents issued subsequent to the date of the decree are to be licensed at reasonable royalties.

In order to obtain a license under the Bell System patents, however, the decree provides that the applicant, if requested by A. T. & T., must grant back to A. T. & T. or Western licenses, at reasonable royalties, for any of its own patents that cover equipment useful in furnishing common-carrier communications services. The decree, however, has no provision that requires the Bell System to open its markets to any manufacturer that may be licensed under its patents. The decree as-

sures to Western unfettered control to the markets that comprise the Bell System.

The subcommittee sought to ascertain the reasons for the wide disparity between the relief asked for in the Government's complaint and the relief it obtained in the consent decree.

The subcommittee held 17 days of hearings in its investigation of the negotiations and the effects of the A. T. & T. consent decree. The 20 witnesses who testified included representatives of the Departments of Justice and Defense, Federal Communications Commission, former employees of the Department of Justice familiar with the litigation, and representatives from A. T. & T., Western Electric, and Bell Telephone Laboratories.

During the hearings, the subcommittee probed deeply into all of the transactions between the Government and the defendants relating to the attempts to settle this major antitrust case by consent.

During the hearings, the former general counsel for A. T. & T. testified that he met with Attorney General Brownell, for example, in June 1953 at White Sulphur Springs. During this meeting methods for disposition of the A. T. & T. case were discussed. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Brownell suggested that A. T. & T. could examine into the Bell System's current business practices in order to see what could be enjoined without damage to the system. Such practices could then be submitted to the Antitrust Division as a basis for a consent decree. Following this conversation with Mr. Brownell, the A. T. & T. organization initiated negotiations looking toward a consent disposition of the case rather than disposition by the Government's dismissal of its complaint.

The subcommittee's investigation underscored A. T. & T.'s influence on the relationship of the Department of Defense to the Department of Justice with respect to this antitrust litigation. At the request of Secretary of Defense Wilson, for example, A. T. & T.'s executives prepared the memorandua and reports which developed the decisions of the Department of Defense. A. T. & T. executives on duty in the Department of Defense prepared some of the communications from the Secretary of Defense to the Department of Justice with regard to the case. In addition, the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, Mr. Brucker, accepted representations made to him by representatives of A. T. & T. without challenge, and with no independent investigation urged Assistant Attorney General Barnes to act in this litigation in a manner proposed by A. T. & T.

A report on the subcommittee's consent decree investigation is now in preparation.

TIEKEN INVESTIGATION

In addition to antitrust problems, the subcommittee was delegated authority to examine into a matter that involved several other aspects of the Judiciary Committee's jurisdiction; namely, the administration of the Department of Justice, conflicts-of-interest legislation, and impeachment of Federal officials. Pursuant to this authority, the subcommittee conducted an investigation into the operations of the office of the United States Attorney for the northern district of Illinois, Mr. Robert Tieken.

Early in the session the subcommittee had received complaints that Mr. Tieken had abused the powers of his office and had failed to comply with regulations of the Department of Justice that establish the procedures for the Attorney General's supervision of United States attorneys' activities. In addition, these complaints indicated that Mr. Tieken, in the conduct of his office, may have violated the Canons of Ethics and possibly the conflict-of-interest statutes.

In view of the gravity of these allegations, the subcommittee first heard Mr. Tieken in executive session on March 20, 1958. At the conclusion of this executive session the subcommittee decided further investigation was warranted. As a result, the subcommittee, on April 21, 1958, prepared and submitted an investigative report to the Attorney General.

When it became apparent that the Department of Justice was not going to act upon the subcommittee's April 21 recommendations, public hearings were scheduled and held on June 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17, 18, 19, and 23, 1958.

During the hearings, the subcommittee developed all the facts surrounding Mr. Tieken's alleged misconduct. Particular attention was given to the circumstances involved in Mr. Tieken's issuance of Federal grand jury subpenas for four Illinois State officials who were involved in condemnation suits over his property. In addition to the circumstances involved in Mr. Tieken's condemnation cases, the subcommittee also inquired fully into Mr. Tieken's conduct involved in (1) publication of pending matters, (2) use of grand juries to conduct "fishing expeditions," (3) the conduct of investigations without prior authority from the Attorney General, and (4) his failure to disqualify himself from matters in which he had a personal interest.

The subcommittee's report, dated August 7, 1958, on its investigation of Mr. Tieken was released on August 27, 1958.

STAFF REPORTS

During this session the subcommittee published two reports prepared by the subcommittee staff. Early in the first session, the subcommittee had directed the staff to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the Federal conflict of interest legislation, as well as an analysis of the rules and regulations promulgated by the departments and agencies to implement these ethical standards. This study will be the basis for comprehensive legislative proposals designed to eliminate the criticisms that have developed as to the application and enforcement of the conflict of interest laws.

Parts I and II of the staff report entitled "Federal Conflict of Interest Legislation," was published on March 1, 1958. Part I reviews six existing conflict of interest enactments, and exemptions therefrom, and presents a proposed revision and consolidation. Part II presents proposed revisions of certain related sections of existing law dealing with bribery.

The balance of the staff study, which consists of five parts in all, is now under preparation. The additional sections will include the following: Part III, proposals for further legislation in the area of Federal Government employment ethics; part IV, analysis of individual agency regulations that are designed to implement employment ethics; and part V, a proposed overall code of Government employment ethics.

The second report of the staff consists of a revision of the Subcommittee's 1950 publication entitled "The Antitrust Laws: A Basis for Economic Freedom." This revision will collate to date all of the amendments to the basic antitrust legislation, and will include all related statutes.

Since 1950, the subcommittee has had a constant demand for copies of this publication from educational institutions and business organizations. The up-to-date compilation of these laws in the subcommittee's document will be of material assistance to the Congress in its consideration of antitrust matters in addition to its recognized value to students, educational institutions, and business organizations.

PUBLICATIONS, 85TH CONGRESS

Reports: The Television Broadcasting Industry, June 24, 1957, House Report No. 607; Airlines, February 4, 1958, House Report No. 1328; Federal Conflict of Interest Legislation, March 1, 1958; Organized Professional Team Sports, May 13, 1958, House Report No. 1720; Premerger Notification, May 28, 1957, House Report No. 486; Conduct in Office of Robert Tieken, August 7, 1958.

Hearings: Premerger Notification, serial No. 2, 1957, H. R. 264, H. R. 2143, and H. R. 7698; Organized Professional Team Sports, serial No. 8, 1957, H. R. 5307, H. R. 5319, H. R. 5383, H. R. 6877, H. R. 8023, H. R. 8124, and H. R. 10378; Consent Decree Program of the Department of Justice: Oil Pipelines, serial No. 9, part I, two volumes, 1958; A. T. & T., serial No. 9, part II, three volumes, 1958; Functional Discounts, serial No. 21; Joint Meat Packers Hearings, 1957.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Twelve bills were referred to the Special Subcommittee on Administrative Procedure. These cover problems such as pay for hearing examiners, legal career service, admission to practice before Federal agencies, etc. Several comprehensive bills, notably H. R. 3350, dealing with all of these topics were referred to the subcommittee and information and departmental reports were compiled and analyzed. The subcommittee is composed of FRANCIS E. WALTER, chairman; ROBERT T. ASHMORE; DEWITT S. HYDE; F. JAY NIMTZ, and JOSEPH MONTOYA.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

This subcommittee was established by the Judiciary Committee and was authorized to conduct an inquiry and make findings and recommendations, legislative or otherwise, with reference to those questions raised by certain decisions of the Supreme Court, rendered during the October term 1956, which affect powers of Congress to investigate Federal laws relating to subversive activities and the enforcement of Federal criminal laws. The subcommittee was originally composed of Messrs. Edwin E. Willis, chairman, Byron G. Rogers, Earl Chudoff, William C. Cramer, and Arch A. Moore, Jr. Upon the resignation of Mr. Chudoff from the Congress at the end of the first session, Mr. Lester Holtzman was designated to succeed the vacancy on this subcommittee. The subcommittee selected the following decisions for its consideration and study: *Andrew R. Mallory, Petitioner* v. *United States of America; Clinton E. Jencks, Petitioner* v. *United States of America; Shirley Kremen, Samuel Irving Coleman, and Sidney Steinberg, Petitioners* v. *United States of America; Oleta O'Connor Yates, Henry Steinberg, Loretta Starvus Stack, et al., Petitioners* v. *United States of America; William Schneiderman, Petitioner* v. *United States of America; Al Richmond and Philip Marshall Connelly, Petitioners* v. *United States of America; John T. Watkins, Petitioner* v. *United States of America; Paul M. Sweezy, Appellant* v. *State of New Hampshire, by Louis C. Wyman, Attorney General; Raphael Konigsberg, Petitioner* v. *the State Bar of California and the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California; Delvaille H. Theard, Petitioner* v. *United States of America; Rudolph Schware, Petitioner* v. *Board of Bar Examiners of the State of New Mexico.*

The subcommittee initiated hearings during the 1st session of the 85th Congress which continued during the 2d session of the Congress on the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of *Andrew R. Mallory* v. *United States of America.* During these hearings, witnesses who represented Federal and local law-enforcement authorities, as well as representatives of bar associations, were heard.

Upon completion of the hearings, the subcommittee recommended to the full committee a legislative proposal designed to overrule the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mallory case. Thereafter the full committee approved the recommendation of the subcommittee and directed the subcom-

mittee chairman to introduce a bill embodying the legislative proposal of the subcommittee. That bill, H. R. 11477, was subsequently ordered reported by the full committee and passed the House of Representatives. It passed the Senate in an amended version and became the subject of a conference. The House adopted the conference report but that report failed Senate passage on a point of order.

The subcommittee also took up one phase of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Oleta O'Connor Yates, et al* v. *United States of America*. The particular phase with which the committee was concerned was the definition of the term "organize" as contained in the Smith Act and as interpreted by the Court in this particular decision. After a hearing on this subject, the subcommittee recommended to the full committee a legislative proposal designed to redefine the word "organize" as used in the Smith Act. This recommendation was embodied in the bill, H. R. 13272, which the committee ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives. It passed the House of Representatives but there was no Senate action on the matter.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON STUDY OF PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

The Special Subcommittee on the Study of Presidential Inability is composed of Messrs. EMANUEL CELLER, chairman, FRANCIS E. WALTER, JACK B. BROOKS, KENNETH B. KEATING, and WILLIAM M. MCCULLOCH. This subcommittee was originally formed in the 84th Congress. Since that time it has conducted an exhaustive study of this subject including hearings in which the views of eminent political scientists and leading constitutional lawyers were presented. In addition to those hearings, the subcommittee published a document setting forth replies to a detailed questionnaire on the problem which had been circulated throughout the country to experts in this particular field.

During the 1st session of the 85th Congress an additional hearing was held by the subcommittee, at which time the Attorney General testified. In addition, the subcommittee published a document which was an analysis of the replies to the questionnaire and hearings held on the subject during the 84th Congress.

A number of bills were introduced concerning this problem, all of which were referred to the subcommittee. After considerable deliberation and consideration, the subcommittee reported four bills to the full committee. These proposals were considered by the full committee which recommended that they be referred back to the subcommittee for further study and consideration. These matters were still pending before the subcommittee on the adjournment of the 85th Congress.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE OPERATION OF SUBMERGED LANDS LEGISLATION

The Special Subcommittee on the Operation of Submerged Lands Legislation was instituted under the authority granted to the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations, including the operation and administration of the Submerged Lands Act and the Outer Continental Shelf Act. The subcommittee is composed of Messrs. EDWIN E. WILLIS, chairman; WILLIAM M. TUCK; JAMES B. FRAZIER, JR.; KENNETH B. KEATING; and PATRICK J. HILLINGS. When Mr. JAMES B. FRAZIER, Jr., resigned from the Judiciary Committee, he was succeeded as a member of this special subcommittee by Mr. ROBERT T. ASHMORE.

The purpose of the special subcommittee is to conduct a study and analysis of the problems arising from the operation and administration of those laws. The need for such a study was predicated upon a preliminary survey conducted by the staff of the Committee on the Judiciary as well as other studies conducted by agencies outside of the Government. Such preliminary studies have pointed up many and varied problems arising out of the operation and administration of the existing law. Examples of such problems are the question of double jeopardy in criminal law over violations committed in the area of the outer Continental Shelf; the peculiar problem of contract law resulting from the drilling and building operations in the same area. Also, there are serious questions of workmen's compensation as well as problems in the field of insurance such as the type of underwriters and of policies. Of course, there are many others.

Therefore, the special subcommittee undertook the task of gathering sufficient facts and knowledge from the time and experience of operation under the existing laws in order that a conclusion might be reached as to what, if anything, should be done in the way of amendatory legislation to the existing law. It is believed that sufficient time has passed in which to garner experience in the administration and operation of these laws so that whatever improvements may be necessary will be in the best interests of all the parties involved, including the Government of the United States.

Following the adjournment of the first session of the 85th Congress the subcommittee conducted a field inspection in the Gulf of Mexico of actual off-shore drilling operations. The members of the subcommittee and its staff visited both the on-shore and off-shore installations which included interviews with the working personnel in the field. The entire off-shore drilling operation was studied. Following this field inspection, the subcommittee then conducted 3 full days of hearings in New Orleans, La. During these hearings experts in every phase of the operation conducted in off-shore drilling were heard.

During the second session of the 85th Congress the subcommittee was able to recommend to other standing committees of the Congress certain amendments to pending legislation affecting the submerged lands operation. In both instances the subcommittee's recommendations were accepted by the other standing committees and embodied in the legislative proposals then under consideration by those committees.

Needs of People Who Work for a Living Deserve Greater National Attention

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. GRANAHAN. Mr. Speaker, in these closing hours of the 85th Congress, as we try to clean up the multitude of loose ends in the flood of legislation which has been speeding through the congressional process, I would like to take this opportunity to express my own deep concern over the lack of concern demonstrated by the Eisenheower administration over so many urgent needs of the general public.

This Democratic Congress has done, I believe, a remarkable job in drafting and enacting laws to improve living standards, increase social security benefits, guarantee the civil rights of the people, and otherwise reflect the humanitarian principles of the Democratic Party.

But the Congress, as we all know, has been rather narrowly divided between the two parties. In the Senate, for instance, the division has been 49 Democrats to 47 Republicans. It is not a situation in which the party in control can always take uncompromising positions because frequently we have to make substantial concessions to the other side in order to assure sufficient votes for passage.

This has been true in many areas of legislation benefiting the average family. The concessions have sometimes had to be so significant that the final bill, when it emerges, is only a shell of what is was originally intended to be. The education bill is a good example of that—scholarships were eliminated in favor of loans.

HOUSING BILL DEFEATED

Even when the concessions were made, we could not always get through desirable legislation if the Republicans as a party refused to help. This happened, unfortunately, on the housing bill. The Republicans in the Congress, and Mr. Eisenhower, too, apparently preferred to have no housing legislation at all this year rather than a bill which would really spur forward in great strides the tremendous work now underway to eliminate slums and rebuild our great cities.

Philadelphia, under the leadership of former Mayor Clark and of Mayor Dilworth, has made truly remarkable progress in urban renewal. These programs were launched, as we all know, under the Truman administration, when the urban renewal program was put on a practical basis and the pioneering legislation was enacted.

The urban renewal programs which we began in Philadelphia have become showplaces for the whole country, to demonstrate the value of this great Democratic program for rebuilding and renewing our cities and rescuing them from blight. As a result of the intense interest developed in this program by our programs in Philadelphia, every large city has now made strong demands upon the Federal funds for urban renewal.

The housing bill would have assured the steady expansion of the program. Instead, thanks to Mr. Eisenhower's opposition and the opposition of so many members of his party in the Congress, this program will slow down and die unless the new Congress can push through new legislation soon after the start of the new year.

AID TO SMALL BUSINESS

Throughout the past year, we on the Democratic side in the Congress have been deeply concerned about the business recession which has caused so many hardships in our major industrial centers. Small-business failures have been occurring at record levels. I have frequently called this fact to the attention of the House of Representatives.

Out of our concern, we have brought to enactment a far-reaching bill to provide new sources of credit for small business—a program which can rescue the hard-pressed owner of a small concern from exorbitant interest rates or impossible conditions connected with necessary loans for business purposes. The

Small Business Investment Act is probably the most important piece of legislation in this field since the days of the early New Deal, when the full resources of Government were thrown into the fight against depression and businessmen found the means to borrow the money they needed at reasonable rates.

But I want to make abundantly clear that I do not believe we solve a business recession merely by lending money to business. That was the whole philosophy of the Hoover administration, and it has characterized much of the thinking of the Eisenhower administration.

The biggest need to assure prosperity is to assure, first and foremost, the purchasing power of the great mass of the public. If people have decent wages they will spend for the necessities and good things of life. If they are without jobs, or on unemployment compensation, they cannot be fulltime participants in the economy.

RECESSION BASED ON REDUCED PURCHASING POWER

We got into this tragic recession by short-sighted policies of squeezing down on credit and increasing interest rates and by neglecting the needs of the average family. As unemployment began to spread, the hardships multiplied, and soon we found ourselves deep in the morass of a depressed economy. Our major cities, as I said, joined the ranks of distressed areas—areas of substantial unemployment.

We have tried to devise plans for our National Government to follow in fighting the recession. But always, the remedies which would benefit the average family are disdainfully rejected by the Republican administration on the grounds that they would cost too much—or be inflationary—or would not be necessary.

I am reminded, of course, of Mr. Hoover waiting for prosperity to come around the corner in 1929, while the great depression continued to get worse.

For Mr. Eisenhower, too, has been waiting patiently for economic conditions to improve. That is not the way to fight unemployment. It takes imagination and boldness, not drift and apathy.

CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE STILL URGENT

Even in the explosive field of human relations—civil rights—this dangerous policy of drift has been followed. We passed last year the first real civil-rights bill in generations, but it has not yet been used. Soon the schools will be reopening. Will the forces of decency prevail or will violence be permitted to keep American children out of classrooms?

We have known for months that the problem will arise and will be difficult to solve. But waiting for events and doing nothing to influence them, will not solve any problem—particularly one as important as this one to our Nation and to the free world.

What a travesty it is on the traditions of American freedom that in some parts of the world the dictator countries are able to succeed in picturing Americans as inhuman beasts?

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to take the time to go into great detail on all of the bills we have considered and the decisions we have reached. The 85th Congress has been a very productive one. The record is generally an outstanding one. It has been compared with the first 100 days of the first Roosevelt Congress in 1933–34. As I indicated, I think we left too many things undone and have much to do next year and the year after in the 86th Congress to continue to make this a better country for all of our people.

CONGRESSIONAL WORKLOAD VERY HEAVY

But I have been impressed in these past two years by the hard work and devoted effort which are necessary to get anything done of a new or progressive nature. From my husband's experience while he was a Member of Congress, I knew, in a general way, how much work and effort went into the legislative issues in which he was concerned. But now, I have seen at first hand the tremendous scope of this work.

I have tried in these past 2 years to learn as much as possible of the day-to-day operations of the Congress. I think my record for attendance has been an outstanding one. The Rules of the House are extremely complex, and learning them is a career in itself. I have tried to do my homework on legislation while also keeping up with all of the problems in my own congressional district in Philadelphia. It has been hard work—very hard work. But I have never known any work more satisfying or more challenging.

I am grateful to the people of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania for having selected me in November 1956, to fill the unexpired term of my late husband in the 84th Congress and for election to the full term in the 85th. Thus, while I have actually been in office only since November 1956, I am for the purposes of committee seniority now completing my second term in the Congress, and this, of course, is a major advantage both for me and for the people I represent.

GRATEFUL TO DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

I want to thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the Democratic leadership generally, and the dean of our own Philadelphia delegation, Congressman WILLIAM J. GREEN, Jr., and all my colleagues, for the many courtesies and the great assistance they have extended to me in innumerable ways during the past 2 years.

These have been challenging years involving many difficult decisions and much hard work. I have tried in every way to represent the best interests of all of the people of my district and of the whole country.

The needs of our people are the most important responsibility of Congress. The needs of the people who work for a living deserve much greater national attention. In social security, FHA and GI housing, unemployment compensation, education, the working conditions and pay of Government employees—on these and many, many other things we have compiled a generally good record. But there is so much yet to be done. The work of Congress is never finished. New problems present themselves and must be solved.

It is a great and wonderful thing for me to have the opportunity, in behalf of the people of my district in Philadelphia, to try to help solve these urgent national problems. I shall continue to try with all my might to do the best job I can. Thank you.

Sammy Cahn 25 Years a Songwriter

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, during the month of September, one of America's greatest writers of songs, Mr. Sammy Cahn, will celebrate his 25th anniversary as a songwriter.

Mr. Cahn is one of the most successful songwriters in the world today. He is a 14-time nominee for top academy award honors and his song, written with Jimmy Van Heusen, All the Way, was given an Oscar this year by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the best song written for a motion picture, the Joker Is Wild, in 1957.

Mr. Cahn also wrote the first song written directly for a television production. This was Love and Marriage which was written for the TV production, Our Town, and it became an international best seller and was on the Hit Parade for 16 weeks.

Mr. Cahn is a dedicated songwriter. He has never lent his name to questionable music fads, but has written songs that come into the precincts of the family, and that have become a part of our treasure of American music.

America's writers of popular songs have contributed to the high morale of the American people in all times and under every vicissitude. Through wars and depressions, boom times and recession, when tragedy has stalked our paths as well as when happiness is on the faces of the American people, America's writers of songs have reflected the times in which we live, giving us songs of courage and faith in times of trouble, as well as songs of happiness and optimism.

Sammy Cahn is such a writer of songs. As one of America's greatest lyricists his succession of great and inspiring songs have over the years held top position on the Hit Parade more than 100 times. In excess of 10 million records have been made of these tunes and more than 50 million sheet music copies have reached the homes of people all over the world.

Sammy Cahn is not only a tremendously successful writer of songs, but is a very humble and grateful man, sharing the great gift God has bestowed upon him with the rest of mankind through the happiness a good song brings to people throughout the world.

The congratulations of the Nation go to Sammy Cahn upon the celebration of his 25th anniversary as a writer of America's songs.

The Wish is Unanimous

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES O. PORTER
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to learn that subsequent to the publication of the following editorial in the Portland, Oreg., Oregonian, the prognosis of Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER's condition was favorable. I understand there is every indication of complete recovery.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the Oregonian editorial and the September 15, 1958, weekly news column "Washington Calling" written by Richard and Maurine Neuberger.

[From the Portland Oregonian, reprinted in the Medford Mail Tribune of September 4, 1958]

THE WISH IS UNANIMOUS

There is cruel irony in the fact that Senator RICHARD L. NEUBERGER is undergoing treatment for a malignancy. In his first term in the Senate, the Portland writer has become a leading congressional exponent of greater national application to the discovery of the cause and cure of cancer and other major diseases. He is the sponsor of a bill to appropriate $500 million to finance a crash research program under the direction of the National Cancer Institute.

The great strides in medical research in the past few years—discoveries that give promise of real results from accelerated research—make possible an optimistic view of the Senator's case. A few days before the end of the congressional session, Senator NEUBERGER introduced to the Members of the Senate a number of persons who, completely cured of cancer, had come to Washington to dramatize the reality of advances in cancer research. He did not know then what was in store for him on his return to Oregon.

DICK NEUBERGER has been a controversial figure in Oregon politics since his college days more than a quarter century ago. In the past 2 years in the Senate he has given evidence of a maturity of judgment and a reasonableness, which, added to other exceptional, if sometimes mercurial gifts, give promise of a highly useful career, whether in public or private life.

Whatever one may think of the course that career should take, all can join in the good wish that it not be a limited one, that Senator NEUBERGER experience an early and complete recovery such as he has sought to make possible for all those similarly afflicted.

WASHINGTON CALLING

(By Richard and Maurine Neuberger)

THE MEDICAL VERDICT OF MY DOCTORS

On August 29 my doctors diagnosed a small tumor of the testicle as malignant. Thus I have had to face the disturbing medical verdict confronted by so many other Americans every year.

All at once, it emphasized a thousand times in my mind the legislation which I have been sponsoring to increase funds for the National Cancer Institute, to expand Federal grants available for projects like the University of Oregon Medical Research Center, to provide more adequate salaries for the skilled researchers employed by our Government, to encourage aid to clinics and hospitals and private physicians who are undertaking pioneer work in this vital and urgent field.

The matter no longer concerned only other people; it concerned me, too—directly. I realized how each one of us lives under the shadow of such events every day of our lives.

My doctors are hopeful. They assure me the recovery rate is very high from tumors located in this part of the body. They feel my medical outlook is excellent. As a matter of precaution, I am to undergo a course of radiotherapy with one of the new cobalt bombs that have been developed as part of the very research program which my legislative efforts have been encouraging. During this procedure, I have been advised by my doctors to continue my schedule of speaking engagements and conferences in the Portland area, and this I intend to do.

Perhaps many of us need this kind of shock to see things clearly. Things have fallen into a new perspective for me. Little things which previously seemed important now are inconsequential. I also have acquired a new personal respect for the inner resources of men such as, for instance, Secretary of State Dulles, who several years ago underwent a cancer operation far more extensive than mine and yet now has returned to a regimen which takes him all over the world as supervisor of the foreign policy of the United States. Think what one may of Mr. Dulles' views, one can only admire his courage and energy under such circumstances.

Inevitably, I have been asked if my illness will affect my decision to run again for the Senate. This was a decision I had not reached even prior to my surgery. I intend to reach it in 1960.

United States Scientific Research in Antarctica

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OREN HARRIS
OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, last fall it was a privilege for some of the members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce first-hand to view some of the scientific research being conducted by our Antarctica Committee under the aegis of the United States National Committee for the International Geophysical Year. In this connection, we had the informed companionship of Dr. Laurence M. Gould, president, Carleton College, who is chairman of our Committee on Antarctica and of Dr. Harry Wexler, Chief of Research, United States Weather Bureau, who is vice chairman and first scientist for our Committee on Antarctica.

The importance of continuing the work in Antarctica subsequent to the close of the International Geophysical Year at the end of 1958 is a conclusion our committee readily reached. I am happy, accordingly, to include in the RECORD a statement of the nature of the 1959 program which will be conducted by our United States representatives in Antarctica in their participation as members of the Special Committee on Antarctica Research which is carrying on the work after the International Geophysical Year:

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
Washington, D. C., August 18, 1958.

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. L. M. Gould, chairman, Committee on Polar Research, MAS.
From: Dr. Harry Wexler, member, Committee on Polar Research.
Subject: Report on second meeting of SCAR, Moscow, August 1958.

The first session of the second meeting of the Special Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) was held from 8:30 p. m. until midnight of Tuesday, August 4, 1958, in the physics building of the Moscow State University. President Laclavere officiated with assistance of Vice President K. Bullen of Australia and Acting Secretary G. deQ. Robin of the United Kingdom in going through the agenda (attachment A).

1. 1959 plans: After some routine business (which included urging all countries to transmit their 1958 $500 dues to the treasurer of ICSU) the reports for 1959 Antarctic research were presented alphabetically by nations; these are summarized in attachment B. All countries represented in IGY Antarctic research announced their intention of continuing in 1959, although some countries announced curtailment (e. g., France will discontinue their inland station, Charcot). Of particular interest was the announcement by South Africa of their desire to cooperate with other nations in supporting a fixed station on the Antarctic coast. Also welcome was the news that the United Kingdom will keep Halley Bay in operation and Norway, its station in the Queen Maud Land.

In presenting the United States report I mentioned all IGY stations with the exception of Little America. I described traverses that would be made on the Victoria Land Plateau and in Marie Byrd Land, probably to the Bellingshausen seacoast. No one asked about plans for Little America.

The Soviet report was presented verbally by Dr. Somov who at the chairman's request submitted a paper which was reproduced and is shown here as attachment C.

Three working groups were established as indicated in attachment B.

2. W/G meetings: With John Lyman I attended the W/G on oceanography and biology on Friday afternoon, August 8, and with Messrs. Cartwright and Shapley the W/G on earth and atmosphere (of which I was chairman) all day Sunday, August 10. Mr. Mange, assisted at times by Mr. Shapley, attended the W/G on international cooperation and publications held concurrently with W/G on earth and atmosphere, Sunday morning.

3. Final plenary, Monday, August 11, Scientists Club: Some of the interesting items are:

(a) Cable of greetings to SCAR from Halley Bay was noted and a message from SCAR to all Antarctic stations was drafted.

(b) Little America: The draft minutes of the first session of SCAR on August 4 were reviewed. In view of a cable from Peavey received after the August 4 meeting, and to correct a remark made by Laclavere before the final plenary of CSAGI on August 9 stating that the United States would close Little America, I had the following statement inserted in the United States National Report for 1959:

"The Little America station will be kept open after 1958 as a logistics and supply base in support of United States-Antarctic research. The United States National Academy of Sciences is considering the question of further scientific investigations at Little America. More definitive information will be supplied later to the SCAR."

(c) Poland: Professor Monczanski, of Poland, attended the Sunday meeting of the

W/G on International Cooperation and stated that Poland which has 5 expeditions in the Arctic, is anxious to participate in Antarctic research by establishing a station by the end of 1959 at some location to be determined. They will decide in 3 or 4 months and will send a detailed description to SCAR.

It was decided to welcome Poland into SCAR after they have become active in Antarctica and in the meantime Poland's attention would be directed toward the SCAR resolution on station gaps.

(d) Publications: It was decided unanimously to have SCAR activities published as separate sections within the Polar Record and the Proceedings of the Arctic and Antarctic Institute (Leningrad) and requested the SCAR E/C and Drs. Robin and Somov to make the necessary arrangements. Widespread distribution of reprints and publications in other journals was urged.

(e) Antarctic Cartography: SCAR passed a resolution reading approximately as follows:

"Considering the necessity for scientific uses of an accurate map of Antarctica, the SCAR recommends the establishment of a W/G on Antarctic cartography to:

"(1) Study ways and means of producing a map of Antarctica of scale 1:30,000,000;

MEMORANDUM

"(2) Examine the possibilities of participation by the various nations in this mapping program;

"(3) Prepare specifications so that there should be uniformity as far as possible in maps produced by different agencies."

President Laclavere requested the United States delegate to prepare for SCAR a catalog of all Antarctic charts and asked that all countries in SCAR exchange samples of their charts.

(f) Exchange of personnel between Antarctic stations was encouraged, particularly in geology and glaciology, to assist in standardization of nomenclature and coordination of results.

(g) W/G on oceanography and biology recommendations were approved and it was urged that all countries notify SCAR and each other by September 30, 1958, if possible, of ship schedules to permit synoptic oceanographic investigations of the Antarctic convergence in a selected international period.

(h) W/G on earth and atmosphere recommendations: The draft recommendations adopted with but slight changes are shown as attachment D.

Of particular interest is:

(1) The successful Australian attempt to rewrite the Hague station gaps resolution in geographic terms, omitting station names;

(2) The acceptance of the United States proposal to move the weather central outside of Antarctica and the acceptance of the Australia-New Zealand proposal to locate it in that area. Australia appears more enthusiastic than New Zealand in accepting responsibility for what it chooses to call the "Analysis Center" but will need meteorological personnel assistance from other countries. The U. S. S. R. only accepted the move if McMurdo NAF will transmit by radio all available Antarctic weather observations it collects; and

(3) Passage of a strong communications resolution to keep the Antarctic mother-daughter network alive and to urge the WMO to strengthen Southern Hemisphere meteorological exchanges.

(i) Next meeting of SCAR is scheduled at Melbourne, Australia, latter half of February 1959 following the symposium on Antarctic meteorology.

(j) CSAGI Antarctic Conference is to be kept alive until CSAGI expires June 30, 1959, since some of its machinery (e. g. W/G on Antarctic communications) may be useful.

(k) General: As in previous meetings of SCAR and CSAGI Antarctic Conferences a cordial and cooperative spirit of give and take was manifest.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson at Colfax, Ill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, it was my great honor and pleasure to have the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture visit my congressional district, and to be privileged to introduce him to the vast crowd that attended the Tractorama, at Colfax, Ill. On this occasion there was on display the newest farm equipment, and on this occasion our Secretary of Agriculture delivered a very inspiring address.

Under leave to revise and extend my remarks, I am placing in the RECORD my speech introducing him and his fine speech to the farmers from all parts of the country who were present.

This is the third annual Tractorama. You see here today more dramatic and more emphatic than any words of mine what is, and has been, taking place in agriculture. What you see here today in mechanical equipment says more graphically than anything I might say how the science of farming has changed.

The number of farms throughout the country has been decreasing, but their size and production have been increasing. We have been experiencing an agricultural revolution, just as at one time in our history we experienced an industrial revolution. The industrial revolution ushered in the machine age, new and faster modes of transportation, on water, on land, and in the air. In due course, through the inventive genius of man the machine has been applied to farming. This is all a part of progress.

With the rapid transition from farming by horse and plow to farming by power-operated equipment there has inevitably arisen many problems, both to the individual farmer and to the country as a whole. But however pressing and however grave those problems may be, we will solve them. The American people have always been, and will continue to be, a people of imagination, ingenuity, and determination. That is why we are the most productive and the most powerful nation in the world.

Such events as this contribute immeasurably for giving us, as farmers and as city dwellers, as producers and as consumers, a better understanding of the Nation's overall agricultural developments and our mutuality of interests. As producers and as consumers we must work together for a sound solution of those problems that confront the farmer.

It is indeed a great honor for me to be invited to participate on this program. I have the distinct honor of introducing to you our distinguished guest speaker—the Nation's No. 1 farmer.

Perhaps, in the light of his duties and responsibilities as our Secretary of Agriculture, and especially in view of his personal dedication to a faithful discharge of those duties and responsibilities, it would be more accurate to say that our distinguished guest is the Nation's No. 1 farmhand. While an Idaho dirt farmer in his own right, he has devoted practically his entire life to serving the farmers. At one time he owned and operated his own farm; and, while so doing, he served as a county agricultural agent.

Beginning with his early college days at the Utah State Agriculture College, he has devoted his life to farming and farm problems—always seeking new opportunities and larger areas for service, and always assuming heavier duties and graver responsibilities in the service of agriculture.

His has been a life of service. Today he is our Secretary of Agriculture, the Nation's No. 1 farmhand, if you will, for that is the way he looks at his present job. He is daily working tirelessly for your welfare and for the welfare of all the farmers throughout the country.

I shall not take the time to tell you what our distinguished guest has accomplished, in spite of many obstacles placed in his way.

It has been my rare privilege to work closely with our distinguished guest speaker. I know him well. And the more I know him the greater becomes my admiration and respect for him. No man ever served in public office more devoted to public service. Whether you agree or diagree with what he advocates, there is no denying the fact that what he advocates is not based on any political consideration but simply on what he believes to be right. He is a man of high principle, firm in his convictions and with the courage of his convictions. He seeks only to serve, and he is serving well all of us who are so deeply interested in agricuture.

It is my high privilege and great honor to present to you our beloved Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Ezra Taft Benson.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE EZRA TAFT BENSON

It is an honor and privilege for me to be here today and to have been introduced by Congressman ARENDS.

As I look over this display of mechanical might here today, I recall my early days on the farm and the machinery, or lack of it, that my good wife and I had at our disposal. Many of you here can share similar memories with me. We've come a long way in a short lifetime.

The power and versatility of this equipment also reminds me that last month at a county fair near Washington I watched a pulling exhibition of draft horses. They are wonderful animals and I thrilled as I watched them perform. I began driving horses on a spike-tooth harrow as a 5-year-old and at 16 I was driving 8 head on a harvester. I've never been able to get as much of a thrill out of driving an automobile as I did from handling a good team. I love horses and ride at every opportunity.

But the workhorse is almost gone and with it an era has ended. It is difficult to realize that in our lifetimes we have witnessed this tremendous technological revolution that has done so much to change farming from a small, self-sufficient enterprise to a business.

This has meant great advancements in farm production and efficiency and has done wonders to promote the standard of living of farm families. It has meant, too, problems of adjustment between what almost amounts to two different ways of life.

We have moved from a world of horses, steam threshing machines, setting hens, country butter, family orchards, and general farming to a streamlined, mechanized, commercialized, specialized type of farming.

The farming business is no longer a simple way of life.

In but 17 years farmers increased their ownership of tractors from 1.5 million to 4.5 million; of grain combines from 190,000 to 1 million, and of milking machines from 175,000 to more than 700,000.

In short, we have substituted mechanical power for muscle power.

We are in the midst of that adjustment period now. Our agriculture is dynamic, and ever changing. We must keep an awareness of this as we face up to our problems. Our solutions must not be political panaceas, but programs based on the tradition of free enterprise in this the greatest of free nations.

We are concerned here today with the mechanics of farming and all that this implies. Farm mechanization is a continuing story of remarkable progress—progress made possible by the farmer, by industry, by government, and by the research scientists.

All four groups have important roles in developing mechanical equipment and the techniques for using them effectively, safely, and without damage to the greatest of all our natural resources, our soil.

Much of the push behind the rapid mechanization of agriculture is due to the vigorous and highly competitive farm machinery industry. This event today and tomorrow is a perfect example of this. The farm tractor companies represented here are not present to sell their products, although I suspect they have some interest in that aspect of the show.

They are here, rather, to sell better methods of farming to the men and women of the soil who have become the most efficient farmers in the world. Only a scant few years ago, in 1950 to be exact, the American farmer produced enough for himself and 14 others. Today he produces enough for himself and 23 others. Tomorrow who knows? Compare this with that well-known country in Europe which is trying to overtake us in farm production. There the farmer produces only enough for himself and three others.

Not only is the American farmer the most efficient in the world, he is also, I am sure, the most resourceful. Through his unequaled ingenuity he has been the source of many of the improvements in farm implements.

Much of the credit for these marvels of our mechanical age, of course, belongs to the brains, imagination, and competitiveness of American industry. I salute the companies represented here today and the many others who under our system of free enterprise have contributed to the productivity and abundance of this blessed land.

Credit must be given not only to the manufacturer and the farmer, but also to the man who harmonizes these operations, the research scientist.

Without our scientists and engineers, the farmer would not have been able to use his machinery properly and effectively. This research, conducted jointly by industry, the Department of Agriculture and State experiment stations, is all important.

I am speaking of three specific fields of research:

1. Research by engineers to establish principles for designing equipment especially suited to farm needs.

2. Research by crop breeders to develop varieties well suited to mechanized production.

3. Research by soil scientists to establish guides for using machinery on our land with the least amount of damage to our soil.

Some of you here may remember when the first cornpickers came to market more than 50 years ago. There are a number of reasons why they did not become popular immediately. One reason was that corn of the open-pollinated variety was not suited to mechanical harvest. The stalks were not strong enough. The ears were at various heights.

Scientists were just beginning then the basic studies that gave us hybrids.

So our crop breeder scientists went to work to suit the crop to the machine. The hybrid was developed from inbred lines that would produce corn more suited to machines—hybrids with stalks that would remain erect until harvest and with ears of uniform height.

The first of these were becoming available in the twenties when the tractor-mounted cornpicker was placed on the market. In the past 20 years we have watched the cornpicker follow hybrids into fields across the country. More recently, the cornpicker sheller has come into the picture.

In 1940, before hybrids were well established and machinery fully used, it took 33 man-hours to produce 100 bushels of corn in Illinois. With machinery and techniques in use today, the job can be done in just one-third of the time.

And further progress is in sight.

Experimentally, engineers and scientists in Federal-State research are producing good yields of corn with only three operations in the field:

1. When the corn is planted.

2. When additional chemicals for weed control are applied.

3. When the crop is harvested.

This not only saves labor, but more important, it will also protect our land. Too much use of heavy machinery can damage soils. Scientists have been aware of this for many years. They know some soils are more susceptible to damage than others. Recently, engineers have devised a strain-gage that can be planted in the soil for tillage tests. This will help in gaining better understanding of the effects of heavy machinery on soils.

The conservation of the land of our heritage has long been a vital concern to us. We in the Department have many services designed to protect and conserve this basic resource. We are constantly striving through educational and assistance programs to help farmers keep land not only productive for themselves but for the generations to come.

Only 2 weeks ago I attended the National Plowing Contests and Conservation Exposition. I imagine some of you here today were present at that affair in Hershey, Pa.

There we were reminded in the midst of acreage of great beauty that we are stewards of the soil and that we are entrusted with these magnificent resources of soil and water, grass, timber, and wildlife.

They have been entrusted to us by the Almighty to use wisely, to safeguard jealously, to improve diligently, and to pass them on in a better condition than when we received them.

To do less than this might well be to imperil the future of our Nation—and to jeopardize freedom, the most precious of our American birthrights.

This duty to preserve the soil must constantly be borne in mind as we find new and more efficient methods of causing the land to yield more and more of its abundance.

Although we have made enormous progress in farm mechanization, we haven't moved ahead at the same rate in all types of work.

Our big gains have been in the mechanization of field crops. We haven't done nearly so well in adapting machinery to the production of fruits and vegetables. And many of the chores around the farmstead are done today just as they were in grandfather's day.

In the past 20 years, here in Illinois, the labor required to produce 100 pounds of milk has been reduced by 1 hour and 12 minutes—or 36 percent. The labor required to produce 100 pounds of pork has been reduced by 24 minutes—or 14 percent. And that to produce 100 pounds of beef has been cut by 12 minutes—or 6 percent.

Meanwhile, there has been a great increase in the number of farms with electricity—from less than 4 in 10 at the beginning of World War II to more than 9 in 10 today. Nearly all of your farms are now receiving power from a central service.

At the same time, the farm equipment industry has developed many improvements for farmstead mechanization. On the market today are self-feeders and automatic watering tanks, self-unloading wagons, conveyors and blowers, tractor feed scoops, and gutter cleaners.

You have the power. Much of the machinery is available. The big task is to fit these things together into a labor-saving system that is well engineered and is economically sound.

We are making progress toward that goal. And here too, teamwork among scientists and engineers of many specialities is helping to get the job done.

I came to Washington in 1953 with only one purpose in mind—to do the best possible job I could for farmers. I am still in Washington and I am still dedicated to doing the best possible job I can for our farm families and all of our people.

Here are the things this administration stands for:

1. Freedom to plant. This means freedom to grow what you wish on your own farms. Not what some bureaucrat thinks you should grow.

2. Freedom for farmers to make their own management decisions. I believe and I know you believe that we can't run the Nation's farms from a desk in Washington.

3. Getting rid of every undesirable control and taking the shackles off farmers' efficiency. You American farmers are the most efficient in the world and we should not only be grateful for this, we should take advantage of it.

4. Building farm markets at home and abroad. We must accept the fact that in order to sell goods we must price them to sell—there is no satisfactory substitute for markets.

5. Getting food into stomachs instead of storage. Farm products are meant to go to market and a Government warehouse is not a market.

6. Helping all farmers to help themselves, especially those on smaller farms.

7. Using our ability to produce abundance for the blessing it really is.

Many of us have fought hard for this program and we have made progress. Not all of our problems are behind us by any means. It is well at times to take stock and see where we've been and what we've accomplished. Let's take a minute to do this now.

When this administration came into office in 1953 we found farm prices skidding downward and a large and fast growing stockpile of farm commodities. The production throttle had been left wide open with unrealistic Government price fixing that was losing us markets at home and abroad.

Price support provisions with bipartisan support had been enacted in 1948 which would have done much to prevent this. Both political parties endorsed a wider range of price supports in their 1948 platforms. But the act of 1948 was never allowed to take effect.

Had it gone into effect we would now have a more efficient agriculture, a stronger economy, fewer controls and more freedom, no need for a Soil Bank and huge surplus disposal programs.

In the past 5½ years we have done everything we could to remove the chains of unsound price supports and rid agriculture of the burden of price-depressing surpluses.

As soon as we could—in 1954—we introduced a measure of flexibility—all Congress would give us—into the price-support program. By law it did not become effective until 1955 and then the range was so narrow—82½ to 90—that it helped very little.

In the 85th Congress just ended we increased the range of price supports on a few crops. This is encouraging as it indicates a growing realization by the Congress of the merit of this policy. This wider range of supports will help meet our problems in cotton, rice, and corn when they begin to take effect in the next year or two.

We secured enactment of legislation which has helped and is helping to pull down our surpluses.

We obtained, and have used to the limit, legislation to speed up the movement of farm commodities—especially surplus commodities—into markets at home and abroad.

We started a rural development program to aid rural people in underdeveloped areas.

Appropriations for agricultural research have been increased by 95 percent since 1953. We are especially emphasizing marketing and utilization research—that is, new outlets and new uses for farm foods and fiber.

These have been sound and progressive steps—every one of them. And they have been effective. During the past 2 years the agricultural situation brightened and in the past few months has been the brightest spot in our national economic picture. There is no recession in agriculture.

Of course, there are bound to be some fluctuations in prices, such as we are experiencing now. In fact, it is normal for prices to change seasonally, particularly in the fall as the crops are harvested.

I am grateful that the first half of this year showed a net rise in income for farmers of 22 percent over the first half of last year. Crops are bountiful and prices are above last year. We can all be thankful for that.

There is a brighter light shining into the future, too.

Crippling allotments and artificial pricing have been a ball and chain on agriculture. It has had the effect of freezing agriculture in uneconomic patterns, destroying markets and piling up surpluses.

Fortunately, we were able to achieve in Congress another major step in reducing this handicap. Although it is not all the administration sought, the new farm law is based on the sound principle that a wider range of price supports will lead to expanded markets.

It will help our cotton, corn, and rice producers.

The new law takes a firm step toward making cotton more competitive with synthetic fibers and more competitive in world markets, and it will permit a wider use of our cotton by domestic mills.

It widens the range of price supports and provides greater acreage for cotton and rice.

It makes available a wider range of price supports for all corn producers and gives them an opportunity to decide on acreage restrictions by referendum not later than December 15 of this year.

If the majority of corn producers voting in the referendum approve, acreage allotments in the commercial corn area will be discontinued. If the majority disapprove, acreage allotments for corn will continue in effect. Price support will be continued in either case, but a different support is provided in case acreage allotments are discontinued.

Farmers voted against corn allotments in the referendum held in December 1956. At that time over 61 percent of the corn producers voting indicated that they preferred eliminating the allotments; but since a two-thirds majority was required in that instance, the allotment program remained in effect. Then farmers voted again, this time with their corn planters. Only 14 percent of the 1957 production in the commercial-corn area was eligible for price support, because relatively few farmers complied with their allotments.

Here in Illinois, about 80 percent of the farmers voting in the December 1956 referendum favored ending the allotments. And in 1957 only 1 acre in 7 was planted within the corn acreage allotment program.

The Congress continued the special school milk program, just as it was about to expire and deny milk to the thousands of children in summer schools and camps. After a costly delay, the Congress also extended the act permitting us to market our surplus foods and fibers abroad. It also extended the National Wool Act which is designed to stimulate production of a deficit commodity.

But while we achieved some gains in legislation this year and although the farm economy is bright, some aspects of the agriculture problem are still with us. We need to continue to move forward.

Speaking of corn, as we have been here today, puts me in mind of hogs. The favorable prices for hogs in recent months in relation to feed costs may have encouraged some farmers to plan to increase their hog production.

I should like to again caution farmers that favorable hog prices can be maintained only if production is held to the quantity and quality that can be sold in the market place.

An overexpansion in hog production will lead inevitably to lower prices and less income and unnecessary problems.

We still have problems in some commodities such as wheat and tobacco. Our wheat carryover looms large and we are continuing to lose our tobacco markets.

The cost-price squeeze still exists as a basic problem, because the damage was done years ago. During the period from 1940 to 1952, the index of prices paid by farmers increased more than 100 percent. Since then we have largely checked this rise in costs. From January 1953 through June 1958, this index rose only 7 percent.

We shall continue to face our problems realistically, and work with dedication toward their proper solution, holding always to this firm belief that under this blessed free enterprise system, we must steadily move toward freedom, freedom for farmers to plant, freedom to compete, to market, and to make their own decisions, free from any dictatorial dogmas from a desk in Washington.

We have made progress as you have seen. Let us take a glance at some of these results:

Realized net income of farm operators in the first half of 1958 was at an annual rate of approximately $13.3 billion, 22 percent higher than in the first half of 1957. Gross farm income in the first half of 1958 was the highest on record.

Income per person on farms, from all sources, was $967 in 1957, 8 percent higher than in 1956, and the highest since 1951 during the Korean war. And this average may well set a new record in 1958.

Farm assets are at an alltime high—$188 billion as of January 1, 1958.

Farm ownership is also at a record high. Two out of every three farms are free of mortgage debt.

The postwar downtrend in prices which started in 1951 has been stopped and turned up. Prices received by farmers in the first half of 1958 were 8 percent above a year ago and 10 percent above 2 years ago.

Farm exports set a new alltime high record in 1957 and continue at a high level in 1958.

The buildup of surpluses has been reversed. Government investment in surplus farm products owned and under loan has dropped about one-eighth in the past year and a half.

The standard of living on farms is the highest in history, based on the percentage of farms with electricity, telephones, automobiles, and the purchasing power of the average value of farm products sold or traded.

Such facts, and there are many more, shows great farm progress. Agriculture is marching forward.

As agriculture and our Nation march forward together, let us remember that there is no other span of time so bountifully endowed as the years of our generation. We occupy a very special spot of the world's surface at a very special time in history.

We have achieved this enviable position, due in no small measure, I believe, to our heritage of freedom and spiritual values. It is part of my religious faith that the God of Heaven guided the Founding Fathers in establishing this Nation.

It will continue to be a land of freedom and faith as long as we are able and willing to advance in the light of sound and enduring principles of right.

We exist in a world half slave and half free. There are those among us and about us who would snatch away our freedom if given the opportunity. We must be eternally on our guard against them.

Our challenge is to keep America strong—strong economically, strong socially, and, above all, spiritually strong—so that our way of life may endure.

Let us here today rededicate ourselves to keeping our Nation strong and free. Let us firmly resist every move to socialize and regiment our lives. We who are concerned with the cultivation and preservation of the soil have a specific task. We must constantly work toward an expanding, prosperous, and free agriculture.

If we achieve this—and we must, and will with the help of Almighty God—we will have done our small part in this life to preserve the principles laid down by the Founding Fathers of this great and blessed United States of America.

God grant that we may remain ever mindful of our blessed heritage and of our duty to preserve our free-enterprise system and our American way of life for our children and the generations as yet unborn.

John M. Queen, Attorney at Law of Waynesville, N. C.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SHUFORD

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include herewith a copy of a resolution passed by the council of the North Carolina Bar Association which appeared in the Waynesville Mountaineer of August 14, 1958.

During my years of public service I have had the pleasure of working with many fine men in North Carolina. None were more devoted to their State and county than John M. Queen. For over 50 years he served the mountain people of western North Carolina. I am proud of my association with him. He was the product of democracy. He spoke his mind. He acted finally on his own decision. He was a leader by virtue of merit and accomplishment. All these qualities were inherent in his identity as an individual.

Those of us who had the honor and pleasure of knowing John M. Queen will always treasure his memory.

STATE BAR PASSES MEMORIAL RESOLUTION FOR JOHN QUEEN

The council of the North Carolina Bar Association, at a recent meeting, adopted a memorial to the late John M. Queen, which reads, in part, as follows:

When John M. Queen, of Waynesville, died on April 8, in the Duke Hospital, a great vacuum was created in hearts of the people of western North Carolina. He was born on September 6, 1881, in Haywood County, of parentage whose ancestral roots reach the founders of the county.

His keen intellect, tremendous energy, wit and humor, character and leadership ability were evident early in life and won him many laureates in Waynesville High School, the old Weaverville College, and the University of North Carolina. He made a deep impression wherever he went on his fellow students and his instructors.

After he received his law license in 1907, he returned to Waynesville where he combined the general practice of law with farming until his health failed him 50 years later. He was active in church, civic, fraternal, and political affairs of the county and State. He was chosen by the Masons when he reached the age of 21. He served the Methodist Episcopal church as a steward and as a Sunday school teacher. He was never defeated for any office which he sought, having served as police judge, mayor of the town of Waynesville, county judge, and solicitor of the 20th Judicial District for 16 years. He was a presidential elector in 1948. At various times, John M. Queen served his profession by being president of the Haywood County Bar Association and the 20th Judicial District Bar Association. He also served as a member of the council of the North Carolina State Bar Association.

He was unexcelled as a trial lawyer and his services were in great demand both in the State and otherwise. His modesty and shyness caused him to limit his practice primarily to the present 30th Judicial District.

No perron knew this district more intimately, and no one was better known in it. He was a walking historian for the families in western North Carolina. Less has been written about Mr. Queen, and more has been said about him than any man in North Carolina. This was his fault—if fault it were—for he avoided publicity.

Of Mr. Queen's many talents, his most famous and his greatest were his personal charm. This personal charm was interwoven with a keen intellect, indelible memory, matchless wit, abundance of good humor and originality. His wit and humor were so natural and abundant that he was as entertaining, charming, and amusing to an illiterate companion on a mountain top as a court-filled audience. Mr. Queen more than liked people, he loved individuals. Yet he was never effusive or affective. His creed, if one he had, must have been that it is neither charity, commonsense, nor law to assume the worst intent which the facts will admit of that the reverse being the true rule both of justice and of law.

Mr. Queen was a man of tremendous physical energy as well as intellectual curiosity. He turned this physical energy into being one of Haywood County's most successful farmers. Few men have raised more cattle. His intellectual curiosity was of such a nature that, after working hard all day in the fields as a common laborer, he would relax in the evening at his home by reading the North Carolina supreme court, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or the North Carolina Law Review.

His memory was prodigious. He could quote passages verbatim from poems, speeches, and scripture at 75 which he learned at 10, 12, and 15 years. He knew the names of faces in history of more people in western North Carolina than anyone. He could name jurors who sat on certain cases years after it was tried.

John M. Queen married Miss Grace Shook, of Buncombe County. To them four children were born. He was survived by his widow and 1 son, John M. Queen, Jr., 1 daughter, Mary Kathryn Queen, both of Waynesville, and 6 grandchildren.

Voting Record of Congressman Wayne L. Hays on Major Legislation of the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAYNE L. HAYS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include my voting record on 30 of the most important bills to come before the House of Representatives during the 85th Congress. I have done this every 2 years since I have been in Congress and mailed out copies so that my constituents could have a convenient method of checking my record.

The 85th Congress has been a successful and historic one. Washington political writers have described it as a do-well Congress, which has made a formidable record of work done.

The record follows:

How I voted	Issue	Status
Voted for	Mutual security program to strengthen the free world	Became law.
Voted for	National Defense Education Act of 1958	Became law.
Voted for	Bill increasing social security benefits by 7 percent	Became law.
Voted for	Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill	Defeated.
Voted for	Bill making Small Business Administration a permanent Federal agency and increasing loan authorization.	Became law.
Voted for	Department of Defense Reorganization Act	Became law.
Voted for	Highway construction bill	Became law.
Voted for	Civil Rights Act of 1957	Became law.
Voted against	Extension of Trade Agreements Act for 4 years authorizing a total of 20 percent reduction in any tariff rate existing on July 1, 1958.	Became law.
Voted for	Bill requiring disclosure of employee welfare and pension plans and annual financial reports.	Became law.
Voted for	Improvement of Federal Civil Defense Act	Became law.
Voted for	Tax revision bill, including admissions tax cut	Became law.
Voted for	Community Facilities Act of 1958, authorizing program of loans to municipalities for construction of public facilities.	Defeated.
Voted for	Depressed areas redevelopment bill	Vetoed.
Voted for	Ending issuance of fast tax writeoff certificates	Became law.
Voted against	Bill increasing 1st class postal rates [1]	Became law.
Voted for	Increasing pay of members of Armed Forces to encourage career service	Became law.
Voted for	Bill extending benefits of unemployment compensation, now available only to Korean veterans, to all ex-servicemen.	Became law.
Voted for	Bill establishing Airways Modernization Board to assure safe, efficient navigation system for all civilian and military planes.	Became law.
Voted for	Increasing pensions of widows of Spanish-American War veterans	Became law.
Voted for	Liberalization of requirements for veterans' widows' benefits	Became law.
Voted for	Reemployment rights for National Guard men	Passed House.
Voted for	Housing Act of 1958	Defeated.
Voted for	Bill extending time for disabled persons to file for social security	Became law.
Voted for	Improved annuities under Civil Service Retirement Act	Became law.
Voted for	Federal aid for school construction	Defeated.
Voted for	Bill increasing unemployment benefits	Became law.
Voted for	Alaska statehood bill	Became law.
Voted for	Bill establishing a civilian-controlled space agency to be called the National Aeronautics and Space Agency.	Became law.
Voted for	Humane slaughter of livestock bill	Became law.

[1] The Senate added the postal employees salary increase to this bill and so I voted for it when it returned to the House.

Report on Major Legislation, 2d Session, 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. W. PAT JENNINGS
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, each week during the time Congress is in session I prepare a legislative report for distribution in my district. This is a part of my efforts to keep my constituents advised of congressional action on legislation affecting them.

As this 2d session of the 85th Congress ends, I have prepared—as an extension of these weekly reports—a brief summary of the major legislation approved during the almost 8 months of this session. Also, I include information on projects of special interest to the Ninth District of Virginia.

In my annual report last year, as the first session was concluded, I predicted that this Congress would go down in history as one of the most responsible to ever serve the people of this Nation. My prediction, I believe, has been borne out by the outstanding legislative record of this second session. I am extremely proud to have served as a Member of this Congress, which has acted upon many, many complex problems and issues in writing this record of achievement.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The increased necessity to maintain an adequate defense program overshadowed every other action of the Congress and resulted in much important legislation being approved. Early in the session, $54.6 million was authorized for the expansion of missile bases and warning systems, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency was created within the Department of Defense. A major action was approval of the bill to reorganize the Department of Defense so that it can operate more effectively for the national security. Authorized, also, was new construction at military installations and for the Nation's reserves; new and expanded facilities for the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics; a program of ship construction and modernization; the building of an atomic-powered destroyer; and funds for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Realizing the urgency of the need, Congress approved the establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to direct and conduct our program of space research and development; $47.8 million was authorized for construction of a new space projects center and expansion of satellite launching and tracking facilities.

The regular Department of Defense appropriation bill granted over $39.6 billion for the activities of this vital Government department. The Congress' concern over the national security is reflected in the increased defense funds approved above the budget request.

APPROPRIATIONS

Congress devotes a great deal of time each year to the appropriation bills for the several governmental departments. There were 14 regular appropriation bills for fiscal year 1959, and there was a supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1959 to provide funds for newly authorized activities or to increase the funds granted under the regular bills. The total approved in appropriations was over $67.7 billion, which was more than $596 million below the budget estimates submitted to Congress by the administration. There were also supplemental and deficiency appropriations for fiscal year 1958 totaling almost $4.9 billion, making the approximate total appropriated by Congress over $73.6 billion. The 1958 appropriation bills were also reduced, resulting in a total of $619.1 million being cut from the budget requests. The second session of the Congress did not cut the budget nearly as much as the first session, when approximately $5 billion was saved by reductions. Increased appropriations for fiscal year 1959 resulted from many reasons, national defense and programs to combat the recession being among the most important.

SMALL BUSINESS

This has been a significant session of Congress for the Nation's small-business men. First, we have made the Small Business Administration—SBA—a permanent agency of the Government. The ceiling on SBA individual loans was raised and the interest rate reduced. Second, the Small Business Investment Act was approved to authorize $250 million for long-term equity capital for small business through investment companies chartered for that purpose. Third, a tax bill was approved that, through its several provisions, will result in an estimated $260 million in tax relief for small business.

TAXES

Despite expectations of such action when the 1st session of the 85th Congress adjourned, Congress this year did not approve any general tax reduction. Extensive hearings on tax bills were held by the House Ways and Means Committee, but increased Government spending prevented any general tax bill from being reported. In addition to the small business tax bill, a measure was approved to extend the present corporate income tax rate and the existing schedule of certain excise taxes. This bill was amended to remove the 3 percent transportation tax on freight and the 4-cents-per-ton tax on coal. Two other bills of importance made several technical and clarifying changes in the excise, income, estate, and gift tax provisions of the tax laws, and provided some tax reductions.

Since these changes are numerous and cover many people and businesses, I will be pleased to provide answers to any questions on them.

SERVICEMEN AND VETERANS

The major bill for military personnel in the second session provided pay increases of $577 million a year to encourage career service. Such pay incentives should have a most favorable effect on the retention of trained military specialists, who are becoming more and more important in today's Armed Forces. Another bill extended the unemployment compensation program to all exservicemen.

Several veterans bills approved included: An increase in monthly pension rates for widows of the Spanish-American, Indian, Mexican, and Civil War veterans and the providing of pensions to widows of Confederate veterans and to the two surviving Confederate veterans; an increase in benefits payable for total disability under the National Life Insurance Act; increased burial allowance for deceased veterans from $150 to $250; the consolidation into a single act all laws administered by the VA; and improvements in the housing program mentioned later in this report.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

When the 2d session of the 85th Congress convened last January, the Nation faced a serious and growing economic recession. We have approved several bill aimed at curbing this recession and bringing about an improved economic outlook. Among the most important were: An emergency $1.8 billion housing act to stimulate home-building, reducing downpayments on FHA-financed houses, extending the guaranty and direct loan programs for veterans and increasing funds for FNMA mortgage purchases; an increase of $4 billion in the authorization for FHA insurance; an authorization and apportionment among the States of $5.5 billion for highway construction, including $1.8 billion additional to both the regular Federal aid and interstate highway programs; approval of legislation to extend to the States, on an optional basis, additional unemployment compensation for the unemployed whose benefits had expired; approval of an expansive program of assistance to areas of the Nation with chronic unemployment and underemployment; assistance to the Nation's railroads, including guaranty of loans to finance new equipment, meet operating expenses and other obligations; extension of the Federal Airport Act under which the Federal Government participates in the construction of local airports; authorization of flood control and navigation improvement projects totaling $1.5 billion.

SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Social Security Amendments of 1958 provide for an approximate 7 percent increase in benefits for those persons now receiving monthly checks, liberalizes the provisions regarding benefits for the disabled and their dependents, and strengthens the financial basis of the system.

Receiving congressional final approval also were: a 3-year extension of the hospital survey and construction—Hill-Burton Act; a bill to requre registration, reports, and full disclosure of employee welfare and pension funds; the extension of the school-milk program for 3 years; an increase in annuities to retired or disabled civil service employees; distribution of surplus foods in nonprofit children's summer camps; a strengthening of the law against use of mails or common carriers for transportation of obscene or crime-inciting matter; a prohibition against the sale of switchblade knives in interstate commerce; and a 3-year extension of the $30 million per year program of matching grants for construction of facilities for research into cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and other killing disease.

EDUCATION

We have authorized a far-reaching program of aid to education known as the National Defense Education Act. This legislation provides loans to students in institutions of higher education and financial assistance for the strengthening of science, math, and modern language instruction, and for guidance, counseling, and testing programs. It has been estimated that Virginia would receive almost $3.4 million under the initial authorization with $832,000 becoming available this year. Also, we have extended the existing Federal assistance program for federally impacted school districts.

AGRICULTURAL

I serve on the House Agriculture Committee. We devoted many days and weeks to hearings on the farm bills introduced in the House with 19 subcommittees at work. The first bill approved by both Houses barred a reduction of farm 1958 price supports below 1957 levels, and, also, any cuts in acreage allotments for 2 years. This bill, aimed at economic improvements for the Nation's farmers, was vetoed by the President. After a dedicated effort by the House committee, an omnibus bill was reported but turned down by the House because of Secretary Benson's and the administration's opposition. Late in the session final approval was given to an amended version of a bill pertaining to cotton, corn, rice, other feed grains, and extending the Wool Act for 3 years. Other agricultural bills provided for an 18-month extension of Public Law 480, under which surplus agricultural products are sold abroad for foreign currencies and bartered for strategic materials; the establishing of humane slaughter regulations; extension of the authority to grant special livestock loans; continuation of the authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the soil-conservation program on a national basis; the granting of authority to prevent monopolistic practices in the meat industry; and a change in the tobacco regulations to prohibit the growing and harvesting of sucker tobacco.

I believe the House Agriculture Committee will begin hearings early in the next Congress on new farm legislation.

MAJOR MISCELLANEOUS

Action on a variety of bills not classified under a specific heading include: increasing the national debt limit; approving Alaska as a new State in the Union; requiring automobile manufacturers to clearly label their product as to suggested price and other information of interest to the buyer; increasing postal rates; establishing the Federal Aviation Agency to regulate air traffic and promote safety in the air; granting a cost-of-living pay raise to postal and classified Government workers; providing pensions and clerical staff for former Presidents; and passing a freedom of information bill to limit authority of agencies and officials to withhold information and public documents; and a requirement that food additives be adequately tested and found safe before being sold to the public. A 4-year extension of the reciprocal trade program was approved and provisions strengthened to safeguard domestic industries from imports. An expanding trade program is, of course, vital to the Nation's economic future.

NINTH DISTRICT PROJECTS

Provided in the public works appropriation bill were $200,000 in additional planning funds for the Pound River flood-control reservoir in Dickenson County. This makes a total of $300,000 granted for this project and I have already requested the Corps of Engineers to budget sufficient funds for fiscal year 1960 to complete planning and begin construction of this facility. Also, $10,000 was provided for further surveys and investigation of the feasibility of the Haysi Reservoir in Dickenson County. During this session of Congress I have continued to seek expedited action on Corps of Engineers' studies of possible flood protection for several ninth district communities. These surveys have included to date: Big Stone Gap, Bluefield, Cleveland, Clintwood, Coeburn, Fort Blackmore, Grundy, Haysi, Pound, Pulaski, and the Richlands-Doran-Raven area. Before Congress will adopt authorizing legislation or appropriate funds for such projects, the engineers must make a favorable report on the economic feasibility. Funds have been included in the independent offices appropriation bill for the construction of the Abingdon Federal building, which was authorized in 1955 and which has not been started under the old lease-purchase program. Other post-office buildings are being provided in the ninth district under the commercial leasing program.

Airports are being developed in several Ninth District areas and I have been pleased to cooperate in the securing of Federal funds for these projects. Federal allocations have already been made for New River Valley Airport, near Dublin; the Lonesome Pine Airport, near Wise; the Mountain Empire Airport, near Marion; and the Richlands Municipal Airport. I am hopeful that a Federal contribution can also be made this year for the proposed Grundy Municipal Airport. Funds have been made available this year for Army National Guard armories at Gate City and Big Stone Gap. I am also seeking such allocations for National Guard construction at Richlands and Pulaski, and for Army Reserve facilities at Abingdon and Marion.

JENNINGS BILLS

Consideration has been given to several bills I introduced in both the first and second sessions of the 85th Congress. I plan to introduce again next year certain bills that were not approved. Among the measures I proposed: a bill relating to adopted children was incorporated into the omnibus social security bill and I plan to introduce again next year a bill to lower the retirement age for men to 62; my proposal that volunteer fire departments and rescue squads be made eligible to receive donable surplus Government property will also be introduced next session—the House approved a bill that was reported and which covered only volunteer fire departments but the Senate did not act; hearings were held on a bill that I proposed to establish an agricultural research and development board to find new industrial uses for agriculture products; legislation similar to my bill extending the special school milk program was approved; consideration was given to an amendment I introduced to restrict imports of residual oil; and a bill similar to mine was approved to curb the practice of harvesting sucker tobacco.

Of special interest to the Ninth District has been legislation to establish a coal research and development commission to find new uses for coal. My bill was endorsed by the Bureau of Mines with suggested amendments. A similar bill was reported to the House, but because of the lateness of the committee's action, the bill was not scheduled for floor debate. An attempt to secure consideration under a unanimous-consent request was not successful when objection was made on the floor. I intend to again introduce this bill in the next session. Another of my bills to allow for the purchase of wheat flour and cornmeal for donation purposes was approved. This measure was aimed at simplifying the operations of the grain-processing program, which was started in 1955 from another bill I proposed and which utilizes surplus grains for donation purposes.

This listing of the bills I have introduced and the actions taken on them is by no means complete because of space limitations.

This summary does not attempt to cover all legislation taken up in this session of Congress, it does not present arguments for or against the bills, and it does not indicate my votes on the legislation covered. I have given a brief summary of the session's work and will elaborate on it upon receipt of any request. I have endeavored to always support the bills that seemed—after thorough study—in the best interest of the Ninth District, Virginia, and the Nation.

I maintain a district office at 311 North Main Street, Marion, Va., that is open each day to assist my constituents. I can be contacted at this office during the adjournment period. My Washington Office address is 1719 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Are We Getting Soft?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDMUND P. RADWAN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. Speaker, under general consent granted for extension of remarks in the last RECORD of this Congress, I wish to include a letter received from one of my constituents concerning the report that officials are studying the possibility of surrender by the United States in a nuclear war. The letter follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Honorable EDMUND P. RADWAN,
United States Courthouse,
Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR MR. RADWAN: Please tell me why anyone in these United States should study plans for possible surrender. What is the matter with Americans now-a-days? Are we getting that soft?

Let's take Patrick Henry for our patron saint, and sound his clarion call throughout the land: "Give me liberty, or give me death." Are we too weak to destroy our enemies? Have we become so soft that there is no more fight in us?

Believe me, the Communists will never take me alive. If it ever came to a showdown, I'd go down fighting with all I've got. Can you possibly imagine any American living under a Communist dictatorship? If Russia has any ideas of taking over our country, I think they should know that we will never surrender—that they will have to kill off every man, woman and child in our country before they can take our land, and, by that time, there will be little left worth the taking.

Let's inspire our newspapers to work for us instead of against us. Let them stop advertising Russia's successes and our failures. Talk of failure will never bring success. If we are to have freedom of the press let's get the press on our side. Are not our own successes important enough to rate the front page? Let them root for us in the United States, for a change.

Let's put on a real campaign, through the press, radio, TV, speeches, and every other possible means, to put a little spunk into our youngsters, and into the oldsters, too. Give us all work to do, and let us know we have something worth working for. Give us leaders who can, and will inspire us with a real love of country and a zeal for victory. Incidentally, such things as juvenile delinquency would cease to be a problem. Americans work well together in an emergency. There will be no more boredom. Young people with something worthwhile to work for will not turn to crime. And when we Americans work together for victory there can be no talk of surrender.

There has been a great deal of unfavorable comparison recently between our educational system and that in the U. S. S. R. Let us not go completely haywire. We have our faults, but they are not as heinous as our magazines and newspapers would lead us to believe. Perhaps Russia can get along as a nation of scientists, but we need so

much more—ministers, priests, clerks, teachers, carpenters, mechanics, bricklayers, garbage collectors, and all the rest. It is all very well to encourage the student who shows an aptitude for science, and to give him every possible assistance; but the scientist can't get along without all these others, and they, too need encouragement.

Let us raise the standards of our colleges and universities rather than continuing to lower them in order to admit the poorer students, and let us remove the stigma attached to nonattendance at college. Stiffen the college curriculums so that the students will have to be students. Far be it from me to ask that all the fun be taken out of college life, but it doesn't need to be all fun. The old saying: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" should be balanced by a new one: "All play and no work makes Jack a stupid jerk." Too many of the youngsters attending collegese today are definitely not college material. The schools pull down their standards in order to give them a break, but it would be far better for all concerned to keep the standards high. Let the others, those who cannot meet the demands of our institutions of higher learning, understand that there is interesting work for them to do, and that we need what talents they have to offer just as much as we need the college graduates. Our colleges will then improve in quality and, in the long run, we will all be more contented and better satisfied.

There are other problems, too, which will have to be solved. In the meantime, however, please do everything in your power to quash this surrender talk. The word is not in my vocabulary—unless it is hurled in the enemy's face in a tone of command. The best word to put in its place is "victory." Let's work for victory.

Give me liberty or give me death.

Sincerely yours,

RACHEL F. HOWARD.

The Overton Waterway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OVERTON BROOKS
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, previously I have given facts and figures to show the widespread use of our inland waterways throughout the Nation. These figures are remarkable in that the use of our waterways surpasses anything the engineers who planned and constructed these waterways envisioned.

Every part of Louisiana save northwest Louisiana has water transportation available. In New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, and even in Monroe, inland waterways are available to shippers. So as to meet this need for northwest Louisiana, the Army Engineers have drawn up plans for the Overton Waterway, running from Shreveport to the mouth of the Red River and emptying in the Atchafalaya. Congress has implemented already these plans to the extent of providing $400,000 and we have proceeded deliberately with them. The plans are now ripe to where the additional funds for engineering we ought to be able to proceed with this waterway which will mean so much to central and northwest Louisiana.

The highway program is consuming tens of millions of dollars. It is extremely important. This entire canal, 204 miles in length from Shreveport to the mouth of the Red River, can easily be built for less money than is being spent now for 10 miles of interstate expressway through some of our cities.

The amount of good which will come from this canal construction will compare, in my judgment, with any interstate expressway being built in the United States.

Representative Robert J. McIntosh Reports to People of Seventh District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT J. McINTOSH
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. McINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include in the Appendix my report to the residents of the Seventh District of Michigan on major legislation and my activities as their representatives in the 85th Congress. I also take this opportunity to thank my constituents for the helpful comments, observations, and recommendations submitted to me.

The second session of the 85th Congress was one of the longest, busiest, and most expensive in history. Looking at its record of solid accomplishments, it will be viewed as a constructive session, although the large amounts of additional spending are cause for justifiable concern.

Less than one-half of President Eisenhower's legislative recommendations were adopted by the Democrat-controlled Congress. However, because of bipartisan recognition that the basic problems of our times are those of preserving freedom and avoiding war, the President did obtain approval of his major recommendations affecting our national security.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The President's recommendations on important legislation in the field of national defense and foreign affairs received approval in the Congress. I supported this legislation which included: continuation of our mutual security program; 4-year extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; reorganization of Defense Department, giving wide authority to Secretary of Defense, subject to congressional review; establishment of new agency for space exploration; creation of independent Federal Aviation Agency for safe and efficient use of airspace by civil and military aircraft.

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Among measures of national importance favorably enacted by Congress, to which I gave my support, were the following: Pay increases for postal and Federal workers and annuitants, as well as armed-services personnel; 7 percent boost in social-security benefits; public disclosure of pension and welfare plan operations; removal of freight excise tax; minor tax relief, as well as long-term loan and investment aid for small business; extension of unemployment compensation benefits; Federal guaranty of $500 million in loans to railroads to finance new equipment; price labeling of new automobiles by manufacturers to protect purchasers; $3.26 billion in Federal funds for interstate highway construction; statehood for Alaska; adjustment of postage rates to put Post Office Department nearer a paying basis.

ALASKA STATEHOOD

The admission of Alaska into the Union is proof to the entire free world that the United States does not approve of colonialism; it evidences our desire to give our dependent areas the maximum of self-government obtainable.

POSTAL LEGISLATION

The Congress responded to the long pressing need for adjusting postal rates to reduce the deficit being paid by taxpayers. Since World War II, the average annual deficit has increased to about $445 million. The fact is that, since 1950, every hour the taxpayers have had to put up more than $50,000 for someone else's postage. When all the postal-rate adjustments under the new law have become effective, annual postal revenues will be increased by $550 million.

The new law establishes a postal policy for the determination of postal rates, and represents the first time in over 100 years that a comprehensive set of ground rules has been laid down to serve as a guide for the Congress in its ratemaking legislation and for the Post Office Department in making its recommendations to the Congress, on the basis of review, study, and survey for each class and kind of postal service or facility.

EDUCATION

The Congress passed the National Defense Education Act which makes long-term, low-interest loans available to college students and assists in providing adequate science and laboratory facilities in high schools and public junior colleges. I was pleased to have the opportunity to work closely with other Members of Congress in the development of the student loan program. The bill also provides fellowships for teachers and grants to States for strengthening guidance, counseling, and testing services, and for area vocational education programs. The legislation, as finally enacted, except for the omission of a scholarship program, closely parallels the recommendations of the President, and it represents a positive step toward mobilizing our potential resources of talented manpower more effectively through the establishment of several related programs.

AGRICULTURE

After considerable delay occasioned by disagreements over cotton and rice programs, Congress finally approved a major farm bill adjusting support levels and acreage allotments in line with Sec-

retary Benson's recommendations. The only portion of the bill directly affecting Seventh District farmers is that of the proposed new corn program. Under the new law farmers will choose between the present corn program and a new one which would abandon commercial area designation, abolish acreage allotments, and set price supports at 90 percent of the average market price for the preceding 3 years, but not less than 65 percent of parity.

Federal activities of special interest to the Seventh District of Michigan are as follows:

POST OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

The completion of post office projects at Port Huron, Mount Clemens, St. Clair Shores, and East Detroit climaxes years of great improvement in the postal facilities of the Thumb District, bringing new and improved post offices to 25 communities. A number of projects are in the planning stage, but the backlog of postal construction in the district has been broken. The result will be better service from your Post Office Department, as well as better working conditions for postal employees.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE

Toward the close of the session, the Post Office Department announced that rural mail delivery service would be extended to serve an average of two families per mile. I was gratified by this announcement, since I had introduced legislation earlier to make postal service available to every residence, farm, or business situated on an improved road. In my opinion, our rural areas are entitled to the services of our Post Office Department just as city dwellers are, and I shall continue my efforts in this regard.

SELFRIDGE AIR FORCE BASE

The great airbase at Selfridge Field, for so many years important to our national defense and to the economy of our district, is slated to play an even more important role in the future Over $28 million has been appropriated during the 85th Congress for its expansion and improvement I am personally pleased with the developments at Selfridge Field, not only because of its value to the economy of the district but also because my last assignment during World War II was as an instructor pilot at Selfridge Field.

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Over $65 million in defense contracts have been placed this year in the Seventh District, providing an important stimulant to our economy. This sizable amount has been made possible, in large part, by the development of missile production within the district.

NAVIGATION, FLOOD CONTROL, AND RECREATIONAL BOATING

Representing the "Thumb," which has a better claim to the title "Water Wonderland" than any other congressional district in the State, I work closely with the United States Corps of Engineers, the Michigan Waterways Commission, and local groups interested in navigation, flood control, and recreational boating in our area. Good progress is being made. The Corps of Engineers has engaged in dredging projects in the Clinton River in Macomb County and the Sebewaing River in Huron County. The Port Austin Harbor of Refuge is also now in the construction stage. Several smaller dredging projects have been completed, including removal of navigational hazards in the Belle River at Marine City.

The omnibus rivers and harbors flood-control bill, approved by the President after the Congress removed objectionable projects, contains the preliminary authorization for the flood-control project on the Saginaw River, which is important to drainage problems in the counties of Sanilac, Tuscola, Lapeer, and part of St. Clair. It also contains authority to the Secretary of the Army to make surveys for flood control and allied purposes on all streams flowing into Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River.

At my request, the Coast Guard has announced plans to install improved waterway-channel markings and lights in the Lake St. Clair area. The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which I am a member, developed and guided through the Congress the small-boat safety bill. Both of these actions are important to the Seventh District of Michigan, since we have one of the greatest concentrations of recreational boats in the United States. The legislation will contribute to safe boating in our area.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL PROJECTS

It has been a pleasure for me to work with and assist, wherever possible, local governing bodies in their participation in existing Federal programs. Substantial Federal participation was approved for the construction of the Community Hospital at Cass City and the Macomb County Health Center at Mount Clemens and of sewage-treatment plants at Almont, Imlay City, Marlette, St. Clair, and Lapeer.

School districts in Warren, Roseville, St. Clair Shores, Mount Clemens, Centerline, Fraser, New Baltimore, Algonac, Van Dyke, Otter Lake, and East Detroit have benefited under legislation providing assistance for the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities.

Urban renewal programs in Port Huron and Mount Clemens have made good progress, and preliminary approval was recently obtained for the St. Clair Shores urban-renewal program.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIP FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

It is regrettable that the Congress adjourned without acting on legislation to create an additional Federal judgeship for the eastern district of Michigan. I shall renew my efforts in this regard at the beginning of the next Congress.

I have also been conferring with the appropriate authorities here in Washington in an endeavor to reestablish regular Federal court facilities at Port Huron.

MILITARY ACADEMIES

Some 200 young men from the Seventh District have participated in three preliminary qualifying examinations by the Civil Service Commission, in which they have competed for nominations to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Merchant Marine Academies. I wish to express my appreciation to the schools in my district, as well as to the press and radio, for their excellent response to my request for assistance in acquainting young men with this fine opportunity.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

As a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, I have attended hearings in many parts of the country. These hearings are conducted under the committee's authority to make investigations of un-American propaganda activities, in an effort to aid Congress in adopting any necessary remedial legislation.

REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO DISTRICT

While the Congress has been in session, I have written weekly newsletters, as well as periodic reports. I am sure you are familiar with my weekly broadcasts over radio stations WLEW, WDOG, WMPC, WTTH, and WHLS.

I always welcome the opportunity to be of any possible service in response to your inquiries and requests. These have involved problems dealing with servicemen's hardship cases, disability pensions, housing needs, social security, income tax, copyright and patent applications, postal route extensions, soil-bank program, birth records, child adoption, small-business loans, immigration and naturalization, passports, and civil service and railroad retirement claims.

If the problem is one in which I cannot be of direct assistance, I always try to make recommendations, based upon the experience I have gained serving as your Representative here in the Congress. In a number of instances involving immigration matters and claims which could not be administratively settled, I have succeeded in introducing special legislation.

Early this year I mailed a questionnaire to residents of the district, asking your views on vital issues facing the Congress. Your responses were of great assistance to me in reaching my position on these important matters and brought me still closer to the people of the district in my effort to serve them in Washington.

PERSONAL VISITS

During the adjournment of Congress, it is my practice to travel through the district to discuss legislative problems personally with you. I always try to place myself within a few miles of every resident of the district. This year during the month of September I shall be in the district on my mobile office tour, during which I look forward to meeting and discussing with you matters of national interest or any individual problems you may have with the Federal Government.

My Washington Office, located at room 1215 in the New House Office Building, remains open all year round. In addition, I maintain district offices in Mount Clemens and Port Huron.

Please feel free to write me any time at 1215 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

CONCLUSION

As my first term in Congress draws to a close, I hope that my efforts to serve the district and to bring Washington closer

to you have met with your approval. It is my sincere desire to serve always in a manner so as to merit the confidence and trust placed in me by the residents of the seventh district. It is also my wish to know my district so that I can solve its problems in a manner compatible with the national interest.

America in Danger

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN H. RAY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, in recent writings, Lt. Gen. James Gavin has warned that America is in mortal danger.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts has reacted to the danger by a brash, imbalanced, and myopic speech of generalities with no detailed remedies. His apparent philosophy that we take a bow to Russian superiority, even before Russia is superior, and adopt the underdog strategy, constitutes great dangers in themselves.

I agree with General Gavin that we are in mortal danger. I believe this danger is even greater than he has realized, especially since Senator KENNEDY has spoken.

The Soviet strategy in the cold war is not bound by military objectives. It extends to the economic, psychological, and political fields. The Reds delight in making pretended attacks to distract their opponent into weak positions. Having thus made a sucker of the victim, they then attack the exposed flank.

The KENNEDY philosophy, I fear, will open up our flanks.

I do not believe the young man who has such lofty ambitions realizes that we must be wary of the mystification and deception of Soviet strategy. We cannot forecast with accuracy the exact pattern of zig-zags, ebbs and flows, feints and spoofs the Russians will use.

But what we can do is to retain the initiative, not be trapped into false moves, and never give in to the defeatist attitude of adopting an underdog strategy.

The military danger confronting us is great, and General Gavin has tried in a constructive way to alert us to it.

But will not someone equally authoritative sound the alarm to economic danger?

The architect of communism, Karl Mark, predicted the fall of the West through the bloodless revolution rising from capitalistic bankruptcy. Sacrosanct to the true Communist is the belief that the fall of American way of life will come inevitably through a foreordained historical process seated in an economic dialectic.

Remember, Hitler did exactly what he notified the sleeping world he would do in Mein Kampf. The Communists might keep their word also.

The greatest danger in the Soviet threat is its multiplicity.

Yet multiplicity is not new to military problems. General Gavin has pointed out that he grew up reading the classical volumes of The Great Captains, by Col. Theodore Dodge.

The theme of Colonel Dodge's work is that the so-called great captains of history—Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar, Gustavus, Frederick, and Napoleon—were more than just brilliant battlefield generals. Their perception extended far beyond the clash of arms. They saw war as a whole and realized it is possible to win without a battle.

The great strategist of the future will be he who can see through and meet the multiplicity of the Soviet threat.

He will see total war, limited war, ideological infiltration, internal subversion, political maneuvers, and economic tactics as but the many facets of Soviet overall strategy.

Like the other great captains, he will realize that the response to this challenge certainly is not to fight a thousand battles on a thousand fronts.

That spells exhaustion.

He will follow Napoleon's sacred dictum that the best general is he who can separate the secondary from the vital, even in the fog of war.

He will recall that Hannibal won his most brilliant victory by leading the enemy at Cannae into a false attack on his center. As the Romans poured their legions into the jaws of Hannibal's yawning trap, his reserves closed in on their flanks and rear to consummate the classic encirclement of all military history.

The masters of the Kremlin hope to lead America into a Cannae.

If they can so mystify and mislead us into false and rash build-ups, it will be easy for them to close the trap.

We cannot predict the exact design of the Soviet grand strategy, any more than the Romans could have predicted Hannibal's design. For deception is the heart of good strategy.

But we can do what the Romans did not do—we can look in more directions than one.

As head of research and development for the Army, General Gavin made an inestimable contribution to our country. Naturally, he concentrated on the Army's particular phase of the problem.

But now he has put aside the uniform. He has the opportunity to make a greater contribution to our country by looking in more directions than one. I hope that now he will take the time to study the grand strategical problems confronting our country in the economic, political, and psychological fields, as well as the battlefield problems of brush fire war. In this way, he can help us avoid a Cannae.

If General Gavin thinks as did such military intellectuals as Dodge, Clausewitz, Jomini, and Mahan, the concept of economy of force will take paramount position. Frederick the Great expressed it when he warned that the general who tries to be equally strong everywhere will end up being strong nowhere.

Misguided and reckless spending of energy in all directions has afforded time and again the prelude to crushing defeat.

In military history, the masters of strategy all recognized this.

When it seemed that Richmond would fall in 1862, that brilliant Confederate strategist, Stonewall Jackson, raced down the Shenandoah with a microscopic army to threaten Washington. The weakhearted defeatists panicked and forced Lincoln to retard McClellan's offensive on Richmond, which could have ended the Civil War.

Panic and defeatism destroy economy of force.

Panic and defeatism confuse the important and unimportant, and sap brilliant chances of success through fear of failure.

This leads to a consideration of Senator KENNEDY's remarks.

The comparison is obvious. Panicky inhabitants of Washington wanted Lincoln to adopt the underdog strategy when the greatest advances were being made on Richmond. They were suckers to the Confederate deception.

President Eisenhower is doing all possible to preserve our economy of force so that America can act at the decisive time and at the decisive place in the dangerous decades ahead. Granted, more money could be used in building defenses in all areas of the Soviet threat.

We could spend and spend.

We could initiate crash program after crash program.

But by listening to the cries of the defeatists who would forfeit the true initiative to the Soviet and accept the strategy of the underdog, we would walk into the trap of Cannae.

In the dangerous decades ahead, it is important that Members of Congress afford administrations constructive criticism. I strongly support Senator KENNEDY's efforts to point out the danger facing us. But, I strongly deplore his destructive and defeatist psychology propelling panic and fear.

His remarks were vague generalities. Afterward, Senator CAPEHART attempted again and again to extract from him some specific recommendations. About all the junior Senator from Massachusetts could offer was the suggestion that we build more submarines and airtankers and do more work on the Polaris.

He displayed no idea how much more money should be spent by the Military Establishment, and he begged off answers by saying he was not a member of the Committee on Armed Services.

By recommending that we follow the strategy of the underdog he actually encouraged further Soviet aggression. His timing of such remarks while our Nation was negotiating in the United Nations over important and sensitive issues was most irresponsible and deplorable.

His sense of history was out of kilter when he implied that his present role resembled that of Churchill warning England against the aggression of Hitler in the 1930's. For Churchill was always positive, and magnified the basic spiritual and moral strength of the great English-speaking peoples.

Senator KENNEDY has minimized our assets and maximized our liabilities.

Churchill demanded that the English seize the initiative from Hitler.

Senator KENNEDY asked that we forfeit the initiative to the Kremlin.

Churchill found counsel in his courage.

Senator KENNEDY found counsel in his fears.

In viewing the so-called missile lag, Senator KENNEDY entirely skipped the heart of the problem, which had been so well struck by Wernher von Braun.

When Russia fired her first sputnik, von Braun assigned the responsibility:

The main reason is that the United States had no ballistic missile program worth mentioning between 1945 and 1951. These 6 years, during which the Russians obviously laid the groundwork for their large rocket program, are irretrievably lost * * * thus our present dilemma is not due to the fact that we are not working hard enough now, but that we did not work hard enough during the first 6 to 10 years after the war.

There is a great gap between what Senator KENNEDY preaches and what his own party practices. Ninety-nine percent of the money spent on long- and medium-range guided missiles has been spent by the Republicans. As late as May 1957, the Democratic controlled House of Representatives voted to slash $75 million from the Air Force missile development program. At that time, President Eisenhower clearly warned what would happen if Congress sustained such cuts.

President Eisenhower said:

I believe the country would be taking a needless gamble. For myself, I have seen unwise military cuts before * * * I am determined to do all I can to see that we do not follow that foolhardy road again.

I suggest that Senator KENNEDY attempt to get his own house in order before pushing the panic button for the Nation.

Quite unlike Senator KENNEDY's negative generalities are General Gavin's specific comments on certain aspects of the defense problem.

But I hope that General Gavin will take a fuller view by studying the entire picture of our economy of force vis-a-vis Russia.

I am sorry that his book did not examine the psychology behind the missile blindness that occurred in the administration from 1945 to 1951. In both 1947 and 1950 our long-range missile program was brought to a standstill when Harry Truman impounded funds against the advice of competent military advisers. A close study of these disastrous years might help us avoid similar pitfalls in the future.

Since General Gavin does not concern himself with these decisive years, he attributed the weapons development lag exclusively to the decision-making process in our National Government. When he wrote his book, he was convinced that the most serious problem in the decision-making process lay in the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He wanted stronger centralized authority and a more powerful military staff reporting directly to the Secretary of Defense.

General Gavin's thinking, basically if not specifically, is in line with President Eisenhower's when he presented his Defense Reorganization plan. It was the Democrat-controlled Congress which watered down those Presidential proposals intended to prevent another Pearl Harbor and speed up decision-making time.

It is interesting to note that General Gavin has nothing but high praise for Mr. McElroy.

General Gavin is very concerned over our capability of waging limited war. The Republican administration is not spending as much money in this area as the general would like. I certainly agree that both parties should give close attention in the next Congress to General Gavin's proposals for the Army of the future.

At the same time, it should be noted that the Republican administration has done far more in answering the needs of brush fire wars than did the previous administration. I quote from General Gavin's own comment on Korea:

Korea was for the Army a bitter and costly experience. When the North Koreans invaded, General MacArthur scraped together two companies of infantry and a battery of artillery and some supporting weapons and had the force flown to Korea. It was all that our limited airlift could transport. Thus the great might of this industrial nation, 5 years after the defeat of the Axis Powers, could airlift no more than two rifle companies and a battery of artillery to meet six aggressor divisions.

Contrast the delayed and piecemeal commitment of our forces to Korea, which nearly resulted in a Communist conquest of that peninsula, with the mobile and effective protective action of our forces in Lebanon.

General Gavin notes that the finest strategy is that which makes it unnecessary to fight a battle. This was the strategy which the administration applied in the Mediterranean. Its overall implications resulted in a serious rift in Russo-Chinese solidarity and Khrushchev consequently backing out of a U. N. summit meeting.

I think it is important that writers like General Gavin stress the role of our Army in supervising and technically supporting the vast armies of our allies throughout the world. The Army can be tremendously proud of its part in training and shaping the forces of such allies as Korea, Turkey, and Indochina. These men on the ground serve as a very real and effective deterrent to creeping aggression.

Except for them, we would have been nibbled to death long ago.

So the role of our Army cannot be measured in terms of its combat division strength any longer.

The divisions of our allies, as well as our entire mutual security program, represent a part of our strength on the ground.

And, finally, we must all consider fully the danger of pricing ourselves out of survival. For the threat of inflation is just as deadly to General Gavin's army as is the threat of enemy missiles.

The diminishing value of the dollar and the increased cost of labor has already subverted part of our missile production program—so General Gavin admits.

The true perspective in the dangerous decades ahead can only be gained from looking in more directions than one.

We are confronted with the strategy of Cannae.

We must see the Soviet threats as a part of a grand strategical scheme to mystify, mislead, and distract.

And as we vie with the Soviets in the fields of missiles, rockets, and submarines, we must remember that panic, defeatism, and wild spending are the sure road into the Soviet trap.

We must preserve our economy of force, our initiative and our economic health for the day when an enemy might descend on our flanks and rear.

Public Record on All Bank Cases Is a Right to Which Depositors and Stockholders Are Entitled

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, August 5, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1958, I introduced H. R. 13099 to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act so as to require the Federal bank chartering and supervisory authorities, first, to formulate specific rules for the approval or rejection of applications for charter or insurance; and, second, to hear publicly all interested parties when chartering a bank or admitting a bank to membership, or authorizing a branch; and, third, to state in writing the reasons for rejection of applications in the event that rejection is appropriate.

In that connection, I direct the attention of our colleagues to the following article which appeared in the August 1958 issue of the Independent Banker:

PUBLIC RECORD ON ALL BANK CASES ASKED

All proceedings before Federal agencies on chartering, branching, insuring, or Reserve membership admissions of banks would become matters of public record under terms of a bill introduced in the House at Washington, D. C., by Representative ABRAHAM J. MULTER, of New York.

The public hearing procedure in these matters is in effect in many States. The Multer bill would give affected banks the opportunity to be heard publicly in proceedings for branches of national banks.

Under the bill, it would be mandatory to advertise, in the affected community, intent to open a bank or branch. The notice, in a newspaper of general circulation, would have to run for 15 days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays.

Persons objecting to the proposed action would have to file their objections, in writing, with the supervisory agency. In cases where the pending application is denied, the agency would have to enumerate the reasons for denial.

PROVIDES COURT APPEAL

An appeal to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals also is provided by the Multer bill. Anyone who had recorded his sentiments on an application before the supervisory agency would be entitled to testify in Appeals court.

The Multer bill already has received approval from the House Banking and Currency Committee as an amendment to the Financial Institutions Act. Should the act not be reported out to the House floor by the committee, the bill likely could win committee support as a separate piece of legislation.

Explaining his bill, Mr. MULTER said that "despite extensive experience in appraising applications, no standards have been formally categorized and the reasons for disapproval are not made available to the interested parties, except in the general language of the statute.

"Enactment of this bill would assure uniform and equitable consideration of the public interest in the chartering and insuring of commercial banks.

"The intent of the bill can be summed up very briefly: Consideration of the public interest in authorizing the establishment of banks in accordance with democratic principles of procedure. This is particularly important because commercial banks, more than most other organizations, affect the public interest."

Mr. MULTER's major complaint was that bank supervisory agencies issue decisions without presenting, in most cases, the reasoning behind them. Nor is there a fixed set of rules on which parties can rely in making their arguments.

"When the rules are published and written opinions are given to support decisions," Mr. MULTER said, "the commissions and other agencies continue to make decisions on a case-by-case basis, and that must necessarily continue to be the practice.

"PUBLICIZE STANDARDS

"But the amount of evaluation and analysis undertaken on each application might be reduced, and the applicants and the agency staff be able to furnish the data which are most helpful in reaching a decision, if formal standards of reaching a decision were developed."

Mr. MULTER said his bill will require Federal agencies "to formulate the philosophy which they follow when applying the statutory criteria.

"The supervisory agencies will be able to conduct their work with greater consistency and equity, and more expeditiously, when the rules under which they operate have been formulated in detail and made publicly available. The persons desiring to initiate banks, to convert them into national banks, or to Federal Reserve member banks, or otherwise to acquire insurance of depositors' accounts, will be able to learn more fully, and in advance of their action, what the FDIC, the Federal Reserve, and the Comptroller of the Currency will find acceptable.

"Private initiative in the banking field should be liberated and enlarged as a result of this bill. At the same time, it will go a long way toward preventing discriminatory, arbitrary, or capricious agency action."

A second item, which appeared in the same issue of the Independent Banker, reads as follows:

The bill introduced into Congress by Representative MULTER, of New York, providing that all proceedings on banks before Federal supervisory agencies be matters of public record, makes sense to us. Some years ago, I recall, when I first learned that there was to be no public hearing on an application for a new national bank charter in the city where I worked, I was amazed. At the time, I was a reporter for a newspaper and often covered hearings on matters of less public interest than is involved in bank applications.

Many State banking departments now conduct public hearings on charter and branch applications. Under the Multer bill, similar hearings would have to be heard on applications of national banks for branches. This would give banks to be affected by the new branch an opportunity to be heard.

I intend to reintroduce this bill early in the next Congress and press for its enactment.

This Congress Has Done More for Small Business Than Any Congress in History

SPEECH
OF
HON. WRIGHT PATMAN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I believe this Congress has done more for small business than any Congress in history.

Certainly, this Congress has taken the initiative in finding out what the problems of small business are, and it has designed and enacted several important measures which will go a long way toward solving these problems. Let me summarize the seven new small-business measures which have been enacted in this Congress:

First. Public Law 85-699—The Small Business Investment Act of 1958: This is a revolutionary forward step which has been taken to help small business concerns obtain, for the first time, the kind of financing they most need—that is, equity capital and long-term debt capital.

Second. Public Law 85-866—The Technical Amendments Act of 1958: This gives small business a variety of tax benefits and removes a half dozen unnecessary hardships which the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 imposed on small firms.

Third. Section 58 of Public Law 85-866—Antitrust Damages Act: This reduces taxes on damages collected for injuries under the antitrust laws, and strengthens antitrust law enforcement through private suits.

Fourth. Public Law 85-909—Amendments to the Packers and Stockyards Act: This closes a loophole in the antitrust laws by which big retail food chains and others escaped application of these laws.

Fifth. Public Law 85-536—The new Small Business Act: This gives the Small Business Administration bigger and better authorities for helping small business, and it gives small business, for the first time, a permanent agency in the Government.

Sixth. Public Law 85-800: This revises all of the laws governing Federal procurement and contracting methods, so as to make it easier for small firms to obtain Government contracts and easier for small firms to finance work on Government contracts.

Seventh. Public Law 85-475—Repeal of the 3-percent tax on freight shipped by common carrier: This reduces the marketing costs of goods shipped by common carrier and removes a competitive advantage which was enjoyed by big corporations operating their own trucking systems.

These seven new laws make up no small body of legislative achievement. And I believe that no one appreciates that fact any more than I do. The small-business problems and handicaps which these new laws help to remove are matters on which I have firsthand knowledge. They are matters which have been investigated and studied by the Select Committee on Small Business, of which I have been privileged to be the chairman in each Democratic Congress since our distinguished Speaker, Hon. SAM RAYBURN, first appointed this committee back in 1941. In fact, the Democratic majority of our Small Business Committee had specifically recommended six of these legislative steps and called them to the attention of the Congress and the country, although these steps do not go as far in some instances as we recommended.

I know, therefore, that the legislation which this Congress has passed deals with serious, practical problems facing the 4 million small-business concerns of this country, and it deals with these problems in a practical way. These measures are not legislative shadowboxing with imaginary problems.

Why were these seven new laws passed? What are the small-business problems which they were designed to meet? How are they important to small business?

HELPING SMALL FIRMS OBTAIN CAPITAL

First and foremost, I believe that the new Small Business Investment Act will prove to be one of the most important steps that Congress has ever taken to preserve free and independent enterprise.

Without doubt, one of the most serious handicaps to small-business concerns has been their inability to obtain capital. This is a problem which has been growing more and more acute. There was a time perhaps when small-business people could draw on the personal savings of their families and immediate friends for sufficient capital. But each year the amount of capital required to start and to operate an efficient business firm has been increasing. More machinery, more equipment, and more labor-saving devices of all kinds are necessary to meet competitive costs and to give efficient service.

This means that if small firms are to survive, some way had to be found whereby they can obtain capital, on an impersonal basis, just as the big corporations obtain their capital on an impersonal basis through the centralized stock and bond markets. Small firms cannot go to these markets. The costs of going to Wall Street for the amount of capital which a small firm needs, or going to any of the other big stock and bond markets, simply put these sources of capital beyond the reach of the small firm.

This, then, is the problem which the Small Business Investment Act is designed to meet. And this is the first time that there has been any Federal legislation, or any Federal program,

that has attempted to help out with this problem. There have been numbers of Federal lending programs, yes. And these have been very helpful to small business, as well as financially successful from the standpoint of the Government. But these lending programs have not come to grips with the real problem, which is not the problem of obtaining commercial credit or bank-type loans, but the problem of obtaining equity capital and long-term debt capital.

BANK CREDIT IS NOT ENOUGH

This is the point which has been hard to put across: There is all the difference in the world between risk capital and loans of the kind which the local banks can make. A lot of people have thought that financing small business is a job which the local banks can take care of. But I believe that the investigations which our Small Business Committee made into this whole subject of small-business financing, and the hearings which we held, have now shown what the real problem is.

The fact is, the local banks can and do provide many essential services to small business. The local banks can and do make low-risk loans on a short-term basis to the extent that they have funds, and such loans meet a requirement of both small firms and big firms for credit to finance inventories, accounts receivable, and current operating costs and to meet all kinds of temporary needs.

But the funds which the commercial banks have to operate on are almost all depositors' funds. More than that, these funds are mostly demand deposits, which the depositors expect to be able to draw out at any moment. Commercial banks cannot, therefore, be expected to supply risk capital or make long-term loans. The representative of the American Bankers Association who testified before our committee put it this way:

> The banks, as this committee knows, are not set up, they are not capitalized, they are not organized for the purpose of providing equity capital, and they are certainly not organized for the purpose of providing long-term loans.

The question is, then, where can small firms go for capital? The big corporations raise equity capital through the stock markets, and they obtain long-term debt capital by issuing bonds and notes which they can sell to the insurance companies, the big banks, and the investment trusts. The small firm cannot go to these sources.

Furthermore, the big corporations can and do obtain a large percentage of whatever new capital they may need for expansion and modernization by, in effect, taxing the general public. It would be hard to count the numbers of times we have seen announcements over the past 5 or 6 years that one big-business industry or another was raising prices because, they said, they needed more money to build new plants or buy equipment to expand capacity. Small-business concerns cannot raise capital in this way.

HELPING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HELP ITSELF

The new Small Business Investment Act is not just another Government "loan" program. It is a way to help private enterprise help itself. Unlike the previous Government loan programs, this program is designed to encourage private enterprise to come in and do the job of financing small business. It is designed to encourage privately owned and operated investment companies to come in and fill the vacuum which now exists. The Government will help these new investment companies to get started, yes, and in a quite substantial way. To form one of these investment companies there must be at least 10 stockholders and they must raise at least $150,000 of private capital. With this they may then obtain another $150,000 of Government funds on a long-term basis. And they may then use this $300,000 of capital to invest in the stocks of small-business concerns, or to make long-term loans to them. Furthermore, the small-business concerns will acquire stock in the investment companies, so eventually the small-business people in each locality will own all or a substantial share of their local investment company, even if they do not start the company and own it from the beginning.

Is this a new socialistic enterprise? No, absolutely not. The new small-business investment companies will be set up to make profits for their stockholders. The new tax benefits which this Congress passed for small business include specific benefits to help these small-business investment companies become profitable and attractive to private investors. In fact, it is hoped that this program will be so profitable that private capital will eventually pay back all the Government funds and put the Government out of the picture completely.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS HELP THE COUNTRY

Furthermore, the legislation has been designed so that red tape and Government interference will be at a minimum, even from the beginning. Small-business concerns obtaining financing through this program need have no dealings with the Government whatever. They will go directly to the local investment companies. If the local investment company thinks the small firm is a good risk or offers a good investment, it will invest in that concern or make it a loan; and if it does not think a small-business concern is a good proposition, it will not put money into that concern. In every case, the small-business investment company will be backing its judgments with a substantial portion of private money. But the local investment company will have money to loan and to invest, and it will be looking for good investment opportunities—that will be its business, and its only business.

So we will now have in this country exactly what small firms need—not a Government subsidy, but a chance to obtain capital on the basis of their own merits.

If this new program succeeds, as I believe it will, then it will solve one of the great weaknesses in our capitalistic system. The capitalistic system is, of course, the greatest system on earth. And we are determined that it will outlast and outperform all other systems.

Certainly, then, we could not afford to do nothing about the situation which has been growing up, where the small business—the kind of business that has been the strength and the source of competition in our capitalistic system—is denied access to the capital on which our system must operate.

If the new legislation succeeds, it will solve a chronic problem, not just a problem that arises when our Government is squeezing bank credit to make money tight. Yet it will also help small business avoid some of the disastrous consequences of a renewed credit squeeze—which now seems to be commencing—provided, of course, that SBA allows the new program to get underway promptly and vigorously. When small firms are better capitalized, they are not so easily pushed into bankruptcy by having their bank credit reduced or cut off, as great numbers were in the credit squeeze of 1953 and, again, in the prolonged squeeze of 1955 through 1957.

If the new legislation succeeds to the extent it should, then there will be a prosperous growth of small businesses all over this country. Local communities will not need to depend entirely on the great industrial and financial centers for prosperity. They will have more and stronger local businesses, more prosperous local merchants, and more prosperous local banks. People who wish to leave the farms, or are forced to leave the farm, will have more jobs to go to and more opportunities to start their own businesses. There will also be more jobs and more business opportunities and fewer unemployed people in the industrial centers. In short, there should be more productive activity and more prosperity for the whole Nation. I believe that in passing the Small Business Investment Act, this Congress has passed one of the most important small-business measures ever enacted.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS WITH THE TAX BURDEN

Another important measure passed by this Congress—the Technical Amendments Act—removes a great many of the unnecessary hardships which have been imposed on small business by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. And in other ways this act provides tax benefits for small business which will make small firms more attractive to private investors and make it easier for small firms to finance purchases of new machinery and equipment.

Small corporations with no more than 10 stockholders may elect to be excused from paying the corporate income tax; small firms—both incorporated and unincorporated—are allowed a speedup depreciation whereby they may write off 20 percent of the cost of new machinery and equipment in the first year; investors in small concerns who suffer a loss on their investments may take an ordinary-loss deduction rather than a capital-loss deduction; small concerns that suffer net operating losses may now

carry these losses back and deduct them from income received in the 3 preceding years, instead of only the 2 preceding years; estate taxes may be postponed and paid in 10 annual installments where an estate consists largely of an interest in a closely held business; and finally, dividend payments which the new small-business investment companies receive from stock in small-business concerns are made 100-percent tax exempt. All of these measures are good.

The tax bill enacted by this Congress does not make all of the changes in the Federal tax laws which the Democrats on our Small Business Committee have recommended. It does not provide for a general reduction in small-business taxes and thus it will not make an equalization of the tax burden which should be made. I have reason to believe, however, that the bill which was finally enacted by this Congress contains the most benefits for small business that the administration could be persuaded to accept, and the most benefits which could have been put into a bill without having it vetoed by the President. Even so, the progress which has been made in this bill is good. It will help many small firms in substantial ways.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS ENFORCE THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Effective antitrust laws and effective enforcement of the antitrust laws are essentials for small business. Without effective enforcement, the best of laws are, of course, of little use. Probably the most effective deterrent to violations of the antitrust laws has been that these laws have provided an incentive for private enforcement through private suits. Specifically, there is a provision which allows anyone who is injured by a violation of an antitrust law to sue and collect three times the amount of damages he has sustained. This incentive for small-business people who are injured by violations of these laws to bring private suits provides an important safeguard against the possibility that enforcement might be completely frustrated by political influence in the Federal enforcement agencies.

To encourage people who have been victimized by antitrust violations to bring suit, a real incentive is needed. People who start such a suit must risk heavy legal costs, a great deal of time, and possibly the ill will of some big corporation; and they must weigh all of this against the chances that the suit will be lost, or that the damages they collect will not be worth the cost and trouble. Winning a private antitrust suit is not an easy matter. To collect damages, the small-business man must not only prove to the court that the antitrust law has been violated, but he must prove the amount of the damages he has sustained, and, of course, he must prove that the violation was the cause of his damages.

Up until a few years ago the possibility of collecting three times the damages offered an effective incentive for bringing private suits. Under the practice of the Internal Revenue Service, only one-third of the money collected was subject to Federal taxes. In other words, the man who had been damaged paid the tax on what his income would have been if he had not been damaged.

The Internal Revenue Service changed this practice, however, and was upheld in the change by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1955. Since that time the ruling has been that anyone winning an antitrust damage suit must pay Federal income taxes on the entire amount collected. And, what is more, the ruling has been that such damages must be treated as income received in the single year when they are collected, and taxes must be computed accordingly. This has meant, as a usual thing, that taxes would wipe out most of the damages which the small-business man might collect. And the result has been to discourage the bringing of private damage suits. This has been a great blow to private antitrust enforcement. It has discouraged private enforcement at a time when public enforcement was probably most needed to be supplemented by private enforcement.

Furthermore, the ruling that the damages must be treated as income in a single year has seemed most unfair and illogical. Everyone familiar with antitrust suits knows that the small-business man who has been injured by some illegal practice has not been a victim of that practice for just 1 year, but usually for many years. It is not unusual that the small-business man has been victimized over a period of 10 years, or even 20 years.

In section 58 of the Technical Amendments Act, this Congress has restored much of the incentive for bringing private antitrust suits. Specifically, the new law provides that damages collected need not be treated, for Federal tax purposes, as income received in just 1 year. They may now be treated as income received over the entire period when the injury is shown to have been sustained. This new incentive is not quite as much as was recommended by our Small Business Committee—or, at least, by the Democratic members of our Small Business Committee—but it is an important victory for small business. It is an important victory for the public, generally. It will result in better compliance with the antitrust laws.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS BY CLOSING AN ANTITRUST LOOPHOLE

When this Congress amended the Packers and Stockyards Act, it took the initiative in closing a loophole in the antitrust laws which may well save many thousands of small-business firms from quick and unjust destruction.

In testimony before our Small Business Committee, small-business people operating grocery stores, dairy stores, and other types of businesses complained that they were being victimized by illegal price discriminations, and, according to an interpretation which had been made of the Packers and Stockyards Act, the big corporations that were carrying on these discriminations were beyond the reach of the antitrust enforcement agencies. Specifically, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, corporations engaged in the slaughter or meatpacking business are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture for enforcement of the special laws pertaining to the livestock and meatpacking industries. And on this fact the law had been interpreted as exempting corporations from antitrust enforcement by the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission on the ground that some part of the corporation's business is in meatpacking, or that it owns some interest in a meatpacking firm. Small-business people called our committee's attention to a case where one national retail grocery chain had escaped enforcement of the Robinson-Patman Act by the Federal Trade Commission merely because it had purchased a few shares of stock in one of the big meatpacking companies. This meant that this national chain could make or receive illegal price discriminations on canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products, cereals, bread, soap, and the hundreds of other items that retail food stores sell, now including cosmetics and many drugstore items.

This meant also that this national chain and any other corporation owning stock in a meatpacking company could violate any of the other antitrust laws without fear of interference from the Federal antitrust agencies.

This Congress has closed that loophole and restored the protection of the antitrust laws to independent grocers, druggists, dairy firms, and other small businesses.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS OBTAIN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INCREASED CREDIT

This Congress has strengthened the Small Business Act and made it a permanent statute. The Small Business Administration has been given increased authority and several new authorities to help small business.

The maximum loan which the SBA can make has been raised from $250,000 to $350,000; and the highest interest rate which the SBA can charge a small firm has been cut from 6 to 5½ percent.

And by no means the least in importance, SBA has been given a new authority for assisting and counseling small firms in the vital matters of obtaining up-to-date technical know-how and obtaining access to new inventions. The new Small Business Act gives SBA not only the authority, but a congressional mandate to obtain for small business a proportionate share of the billions of dollars which the Federal agencies are handing out each year to encourage research and development. Furthermore, it has been given the authority and the duty to obtain for small firms access to the new inventions and the new industrial techniques being developed under Government financing, principally by the big corporations. The SBA is now required to assist small firms to pool their resources in establishing laboratories and other research facilities to participate in Government research and development contracts. And, if the SBA carries out the new law, it will catalog the new industrial inventions and techniques developed by other companies under Federal grants, then make these inventions and techniques known to small firms and assist them in obtaining the use of these inventions and techniques.

Finally, small business now has a permanent agency of the Government charged with duty of specializing in its problems and working for its welfare. By making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Government, this Congress has, to a degree, given to small business the recognition that was long ago given to labor, to agriculture, to big business and to other economic groups.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS OBTAIN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

In passing Public Law 85-800—which revises all of the laws governing Federal purchasing and contracting methods—this Congress has taken a long step forward to help small firms obtain a better share of Government business. This is no small matter.

Indeed, the huge expenditures and contracts being made by the Department of Defense and the other Federal agencies account for a large percentage of all the production in this country. And the tendency of the Federal agencies to do business with the big corporations to the exclusion of small firms has long been a most serious matter.

To make it easier for the Government agencies to place contracts with small firms, the amount of a contract which can be placed without going through the advertised, competitive bid procedure has been raised from $1,000 (in some agencies $500) to $2,500. This will eliminate for many small firms the red tape and all the expenses involved in going through the competitive bid procedure. And it will also eliminate, in these instances, the necessity for small firms to make deposits, along with their bids, in the form of certified checks.

And what is equally important, this legislation gives the Federal agencies permanent and clear authority to make advance payments and progress payments on Government work, so they can assist small firms in financing the Government contracts which they succeed in obtaining.

These things will not force the Government agencies to place more contracts with small firms; but at least they will make it easier for these agencies to place contracts with them and make it easier for small firms to finance these contracts.

REMOVING THE DISCRIMINATORY FREIGHT TAX

When this Congress passed the bill repealing the 3-percent tax on freight shipped by common carrier, it took the initiative in removing another important discrimination against small business. This discrimination worked in subtle ways, but was far-reaching in its consequences. Early last year our Small Business Committee made a report—at least the Democratic members of our committee made a report—in which we pointed out that the real effect of this tax was to raise the marketing costs of goods shipped by common carrier. Small manufacturers, who must usually ship this way, had to meet this added cost. For the most part, small distributors and small merchants—who usually receive their goods by common carrier—were burdened with an increase in the cost of their supplies. Many of the big corporations, on the other hand, operate their own private trucking or other transportation systems, and their goods were not taxed. The practical consequence of the tax was, then, an unreasonable advantage enjoyed by firms large enough to have their own transportation systems, or large enough to receive supplies shipped over these private systems.

So, by repealing this tax, this Congress has removed one other unfair advantage to big business. It has made another important contribution toward restoring equality of opportunity for all business.

HELPING SMALL BUSINESS THROUGH SMALL-BUSINESS COMMITTEES

So much for the small-business legislation passed by this Congress. It is most impressive, and it will be most helpful to small business.

Beyond the things we can point to in the new laws that have been passed, there have also been, I think, many important contributions to small business in the investigations, the hearings, the reports, and the other work of our Small Business Committee. If this is true, then the credit is due to many Members of the House of Representatives, not just to the members of our committee. The House established our committee and provided the funds for its operations, and in many ways many Members of the House have contributed to our work. In our investigations and reports we have tried to discover and point out any general failures on the part of the administrative agencies which tend to injure small business, or to favor big business at the expense of a fair chance for small firms. We have had occasions, particularly, to bring to the attention of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission instances where small firms are being injured or discriminated against by what appeared to be violations of the antimonopoly laws.

To give an example, I can point to our investigation of the dairy industry. According to the facts we brought to light, hundreds and thousands of local dairy firms across the Nation are being victimized by local price wars, below-cost selling, and other predatory practices being carried on by a few great corporations controlling nationwide chains of local dairies. And as the independent companies have been driven to the wall, they have been bought up by and merged into these nationwide chains. It was not difficult to imagine that, within a very short time, all of the local distribution business in dairy products of the whole Nation might be owned and controlled by 2 or 3 nationwide corporations. From the facts we unearthed and publicized, it appeared that the Department of Justice was remiss in enforcing the antitrust laws. However, shortly after our investigation brought this matter to light, this Department started grand jury proceedings. The question of whether the antitrust laws are being violated will now be determined; and if there are violations, they will presumably be restrained. This investigation, it is true, has resulted in no new legislation, but it may result in better enforcement of the laws already on the books.

THE DARK YEARS FOR SMALL BUSINESS

Now I do not suggest that the work of this Congress has solved all of the problems of small business, or that it has restored anything like full equality of opportunity for small business. It has not. There is much work yet to be done, and it is imperative, it seems to me, that the next Congress push this work with all the promptness and vigor that it can command. As for the things which this Congress has achieved for small business, I think we can fairly say that they are only important steps in the right direction, and that the future for small business has been made considerably brighter than it was when this Congress first met.

When this Congress first met, we had every reason to despair for any future for small business in this country. Small business had then just gone through several dark years.

During the years of this administration's highly advertised business boom, the profits of the giant corporations skyrocketed. These giant corporations raised prices, built new plants, new warehouses, and new retail outlets at a record pace, and they bought up and merged smaller firms at an equal pace. And, as big business prospered and expanded, small-business failures skyrocketed.

The number of small firms forced into bankruptcy increased month by month, and year by year, at a recordbreaking pace. The fever of corporate mergers raged even to the point that the Wall Street financial journals expressed alarm. Thousands upon thousands of small- and medium-sized corporations were bought up, at bargain prices, and assimilated into the great corporate collectives that were blossoming with Republican prosperity.

At the beginning of this Congress our Small Business Committee made a thoughtful report in which we reviewed these trends and pointed out some of their causes. We looked at the rate of small-business failures, the rate of corporate mergers, and the rate of big-business expansion. We concluded—as we had to—that if these trends continued unchecked, the last small-business firm would disappear in a matter of 18 years. In brief, the rate at which a few giant $100 million corporations had increased their control over business in the previous 5 years suggested that only firms of this size would remain after 18 years.

Many things had happened and were happening.

BIG-BUSINESS CONTROL OF THE ANTITRUST LAWS

Our antitrust laws had fallen into almost complete disuse. In fact, we found that under the new administration one of the antitrust agencies, the Federal Trade Commission, had trained its big guns of antitrust on the very small business firms, letting the corporate giants go unguarded and uninhibited in the merry ways of building monopoly. The other antitrust agency, the Department of Justice, had taken to the practice of settling antitrust suits by consent decrees. These decrees mean that antitrust law violators promise to mend their ways. And these decrees, whatever the worth of their

promises, denied the people who had been injured an opportunity to sue and recover damages.

Those parts of the antitrust laws which were especially designed to protect small business—such as the anti-discrimination law—had fallen into especially bad favor with the big-business administration. There was a period when the antitrust officials were openly suggesting that these laws no longer existed—or existed in name only—because of certain court decisions they could point to. So intense was the interest in reinterpreting the antitrust laws that the Attorney General of the United States set up a large committee, mostly of big-business lobbyists, to write a report which was to instruct the Federal courts in the new ways of interpreting the antitrust laws.

Then Attorney General Brownell directed a copy of this report to every Federal judge in the country, setting the first precedent in history when an Attorney General has been bold enough to lobby the courts. And that is not all. This Attorney General lent the great prestige of his office to a massive public-relations campaign to dignify that report and persuade the Federal judges that what the lobbyists had written was really a bible of antitrust law. Certainly neither this breakdown in antitrust enforcement nor this massive sabotage of the antitrust statutes promised anything good for small business.

BIG-BUSINESS CONTROL OF DEFENSE CONTRACTS AND RESEARCH GRANTS

In the Government procurement agencies—those agencies whose purchases and contracts account for a large percentage of American production—the treatment of small firms was no better. As soon as this administration had taken office the Department of Defense promptly installed a trickle-down system for small business. It had invented some fancy new names, such as the "Weapons System Concept," to describe a deliberate policy of shifting defense contracts to the big corporations. The proper place for small firms in defense production, according to the new theory, was knocking at the doors of big business asking for handouts of subcontracts. What happened, of course, was that the big corporations that got the prime contracts quite naturally skimmed the cream off the business. They farmed out subcontracts only in periods when their own plants were overloaded, they built new plants to handle the more profitable operations, and they subcontracted only low-profit work and work of a kind which had little commercial or military future. And, as the big manufacturers fattened on defense contracts, they used their surplus profits to branch out into the distribution fields, buying up strings of wholesale and retail outlets and building new outlets of their own.

Research and development of new products and industrial processes also became an enlarged item of Government expense. By 1957, the Department of Defense alone was granting $3 billion a year to private firms to subsidize research and development of all kinds, and 96 percent of this money was going to big business. Financing private research and development in this disproportionate way would be bad enough under any circumstance. But add to this the fact that the Government allows private firms to patent and control the patents on developments made at Government expense, and we have a sure-fire system for concentrating the competitive strength of the Nation into a few giant corporations.

BIG-BUSINESS REWRITE OF THE TAX LAWS

And so, too, in the field of taxes small business was looking down the muzzle of the one cannon which is universally powerful to destroy. The Republican-controlled Congress of 1953–54 had completely overhauled the Federal tax laws—at the administration's request—and had loaded these laws with all kinds of business "incentives," which turned out to be big-business favoritism and double burdens on small business. The entire Internal Revenue Code was rewritten and rigged with so many big-business loopholes and favoritisms that we are not sure that we have found them all yet.

The excess-profits tax had been repealed—with much shouting that this would help small business—when only the big corporations were making excess profits. And removing this tax meant that the industries having the power to raise prices—the big-business industries—were given an incentive to raise prices, so as to take more excess profits which they could now keep. The splurge of big-business price increases that followed brought about, indirectly, the great credit squeeze which proved to be the almost fatal blow to small business.

LETTING "MONETARY CONTROLS" RUN THE GOVERNMENT

In our splendid capitalistic system all business firms operate on credit. Without credit business firms, big or small, cannot do business. And the policies of this administration were as sure to squeeze small business out of the credit picture as night is sure to follow day.

The administration had from the outset been firmly rooted to the idea of letting "monetary controls" run the Government. It had reached pretty far back in history for the idea. In fact, to find anything like a practical application of the idea, the clock had to be turned back to a 19th-century theory of the British Government. But by dusting off this idea and giving it an up-to-date public-relations treatment, it was made to seem a plausible solution to this administration's conflicting promises and ambitions. What were the promises?

First of all, this administration promised to "free" business of all kinds of controls and Government interferences. And, of course, this was a promise the big-business leaders meant to keep. Yet they promised with equal vigor that they would maintain a sound dollar and allow no inflation to occur under this administration.

Had some miracle come to pass so that both promises panned out, this would have been because big business flatly refused to raise prices after demanding and getting every incentive for raising prices.

But "monetary controls' seemed to offer a happy solution for everybody—everybody, that is, of great wealth. "Monetary controls" meant—first of all—higher interest rates. The administration's first action was to raise the interest rates and thus give the big bankers and money lenders a bigger share of the national income. As best I can estimate, the American people will pay $10 billion more in interest charges this year, 1958, than they paid in 1952.

But "monetary controls" were to be the cure-all for everything, big business was "freed' of all Government interferences—even interferences from antitrust laws.

Finally, "monetary controls" meant that the Government could go out and play golf and not worry about spending and taxes, reducing the national debt, or anything else.

Yes, "monetary controls" were going to offer an easy way of getting around all the hard problems of Government. All that was needed, according to this happy theory, was to raise interest rates a little here and a little there, to squeeze the credit supply at some times and loosen it at other times. These activities would, of course, run the prices of Government bonds up and down. But the big bankers and speculators had no objection to that.

BIG-BUSINESS INFLATION AND THE SMALL-BUSINESS CREDIT SQUEEZE

The promised miracle did not, however, come to pass. Instead of maintaining a sound dollar, "monetary controls" brought about increased prices. And, as would have been expected by anybody not lost in a 19th century dream world, these policies brought about increased prices even at a time when demand was falling and supplies were increasing.

Raising interest rates added increased costs on to the big-business industries, which raised prices and passed the cost increases on to consumers. And while they were about it, these industries began raising prices for the further purpose of fattening their profits. So, after having been stable for the last 18 months of the Truman administration, prices were on their way up again. The only answer to this, according to the administration's "monetary-controls" theory, was to make money tight by squeezing bank credit.

Putting a stop to increases in the money supply at a time when the volume of business and the need for money were increasing might not have proved so disastrous for small business if the matter had stopped there. Had only normal demands for bank credit continued, there would have been a sufficient supply to take care of most of the small-business needs. But the Treasury under Secretary Humphrey was busy raising interest rates on Government bonds and other securities, so corporate bond rates went up, with the result that the big corporations postponed much of their financing in the bond market, demanding more and more temporary credit from the commercial banks. And being the banks' biggest depositors and most influential customers, the big cor-

porations got the bank credit, leaving the small firms to go without, or to struggle on much reduced amounts.

We now have the exact story of what the tight-money policies did to small business. We have the story in statistics compiled by the Federal Reserve System itself.

These Federal Reserve statistics show that between October 1955 and October 1957—the period when credit was made progressively tighter—the amount of bank credit extended to the smallest firms actually decreased. These were the firms having less than $50,000 of assets. In contrast, the amount of bank credit extended to firms having more than $100 million of assets increased by 66 percent. Furthermore, these Federal Reserve statistics show, as might be expected, that what happened all along the line was that the bigger the firm, the bigger its increase in bank credit.

Yet, in this 2-year period the volume of business in the Nation had expanded, prices had increased, and all classes of business firms needed more, not less credit.

At one time the big-money managers argued that the big corporations were getting the lion's share of the bank credit, only because it was the big-business industries that were making large expansions, and credit was merely going where it was needed. But when the Federal Reserve finally made its survey, its figures showed that big firms' getting the credit was not an industry matter at all. On the contrary, these figures on an industry-by-industry basis showed the same story for each industry: the biggest firms in the industry had gotten terrific increases in credit during the tight-money period, and the smallest firms in the industry had gotten less credit.

Have the effects of the tight-money policies now been wiped out? No; the results are still with us in many ways.

One result has been that many of those small firms that managed to survive the credit squeeze lost their independence. When small retailers and distributors could not get credit from their banks, they were forced to turn to the big manufacturers for credit. And many of those lucky enough to obtain credit from these big suppliers now find that new patterns have been established, their dependence continues, old suppliers who could not furnish credit have gone out of business, and they are tied to the big suppliers in many ways. This is partly the reason there are now 18,000 fewer manufacturing firms in the country than there were at the end of 1952. The smaller manufacturers who could not obtain enough credit to supply distributors and retailers lost their distributor and retailer outlets.

BIG-BUSINESS FAVORITISM MUST BE REPLACED WITH EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

No, the policies of this administration have not been kind to small business. They were not kind to small business in the period of the big-business boom, and they have not been kind to small business since the recession was finally precipitated in the fall of 1957.

It would be too much to review all of the ways in which the executive and regulatory agencies have functioned under this administration to favor big business at the expense of small-business competitors and distributors. It is enough to say that their many regulations and programs and their big business executives in key Government positions have not even shown an understanding of the problems of small business.

No one can say that the health of small business today is all that it ought to be. None of us can really think that all has been done which must be done to remove unfair hardships and bring about competitive equality for all business. I sincerely hope, as I know many of the Members do, that the next Congress will continue to improve upon the progress which this Congress has made. Certainly, we must know that this is vital to the welfare of the whole Nation—and vital to our political freedoms.

Report by Senator Javits to the People of the State of New York, 85th Congress, Autumn 1958

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a report by me to the people of the State of New York, entitled "Report by Senator JAVITS to the People of the State of New York, 85th Congress, Autumn 1958." I am submitting this report in keeping with a long-standing tradition of mine ever since the 80th Congress; and I ask unanimous consent that the report may be inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD in any subsequent publication of the RECORD before the last one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT BY SENATOR JAVITS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK, 85TH CONGRESS, AUTUMN 1958

This is the final report on the 2d session of the 85th Congress. It is the fourth report of this Congress intended to keep citizens of our State informed of the activities of the Senate and my part in them.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The latter part of the session was deeply concerned with the Mideast threat of war. There was also discernible a gathering storm in the Far East, relating to designs by Communist China on Formosa and its outlying defenses in Quemoy and Matsu.

The people are in considerable doubt as to the policy of the United States respecting the threat of war in the Far East. This threat has been brought to the crisis stage by the Communist shelling of Quemoy and Matsu and by the apparent determination of the United States to utilize its Far Eastern defense forces to help to defend these islands. I deem it my duty to state the course of action which I believe we should pursue in this critical situation in pursuance of our quest for peace and for justice in the world, and to do everything I can to advance such programs.

Our policy should be composed of the following elements:

1. We should honor our mutual defense agreement with the Republic of China on Formosa to come to its aid if its main territory is imperiled by aggression, as the President has asked. This is the commitment supported by the Congress in the Formosa resolution of 1955. I do not find anything in the Formosa resolution or in the United States policy saying that we must aid in the defense of "such related positions and territories of the areas now in friendly hands" if the President finds any of them to be militarily untenable or unnecessary to the defense of the Republic of China on Formosa.

2. The Congress must bear its share of the responsibility in respect of the current crisis for the Congress has affirmatively acted to give the President support in the authority which he is now utilizing. The Formosa resolution, passed by the overwhelming votes of 410 to 3 in the House of Representatives, and 85 to 3 in the Senate, in January 1955, gave congressional approval to the utilization by the President of full authority in his discretion to use United States forces to help defend Formosa and the supporting islands. One of the findings of this resolution was that the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores was "essential to the vital interests of the United States and all friendly nations in or bordering upon the Pacific Ocean." The Congress can review the policy upon which the Formosa resolution was based at any time, but in the meantime, the Congress is as much bound by this policy as is the President.

3. A resumption of negotiations which had been fruitless for so long at Geneva, as invited by the Communist regime, are certainly in order and the President has welcomed them on the ambassadorial level. But the United States should not be driven or coerced into agreements which can gravely imperil the free world's position everywhere and particularly in south and southeast Asia and the Pacific. The policy of nonrecognition of Communist China has been repeatedly approved overwhelmingly without dissent by both Houses of Congress. The U. N., itself, as recently as the last regular session of the General Assembly, by a vote of 47 to 27, with 7 abstentions, decided to accept the decision of its steering committee to postpone for another year consideration of the admission of Communist China.

Certainly while Communist China is using force in the Formosa area; is summarily holding United States prisoners in violation of international law and morality; is defying the U. N. by its violation of the Korean armistice, its refusal to purge itself from its aggression in Korea, and its determination to prevent the coming into existence of a unified Korea, it would be nothing but appeasement with disastrous results to the free world to recognize Communist China now. The arrogance of the threat contained in the letter of Premier Khrushchev to President Eisenhower of September 7, 1958, including the demand that the United States withdraw its naval forces from the Taiwan Strait must also be weighed in this connection.

4. Should the further use of force ensue in the Taiwan Strait, with increasing aggravation of the war danger, it would be our duty to lay the situation before the U. N. General Assembly as a threat to international peace before allowing a conflagration to develop in the Formosa area. In any case, this situation accelerates the need for establishment of a permanent U. N. force to discharge peace maintenance responsibilities when vested in the U. N.

The President had been willing to sit with the leaders of the world to resolve the

Mideast crisis, but at the last moment, after a secret conference with Communist Chinese leaders, Soviet Premier Khrushchev refused. The matter has gone before the U. N. which has vested in Secretary Hammarskjold authority to seek a solution whereby American troops can be withdrawn and peace restored.

President Eisenhower in his speech before the U. N. made very concrete and constructive proposals to secure the peace in the Middle East, a peace which was assured by the sending of U. S. troops to Lebanon as a temporary, stopgap measure in the absence of a U. N. police force in being for the purpose. I have advocated a concrete and strong Middle East policy recognizing the necessity for regional economic development, legitimate nationalist aspirations, the sanctity of the borders of all nations there, recognition of the right of Israel to national existence equally with other nations, and adequate assurances against internal subversion and indirect aggression.

The U. N. emergency force in the Egyptian-Israeli border area has maintained the peace in that once troubled sector. I supported the resolution adopted by both Houses of Congress favoring the establishment of a permanent U. N. emergency force. A suitable U. N. police force can do much to preserve that local peace which is the basis for world peace.

The Formosa resolution passed overwhelmingly by Congress in 1955 gave the President full authority to use U. S. forces to defend Formosa or the islands supporting it. It has been settled U. S. policy to require of Communist China, a regime not elected by the people of China, evidence of good faith and of obedience to the obligations of civilized nations under the U. N. Charter and international law before relations between it and the United States could be regularized. Certainly while Communist China is moving against the offshore islands by aggression with force, is summarily holding U. S. prisoners, and is in violation of the armistice in Korea, U. S. withdrawal from its solemn obligations in the Far East, including our defense agreement with the Republic of China, would be nothing but appeasement with disastrous results to the free world and the whole Far East.

Negotiations as invited by Communist China are certainly in order and the President has welcomed them, but unless the policy which dictated the Formosa resolution is changed our Government has fundamental commitments which it cannot abandon except with the greatest peril to our own and free world security. Americans should recognize this as a vital aspect of our leadership for peace. I have urged congressional hearings to consider the policy of the Formosa resolution and that the President state the conditions under which we can treat with Communist China. Should further use of force ensue, it would appear to be our duty to lay the situation before the U. N. as a threat to international peace before allowing a conflagration to develop.

The announcement by the President last month requesting the Soviet to negotiate regarding suspension of nuclear testing is a most auspicious moment in postwar history. Our country's sincerity in seeking a true, scientific basis for an effective controls agreement to end nuclear testing was made clear by this announcement following the Geneva meeting of U. S. and Soviet scientists. The world now awaits with deep consciousness of its historic significance the demonstration of the U. S. S. R.'s real willingness to undertake the step-by-step agreements now beginning to be negotiated.

Congress took two significant steps forward in advancing President Eisenhower's historic atoms-for-peace and atoms-for-security proposals. The Senate ratified the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by which the U. S. participates with 79 other nations in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. In addition, legislation was enacted to permit the United States to share atomic information with its allies subject to security safeguards in the national interest. Financial and technical assistance are also to be rendered to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

For the Mutual Security Program the Congress appropriated $3,298,092,500, $652 million less than the administration request and $353,307,500 less than had been authorized by the Mutual Security Act of 1958. This amount included $1,515,000,000 for military assistance, $750 million for defense support, $400 million for economic aid (the Development Loan Fund), and $150 million for technical cooperation. Congress had earlier enacted into the Mutual Security Act my amendment calling for a Presidential study as to how U. S. foreign-policy objectives can be advanced through coordination of the activities of the private sector of the national economy.

Foreign economic- and technical-assistance programs for free-world nations are as essential to national security as our defense expenditures. Directly related to progress abroad is our own long-range economic advancement at a steady growth directly affecting prosperity, increased job opportunities, and better living standards here at home.

I continue as a U. S. delegate to the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference and as Chairman of the Economic Section of the General Affairs Committee of that conference. In the latter capacity, I presided over a meeting in London in late August to determine what action NATO countries might take collectively, though not necessarily through the NATO organization, to help free-world underdeveloped areas outside Europe and the economically underdeveloped countries in NATO.

A compromise bill extending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program for 4 years was enacted. This measure allows tariff cuts up to 20% below existing rates, but not more than 10% in a single year, and allows the cuts to be made any time within 4 years beyond the end of the act's extension. Also included in the compromise measure was a Senate-passed provision with minor changes that requires consideration of weaknesses in the internal economy due to excessive imports as a factor in determining whether imports should be reduced in order to prevent harm to the national security.

There are grave problems of certain businesses which are adversely affected by imports. I have urged that such businesses be given Federal aid to enable them to modernize their operations or to convert to other lines in order to continue economically sound and to provide employment. I am hopeful that a law for such adjustment assistance may yet be forthcoming. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Act contains "escape clause" and other provisions to deal with the problems of U. S. businesses adversely affected by imports. I shall do my utmost to maintain a fair balance between the problems of such businesses and the national interest which requires broad and effective free-world international trade.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program remains a principal item in our national program to answer the challenges laid down by the Soviet in the military, scientific, and economic fields.

I sponsored a resolution calling for a meeting of foreign ministers of the American Republics and of Canada to review policies of mutual understanding in the Western Hemisphere and, if advisable, to prepare the agenda for a summit conference of heads of state in the hemisphere. The shameful treatment accorded Vice President NIXON on his recent South American visit should serve as a solemn warning that many people in the other American republics can be moved by demagogic misinterpretations of our motives and policies.

I sponsored legislation to be studied during the congressional recess proposing to establish a federally-chartered World Development Corporation, to expand materially the flow of private U. S. investment primarily into the private economies of less developed areas of the world. It would channel funds invested by small investors here and in other countries into overseas investments on a stock-equity basis in economic development projects and private businesses wherever consistent with U. S. foreign policy objectives.

Implementing the Randall Report on International Travel, which came about as a result of my amendment to the Mutual Security Act of 1957, I introduced a series of bills aimed at removing barriers to foreign travel and encouraging international tourism. One of these measures facilitating the border crossing of cars rented by American tourists was enacted into law. Stimulation of our domestic economy, expansion of foreign trade, and greater mutual understanding are all direct benefits to be reaped from increased international travel.

On another free-world front the unrest and bloodshed in Cyprus is most tragic for all concerned. I have been urging for a long time self-determination for Cyprus under U. N. auspices in which full protection of rights of minorities is assured.

BUDGET, THE ECONOMY AND TAXES

Congress enacted a record budget of some $80 billion, of which approximately half went for defense purposes. Decreasing revenues, stemming principally from the economic recession, resulted in a fiscal year 1958 deficit of $2.813 billion, and the deficit for the current fiscal year, it is estimated, will be about $12.2 billion. Our gross national product, however, has risen to $429 billion, thereby enabling us better to deal with our problems of financing.

The increasing national debt has necessitated legislation raising the permanent public-debt limit from $275 billion to $283 billion and increasing the temporary limit to $288 billion through June 30, 1959.

On the other hand, Congress enacted a Hoover Commission recommendation (H. R. 8002) to authorize inclusion of expenditure limitations in appropriation acts and to revise budgeting practices of the executive branch so as to bring long-term spending projects under a mandatory annual review and prevent the accumulation of vast amounts of unspent carryover funds, often beyond further congressional scrutiny. Also, passage of legislation decreasing certain present high farm price supports and the tapering off of the recession with a consequent upturn in revenues give hope for budget relief next year.

Present corporate and excise taxes were continued for 1 year to July 1, 1959. Eliminated, however, was the 3-percent tax on the transportation of goods; removal of this levy should aid in reducing the cost of goods to consumers in addition to helping the burdened transportation industry.

The tax on admissions to theaters, etc., was revised to exempt the first $1 of admittance charge from levy; exemption was given to private nonprofit schools from certain excise taxes; and exemption was provided for most admissions where proceeds go to an organization operated exclusively to provide scholarships, fellowships and study above the secondary-school level.

A technical tax bill was enacted to eliminate substantive unintended benefits and hardships in existing income, estate, and gift taxes and remove many technical errors

and ambiguities in the tax statutes. Small-business tax relief is discussed later in this report.

The Area Redevelopment Act providing economic aids to low-income areas or those hit by severe and prolonged unemployment was passed by Congress but vetoed by the President on the main ground of excessive cost. I believe a measure of this type to be needed. It will undoubtedly be before us again in the next Congress.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Congress enacted legislation streamlining our National Defense Establishment in accordance with recommendations made by President Eisenhower. I joined in sponsoring important parts of this measure. This bill is designed to give the Secretary of Defense the flexibility he needs to manage the Defense Department but at the same time retains traditional congressional control over the roles and missions of the military services. The bill gives statutory backing to the National Guard and the National Guard Bureau and reaffirms the intent of Congress that there shall be naval and marine aviation and a Marine Corps.

To make military service more attractive as a career and to give incentives to key personnel, Congress enacted pay raises for noncommissioned and commissioned personnel with at least 2 years of active duty, ranging from 3 to 41%. In addition, a system of proficiency pay for enlisted men and responsibility pay for officers was provided as a means of rewarding special skills and responsibilities. Military careers for nurses and medical specialists were made more attractive by increasing permanent grades for which they may qualify. Included in the bill was an increase of 6% for military personnel retired prior to June 1, 1958.

I supported the move to defeat the effort to restrict unduly funds available to pay for medical care in civilian hospitals of dependents of Armed Forces personnel.

Congress adopted legislation in which I joined as cosponsor authorizing the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy to confer a medal on Rear Admiral Rickover for his outstanding efforts in development of the atomic submarine.

To meet the problems created by the Space Age, Congress enacted legislation establishing the National Aeronautics Space Administration and developing a comprehensive space program. I was elected to the newly formed Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

The Federal Civil Defense Act was amended vesting responsibility for civil defense jointly in the Federal Government and the States and their subdivisions. The new law also authorizes the Federal Government to purchase radiological instruments and detection devices and repeals the prohibition against Federal financial contributions to States for civil defense personnel and administrative expenses. The fact that a modern nuclear bomb possesses 1 million times the destructive power of a World War II blockbuster and that 100 of these weapons might blanket the entire U. S. with fallout points up the necessity of new civil defense arrangements.

AGRICULTURE

Congress enacted an omnibus farm bill, the Agricultural Act of 1958, reducing price supports and easing production controls on cotton, rice and corn and extending for 3 years the incentive payment program for wool under the Wool Act of 1954. This legislation also offers an opportunity for departure from the longstanding parity price support program which has cost billions of Government money without correspondingly adequate help to the farmer. For example, corn producers will have an opportunity to decide by referendum whether they wish to continue on a 65% parity price support program or one based on 90% of the average market price for the 3 preceding years.

Congress continued for 18 months Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, which provides for the barter program under which surplus American goods are traded for foreign strategic and other material, and authorized the sale abroad for foreign currencies of an additional $2.25 billion of surplus farm commodities.

Congress enacted legislation promoting industrial use of agricultural products and establishing the Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration to develop through research new and increased industrial uses of farm products. I was cosponsor of one of the measures which went to make up this final bill.

The problems of milk marketing in the New York area and of the milk marketing orders issued by the Department of Agriculture have been of prime concern to me. New York is the second dairying State in the country and milk is vital in the economy of our State. I have constantly sought the counsel and guidance of New York farmers and dairymen in respect of their problems and shall continue to do so. From experience with the milk-feed price ratio, it is clear that our agricultural situation in the State is not the same as that of Middle Western corn or wheatgrowing States or of Southern cotton-growing States but must be considered as an element in our economy based upon its own facts and circumstances.

Jurisdiction over retail sale of meat and poultry products and oleomargarine was taken from the Agriculture Department and given to the Federal Trade Commission, thus strengthening antitrust enforcement and policing of unfair trade practices.

Trading in onion futures was prohibited, a measure much sought after by many onion farmers in our State.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Congress reacted to the drastic plight faced by the Nation's railroads by enacting the Transportation Act of 1958. This legislation authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to guarantee up to $500 million in short-term loans to railroads for purchase of capital equipment or for property maintenance, gives the ICC full authority to adjust intrastate rail rates that give others engaged in interstate commerce an unreasonable advantage; directs the ICC, in fixing reasonable minimum rates, to ignore the rates of competing modes of transportation unless the effect of a lower rail rate would be to destroy competition; and exempts truckers of certain agricultural products from ICC regulation.

I fought against an effort to allow railroads with commuter services to terminate any of such services solely upon the ground of a net loss in the operation of any such service or branch line. Commuter service should be rendered where at all practicable and not denied on the basis of a net loss on a particular branch but only if there is a total unreasonable burden on the subject railroad. I am pleased to say that my fight was successful and that the bill as it became law was based upon the principle stated. In this way, the legitimate interest of commuters and of big cities heavily served by commuter lines and branches was fairly protected. I have sponsored legislation, S. 4200, which would assure that where States and municipalities grant tax relief to commuter railroads to enable them to continue service, this relief would accrue, as intended, for the benefit of their commuter operations rather than being absorbed by increased Federal taxes. Thus municipalities desiring commuter service to continue should be able to contribute by tax relief or otherwise to make continuance of service possible.

I joined in sponsoring the measure now law to create the Federal Aviation Agency with authority to establish air traffic rules and develop and coordinate air navigation facilities for civil and military aircraft; this regulation will help to avoid an increasing number of tragic air accidents.

The congressional session ended without action on the legislation to amend the Robinson-Patman Act (S. 11) to provide that the so-called good-faith defense is not a substantive defense in certain cases.

A study by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the many problems faced by the United States textile industry was authorized.

The Renegotiation Act was continued for 6 months instead of the 2 years originally requested by the administration in order that the next Congress might have an opportunity to go fully into the renegotiation program on defense contracts, especially in the light of recent court decisions.

LABOR

Congress enacted into law the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (S. 2888). This bill requires the managers of al' pension and welfare fund plans, except certain very small ones and those operated by governmental agencies or charitable and fraternal organizations, to register with the Department of Labor, giving all pertinent information about the fund's officers and finances; places responsibility for policing and improving these plans upon the participants; leaves to the States detailed regulation procedures relating to insurance, trusts, and other phases of operation; requires that managers of any employee-welfare or pension-benefit plans, unless exempted, register within 90 days after regulations are issued; requires annual reporting to show amounts contributed by employer and employee, amount of benefits paid or otherwise furnished, number of employees covered, assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, and other financial activities of the plan, salaries or fees charged to the plan, to whom paid and the purpose; and provides for public examination of these reports. Criminal penalties are provided for violation. This bill is, of course, very limited in scope, considering what was needed in the field, but is helpful as far as it goes.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958, known as the Kennedy-Ives bill, passed the Senate by a vote of 88 to 1 but failed of passage in the House and thus died at the end of the session. As passed by the Senate, it dealt with responsibility and full disclosure of union organization, membership rules, business procedures, and financial operations and contained provisions designed to bar many of the abuses and racketeering practices disclosed by the recent investigations of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field (the McClellan Committee). In addition, it proposed to deal with the "no-man's land" area where neither the National Labor Relations Board nor State authorities were able to assume jurisdiction in labor disputes, narrowed the definition of supervisor, made provisions for union democracy, looked to the definition and adoption of ethical practice codes by unions and barred convicted felons from union office.

To relieve the plight of some 5 million unemployed, many of whom had exhausted their unemployment compensation benefits, Congress enacted legislation, which I supported, authorizing additional unemployment compensation to individuals who had exhausted their rights under State unemployment compensation laws and under Federal laws applying to Federal civilian employees and veterans and appropriated $666 million for that purpose. New York promptly became a participating State under this new law.

The Senate approved a 10% increase in railroad retirement pensions and provided

for the funds for which to pay this increase. This bill, which I supported, however failed of passage in the House and consequently legislative action will be necessary next year; such action is much needed.

Revelations by the McClellan Committee continue. The Senate has cited 13 individuals for contempt for refusal to testify fully before the committee; I supported these citations.

Legislation was enacted to establish enforceable safety regulations in longshore and ship repair work.

SMALL BUSINESS AND CONSUMERS

Legislation, of which I was a cosponsor of principal provisions, was enacted giving small business tax relief. This new law allows investors who lose money in small-business ventures to write off their losses against ordinary income up to $25,000 a year; extends loss carry-back privileges from present 2 years to 3 years; allows increased first-year depreciation credit on the first $10,000 invested in depreciable tangible property; increases from $60,000 to $100,000 the minimum accumulated earnings credit provided in determining the surtax on excessive surplus accumulations; allows payments of estate taxes attributable to ownership in a closely-held business over a period of 10 years; and allows certain closely-held corporations to elect to be taxed as partnerships.

I sponsored the Small Business Research and Development Assistance Act of 1958 to enable small businesses to set up joint research and development organizations by pooling their financial resources and with the aid of loans from the Small Business Administration subject to initial Government approval and periodic review of such agreements to insure that the projects operate in the best economic interest of the Nation. The principal provisions of this bill were incorporated into law (Public Law 85–536).

The Small Business Administration has been made a permanent agency, small business loan limits were raised from $250,000 to $350,000, the maximum rate of interest on SBA loans were lowered from 6 to 5 percent and the Loan Policy Board was continued.

The Small Business Investment Company Act which I supported was enacted into law. It authorizes the Small Business Administration and the States to charter small-business investment companies which in turn can make long-term loans and investments in eligible concerns. The SBA may make loans to such investment companies from a $250 million revolving fund to be appropriated by Congress and may also make loans to State and local development corporations.

I continue as a member of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business and the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of that committee. That committee continues its work on the problems of small businesses threatened by monopolies and to see that small business receives a full, fair share of Government contracts.

The cost-of-living index has risen to a new high. The threat of inflation is a very real one which must be dealt with if we are to maintain the integrity of our national economy.

The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act was passed to require labeling of household textile products and to bar misleading advertising of such goods. The bill contains some provisions considered highly unfair by small business and not deemed necessary to consumer protection; but I obtained a legislative interpretation that will enable the Federal Trade Commission to deal with these questions in administering the law.

Also enacted was legislation requiring automobile manufacturers to label new cars as to their retail price in order to protect purchasers.

HOUSING

The Senate passed major legislation intended to liberalize mortgage terms for home owners, authorize additional funds for urban renewal and slum clearance, extend the public-housing provisions, and otherwise extend and improve Federal activity in housing. My amendment to this bill, which was accepted by the Senate, would have increased the amount payable to a family displaced from the site of an urban-renewal project from $100 to $200.

Unfortunately, this Senate-passed bill died when the House failed to pass it. It will, therefore, be necessary to act anew next year. This was a serious development for urban renewal (slum clearance) projects in big cities but will be somewhat alleviated by the $100,000,000 emergency fund available to the President.

The Community Facilities Act providing for Federal loans to aid cities and towns in the construction of public works passed the Senate but died in the House.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The intransigent fight being waged by certain States against desegregation of public schools, presents a major domestic crisis. I have advocated that the Department of Justice throw the full weight of the U. S. Government into current judicial proceedings; that the Civil Rights Commission established last year hold hearings; and that Part III of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which section was eliminated by the Senate last year, be enacted to deal effectively with this situation. Part III would permit the Justice Department to take the initiative in local Federal courts in protecting the constitutional rights of individuals. There seems little likelihood of enacting such effective civil-rights legislation while a filibuster threat continues possible under Senate rules. I continue my fight to change Senate Rule XXII, the so-called filibuster rule. This struggle will come to a decision on the organization of the new Congress in 1959.

I opposed enactment of legislation which would have restricted the powers of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution and protecting the constitutional rights of individuals. A number of proposals were before the Senate during the last weeks of the session which would have tended to destroy the traditional balance of power between the branches of our Government and weaken the effectiveness of constitutional assurances of individual liberty. Each of these proposals was eventually reviewed, returned to the Judiciary Committee for further study or died without being considered when the Congress adjourned.

While I do not believe that the Supreme Court nor any other branch of Government should be immune from the authority of law passed by Congress and signed by the President, I considered the general attack upon the Court as in the spirit of "kill the umpire" rather than an attempt to secure needed legislation upon its merits. For this reason, I introduced a constitutional amendment approved as a part of a larger amendment by the American Bar Association and other bar associations some years ago which would assure the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in constitutional law cases.

The Senate passed my bill to provide free legal counsel for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U. S. district courts but unfortunately this measure failed of passage in the House. I will reintroduce it next year.

Congress passed the Mills-Hennings bill providing that Government officials could not withhold public information unaffected by security considerations from the public.

The Senate-passed bill which I cosponsored, providing for home rule for the voteless citizens of the District of Columbia, failed of passage in the House and it will be necessary to recommence the legislative process next year.

IMMIGRATION

Legislation was enacted regularizing the status as permanent United States residents of the some 30,000 Hungarian parolees, refugees, from the 1956 revolt against Soviet Communist tyranny.

I sponsored a resolution calling for a conference of free-world nations to deal with the world's refugee problems which encompass an estimated 160,000 nonresettled refugees in Western Europe alone. The resolution implements the report of the Zellerbach Commission of the International Rescue Committee.

I protested on the Senate floor the "gag rule" imposed on efforts to bring up for consideration legislation to modernize the immigration statutes. I received a pledge that next year consideration will be given to aiding 4th preference quota applicants, principally from Greece and Italy, now unable to enter this country, anti-Communist and other unresettled refugees still remaining in Europe, and that the question of the inequitable nationality quota system based on the outdated 1920 census will have a hearing.

Also enacted was legislation enabling aliens to adjust their legal status here without going through the traditional process of leaving and reentering the United States.

SOCIAL SECURITY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Legislation was enacted increasing social-security benefits 7%, ranging from $3 to $54 monthly, raising the social-security tax on both employers and employees by ¼% to 2½% of payroll each on an increased ceiling of $4,800 annual wages and increasing Federal grants to States for public assistance and relief.

Efforts to increase this to a larger figure were voted down in the Senate. I was cosponsor of the Case bill providing for a 10% increase and urged the committee to take that higher figure. Also not included was my measure to permit orphaned children 18 to 21 going to school to continue to receive orphans' benefits under social security.

The measure passed was the best which could be achieved under the circumstances. It is not satisfactory in the light of the needs of our citizens, and I shall continue to work for a better law next year.

The measure which I cosponsored with Senator Ives to enable employees of the New York Port Authority to receive social-security benefits became law.

The Congress passed the National Defense Education Act providing for a 4-year $900-million program consisting of a $295-million authorization for student loans, $300 million to help schools buy scientific equipment, $34 million for institutes for teachers to learn counseling, $29 million for institutes for training foreign-language teachers, $59.4 million for fellowships, $60 million for guidance counseling and testing, $32 million for centers for teaching little-known modern languages, $18 million for research and experimentation on better educational use of television, radio, and audiovisual aids, $60 million for vocational education in skilled trades necessary for defense, and $6.5 million for improvement of State educational statistics.

The bill as sent to the President for signature into law lacked the scholarship program passed by the Senate, as well as provisions for aid to school construction. I regard it as falling short of our clear national need, and so protested in the Senate. However, it is a beginning of a catch-up education program, and therefore vital, and I finally supported it.

Congress made permanent the program under Public Laws 815 and 875 for financial assistance in the construction and operation of schools in areas affected by Federal activities insofar as such programs relate to children of persons who reside and work on Federal property, and extended such programs until June 30, 1961, insofar as they relate to other children.

I supported allowances for tax deductions for amounts paid for higher education. Payments for higher education are an investment for the future which will pay high dividends to our national interest and should be given appropriate consideration.

I sponsored the Day Care Assistance Act of 1958 to make grants to the States to assist in providing facilities and services for children needing day care outside their homes. This bill would make available such care to children of working mothers and also to mentally or physically handicapped children requiring such special attention.

I also supported the bill, now law, to encourage expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children.

Congress authorized $294,383,000 for medical research, the largest such expenditure in history. This amount included $28.974 million for general research; $75.268 million for cancer; $52.419 million for mental health; $45.613 million for heart diseases; $7.420 million for dental problems; $31.215 million for arthritis; $24.071 million for allergies; and $29.403 million for neurological problems.

Congress extended the Hospital Survey and Construction (Hill-Burton) Act for 3 years and extended its scope to include diagnostic centers, hospitals for the chronically ill, rehabilitation centers and nursing homes.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

First-class letter rates were increased for the first time in a generation to 4 cents, post cards to 3 cents, airmail letters to 7 cents, and air postal cards to 5 cents; increases were also made in second-, third- and fourth-class mail rates. These increases are expected to produce $550 million a year in additional revenues to meet the postal deficit approaching $1 billion annually with which the Nation has been faced.

The country's 500,000 postal workers received a much needed and well deserved 10 percent–11 percent pay increase which will cost $265 million annually. Civil service employees received a 10-percent increase.

VETERANS

Compensation for veterans with service connected disabilities was increased by 10%, allowances for dependents of veterans 50% or more disabled were increased 10% and pensions to war widows were raised. The burial allowance for veterans was increased from $150 to $250. Also, $25 million was appropriated for additional unemployment compensation to veterans.

The number of hospital beds for veterans, including veterans afflicted with tuberculosis, are being maintained at previous adequate levels. The children of totally disabled veterans have now been included under the benefits of War Orphans Education Assistance Act of 1956.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO NEW YORK STATE

Congress enacted legislation authorizing the following public-works projects in New York State: New York Harbor improvements; Irondequoit Bay improvements; Fire Island beach erosion; Oswego Harbor and nearby beach erosion; Hamlin Beach erosion; Great Lakes to Hudson Waterway; Hammonds Cove survey; South Herkimer, Amsterdam, and Rome flood control; and Auburn and Lake Owasco flood control and channel improvement.

Congress appropriated money for the following public-works projects in our State: Barcelona Harbor, Buffalo Harbor, Endicott Johnson City and Vestal; Great Lakes to Hudson Waterway; New York Harbor channels; Oswego Harbor detached breakwaters; Staten Island Rapid Transit Bridge between New York and New Jersey; and the Allegheny River Reservoir.

The measure for additional needed Federal judges in New York which I sponsored and which passed the Senate last year failed of passage in the House and it will be necessary to reintroduce it next year.

Congress transferred Grant's Tomb in New York City to the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and hereafter that monument will be maintained by the Department of the Interior for the benefit of the public.

I opposed the Chicago water diversion bill which would have taken water from the Great Lakes for use by the city of Chicago, Ill., thus decreasing electric power and shipping potentials in the Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Massena, and other upstate areas. This measure passed the House but died in the Senate on the last day of the session.

I cosponsored legislation for eradication of starfish, so injurious to the Long Island Sound oyster industry. This measure failed of passage and I will work on it again next year.

My bill, S. 3571, providing for equal treatment of State-owned hydroelectric projects to help the St. Lawrence power project passed the Senate but died in the House. It will be called up again next year.

A $35 million atomic reactor will be erected in West Milton, N. Y.

The resolution giving congressional recognition to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, sponsored by Senator IVES, Representative KEARNEY, and myself, was adopted.

I was designated a member of the Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission.

MISCELLANEOUS

Congress enacted legislation providing for humane slaughter of livestock and poultry and authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct research in the development of such humane methods. My amendment looking to fair consideration for religious practices in connection with food animal slaughter was included in the law. Following preliminary votes on the effect of the bill on methods of slaughter required by religious practices, I supported this measure on passage and in the vote against the recommittal motion.

The question of conduct in office by Government officials has come to the fore during recent months. I introduced legislation to establish a code of ethics for Federal officials based on the one now in effect in New York State. I also introduced a measure looking to congressional study of standards of conduct in public service. This is based on my experience in establishing this work when attorney general of our State.

Now that Alaska has been voted the 49th State, which I supported, consideration of Hawaii for statehood must expeditiously follow. I will do all I can to bring this about.

My bill to liberalize treatment of imports of art objects will again be under consideration in the next Congress.

As a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, Congress enacted legislation tightening restrictions on the mailing of obscene matter and prohibiting transportation in interstate commerce of switchblade knives.

CONCLUSION

Increasingly the people of our State write on matters of national interest and on their problems with Federal agencies. The letters of opinion are of valuable aid in my work here and the citizen's Federal problems are part of my duty. I sincerely hope that you will continue to express your views to me in this way or to visit Washington.

Hon. George A. Shuford

SPEECH
OF
HON. GRAHAM A. BARDEN
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, with leave to extend my remarks, I would like to join with many other Members of Congress in paying high tribute to one of the closest friends I have ever had, in or out of Congress, the Honorable GEORGE SHUFORD, of Asheville, N. C.

Many deserving words have been said by our colleagues in describing GEORGE'S outstanding record of service to our State and Nation as an able attorney, a conscientious State legislator, a distinguished jurist and a courageous and wise Representative of his people in the Congress. To all these things I wholeheartedly subscribe and they are well known to all that know the Judge.

But above all this is GEORGE SHUFORD, the man. He is a kind, devoted, and loving husband and father; always true and loyal to his friends; a man of keen perception and wise judgment; a man possessing an understanding heart and the highest sense of integrity.

Everyone during his lifetime meets and gets to know thousands of people, many of whom become cherished friends. But there is a special category set aside for a few people that he feels as close to as members of his family. GEORGE and his lovely wife, Daphne, are in my special category. In my book, GEORGE is a 100 percent solid American, and I look forward to our continued close friendship through the years.

Congressman Tewes Has 100 Percent Voting Record Again on Legislative Rollcalls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DONALD E. TEWES
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. TEWES. Mr. Speaker, in conformity with my belief that the people I represent are entitled to complete information on my voting record in Congress, I am submitting my second annual report to the residents of Wisconsin's Second Congressional District. Included in the tabulation are all legislative rollcalls and all quorum calls. There have been no omissions and no censorship has been exercised.

Congressional actions are frequently cloaked in the technical terminology of parliamentary procedures. For clarity, I have attempted to eliminate all such terms and to state in ordinary language the point at issue when my vote was cast.

The table below indicates that I voted on all matters presented to the House in this session. As in 1957 I have again in 1958 achieved a 100 percent record of publicly signifying my position on every one of these issues of national significance. I was absent from the Chamber on three occasions when there were attendance calls not involving votes. Including these unavoidable absences, my general attendance average was above 93 percent.

As always, I am ready to explain and discuss these votes with constituents of mine who seek additional information.

Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
1	Jan. 7	Call of the House	Present.
2	Jan. 15	H. R. 9739: Shall the Defense Department be given new authority to expedite the missile program? (374 yea to 0)	Yea.
3	Jan. 21	Quorum call	Present.
4	Jan. 22	Quorum call	Present.
5	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955: Shall the bill providing a temporary increase of $5,000,000,000 in national debt be returned to committee with instructions to reduce the figure to $3,000,000,000? (275 nay to 115.)	Yea.
6	Jan. 23	H. R. 9955: Shall the temporary debt limit be increased $5,000,000,000? (328 yea to 71)	Yea.
7	Jan. 23	H. R. 10146 Shall an additional $1,250,000,000 be for expediting the missile program in the Department of Defense? (388 yea to 0)	Yea.
8	Feb. 4	H. R. 2151: Shall the import duties on certain coarse wool be suspended for 3 years? (250 yea to 129)	Yea.
9	Feb. 10	Quorum call	Absent.
10	Feb. 18	Quorum call	Present.
11	Feb. 19	H. J. Res. 2: Shall the bill providing for payments for land for the Yellow-tail Dam in Colorado be returned to committee? (197 nay to 152)	Yea.
12	Feb. 25	Quorum call	Present.
13	Feb. 26	Quorum call	Present.
14	Feb. 26	H. R. 10881: Shall $20,000,000 in additional appropriations be added to this bill for western reclamation projects? (200 yea to 184)	Nay.
15	Mar. 4	Quorum call	Present.
16	Mar. 5	Quorum call	Present.
17	Mar. 6	Quorum call	Present.
18	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002: Shall the bill adopting the Hoover Commission recommendation requiring an annual review by Congress of all spending projects be returned to committee for further study? (275 nay to 119.)	Nay.
19	Mar. 6	H. R. 8002: Shall the Hoover Commission recommendation requiring an annual review of all appropriations by Congress be passed? (311 yea to 96.)	Yea.
20	Mar. 11	S. 497: Shall the Rivers and Harbors bill authorizing public works be returned to committee with instruction to remove many unauthorized local projects? (234 nay to 167.)	Yea.
21	Mar. 11	S. 497: Shall the Rivers and Harbors bill authorizing local public works be passed? (321 yea to 81)	Nay.
22	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 69: Shall military construction programs requiring no further appropriations be speeded to relieve unemployment? (375 yea to 20)	Yea.
23	Mar. 19	S. Con. Res. 68: Shall civilian construction programs requiring no further appropriations be speeded to relieve unemployment? (379 yea to 16)	Yea.
24	Mar. 19	Quorum call	Present.
25	Mar. 19	S. 3262: Shall the House suspend the rules to limit debate and amendment and pass a bill authorizing the Armed Forces to assist in the preparation and conduct of the VIII Olympic Games? (357 yea to 139; failed, ⅔ required.)	Yea.
26	Mar. 20	Quorum call	Present.
27	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162: Shall the bill be returned to committee with instructions to substitute the Tewes amendment striking cotton from the bill and extending price supports on dairy only? (210 nay to 173.)	Yea.
28	Mar. 20	S. J. Res. 162: Shall farm price support programs for cotton and dairying be extended? (210 yea to 172)	Yea.
29	Mar. 25	H. Res. 507: Shall the House consider a measure to increase and revise servicemen's pay on the basis of technical skills? (381 yea to 5)	Yea.
30	Mar. 25	H. R. 11470: Shall servicemen's pay be revised and increased on the basis of technical skills? (366 yea to 22)	Yea.
31	Mar. 26	Quorum call	Present.
32	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
33	Mar. 27	Quorum call	Present.
34	Mar. 27	H. R. 8290: Shall the bill authorizing a $23,000,000 national "democracy" monument in Washington be returned to committee for further study? (195 yea to 169.)	Yea.
35	Mar. 28	H. R. 5822: Shall air carriers be permitted to retain capital gains obtained from the sale of old flight equipment? (276 yea to 63)	Nay.
36	Mar. 28	Quorum call	Present.
37	Mar. 28	S. 3262: Shall the Armed Forces be authorized to assist in the preparation and conduct of the VIII Olympic Winter Games? (218 yea to 102)	Yea.
38	Apr. 1	H. R. 10589: Shall funds be provided for Civil Rights Commission? (273 yea to 98)	Yea.
39	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821: Shall the bill authorizing accelerated appropriations for highway construction be returned to committee for further study? (222 nay to 109.)	Nay.
40	Apr. 3	H. R. 9821: Shall the bill authorizing accelerated appropriations for highway construction be adopted? (300 yea to 28)	Yea.
41	Apr. 16	Quorum call	Present.
42	Apr. 22	Quorum call	Present.
43	Apr. 23	H. Res. 465: Shall the House consider a measure revising regulations concerning the serving of oleomargarine in Navy rations? (232 yea to 130)	Nay.
44	Apr. 22	H. R. 912: Shall the Navy be prohibited from including oleomargarine in its rations when butter is available from Government surplus? (207 yea to 161.)	Yea.
45	Apr. 29	H. Res. 551: Shall the House consider legislation authorizing Government construction and sale of 2 "superliner" oceangoing passenger vessels? (342 yea to 31.)	Yea.
46	Apr. 29	Quorum call	Present.
47	Apr. 29	H. R. 11451: Shall the Federal Government build 2 oceangoing superliner passenger vessels for sale to private ship operators? (289 yea to 94)	Nay.
48	Apr. 30	Quorum call	Present.
49	May 1	Quorum call	Present.
50	May 1	H. R. 12065: Shall the bill extending benefits to those who have exhausted unemployment benefits be amended to provide that such additions be administered by the States from money loaned rather than donated by the Federal Government? (223 yea to 165.)	Yea.
51	May 1	H. R. 12065: Shall the additional unemployment benefits be extended for those who have exhausted such benefits? (371 yea to 17)	Yea.
52	May 6	Quorum call	Present.
53	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
54	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
55	May 12	Quorum call	Present.
56	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
57	May 13	Quorum call	Present.
58	May 14	H. R. 12181: Shall the Mutual Security Act authorization of $2,958,900,000 be passed? (259 yea to 134)	Yea.
59	May 15	Quorum call	Present.
60	May 15	H. R. 12428: Shall the appropriations bill for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies be passed? (320 yea to 51.)	Yea.
61	May 21	Quroum call	Present.
62	May 21	H. R. 7999: Shall the House consider legislation to make Alaska a State? (217 yea to 172)	Yea.
63	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
64	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
65	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
66	May 21	Quorum call	Present.
67	May 22	H. R. 5836: Shall the postal rates on 1st, 2d, and 3d class be increased? (381 yea to 0)	Yea.
68	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
69	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
70	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
71	May 22	Quorum call	Present.
72	May 23	Quorum call	Present.
73	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
74	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
75	May 26	Quorum call	Present.
76	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
77	May 27	Quorum call	Present.
78	May 28	H. R. 7999: Shall the bill making Alaska a State be returned to committee for further study? (199 nay to 174)	Nay.
79	May 28	Quorum call	Present.
80	May 28	H. R. 7999: Shall the bill making Alaska a State be returned to committee for further study? (202 nay to 172)	Nay.
81	May 28	H. R. 7999: Shall the bill making Alaska a State be passed? (210 yea to 166)	Yea.
82	June 2	Quorum call	Present.
83	June 3	Quorum call	Present.
84	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
85	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
86	June 4	Quorum call	Present.
87	June 5	H. R. 12738: Shall $99,000,000 be appropriated to increase the Army size despite opposition from the Department of Defense? (225 yea to 158)	Nay.
88	June 5	H. R. 12738: Shall the Department of Defense appropriations bill be passed? (389 yea to 0)	Yea.
89	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
90	June 9	Quorum call	Present.
91	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
92	June 10	Quorum call	Present.
93	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
94	June 11	H. R. 12591: Shall legislation extending reciprocal trade agreement authority be returned to committee with instructions to substitute the Simpson amendment considerably limiting the scope of the agreements? (268 nay to 146.)	Nay.
95	June 11	H. R. 12591: Shall the authority for reciprocal trade agreements be extended? (317 yea to 98)	Yea.
96	June 11	Quorum call	Present.
97	June 11	Quorum call	Present.

Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
98	June 12	Quorum call	Present.
99	June 12	H. R. 12541: Shall the Defense Department reorganization bill be returned to committee with instructions to conform with the President's recommendations? (211 nay to 192.)	Yea.
100	June 12	H. R. 12541: Shall the Department of Defense be reorganized? (402 yea to 1)	Yea.
101	June 17	Quorum call	Present.
102	June 18	S. 3910: Shall the Rivers and Harbors bill, now in conformity with the President's veto message be passed? (374 yea to 17)	Yea.
103	June 19	H. R. 12858: Shall the appropriations for civilian functions of the Army and the Department of the Interior be passed? (361 yea to 18)	Nay.
104	June 19	H. R. 12716: Shall the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 be amended to permit greater exchange of information with military allies? (345 yea to 12)	Yea.
105	June 25	H. R. 11077 Shall the "Veterans of World War I" receive a Federal charter? (389 yea to 2)	Yea.
106	June 26	Quorum call	Present.
107	June 26	H. Res. 609 Shall the House consider an ominbus farm bill with new legislation for many commodities? (214 nay to 171)	Nay.
108	June 26	S. 1832 Shall the House suspend the rules (concerning debate and amendment) and authorize an Assistant Secretary of State for Africa? (224 yea to 145; failed, ⅔ required.)	Yea.
109	June 27	H. R. 12695: Shall existing tax rates for corporations and present excise taxes be extended for 1 year? (365 yea to 9)	Yea.
110	June 27	H. R. 12181: Shall the mutual security authorization bill for 1959 be returned to committee? (238 nay to 134)	Nay.
111	June 27	H. R. 12832: Shall legislation authorizing Government guaranties for railroad loans be passed? (348 yea to 2)	Yea.
112	June 30	S.3342: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendment and continue the school milk program? (328 yea to 1)	Yea.
113	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
114	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
115	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
116	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
117	July 1	Quorum call	Present.
118	July 2	H. R. 11477: Shall the United States Code be amended to permit certain confessions as evidence? (294 yea to 79)	Yea.
119	July 2	H. R. 13192: Shall the mutual security appropriation for 1959 be returned to committee with instructions to add $75,000,000 for defense support? (214 nay to 166.)	Yea.
120	July 2	H. R. 13192: Shall the mutual security appropriation for 1959 be passed? (253 yea to 126)	Yea.
121	July 9	Quorum call	Present.
122	July 10	H. R. 13015: Shall this legislation authorizing military construction be returned to committee with instructions to eliminate a provision which forces the Secretary of Defense to sell an ordnance depot in Texas at a loss of $40,000,000? (202 nay to 179.)	Yea.
123	July 10	H. R. 13015: Shall the bill authorizing military construction be passed? (379 yea to 2)	Yea.
124	July 10	S. 495: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendments and authorize the acquisition of additional property surrounding the New Senate Office Building? (232 yea to 150, failed; ⅔ required.)	Nay.
125	July 10	S. 1411: Shall the security regulations of civil service be made applicable to employees in now-sensitive positions? (296 yea to 46)	Yea.
126	July 14	Quorum call	Absent.
127	July 15	Quorum call	Present.
128	July 15	H. Res. 597: Shall the House consider legislation which establishes the rule of interpretation for the judiciary that Congress does not intend to replace legislation by the States unless it specifically says so? (268 yea to 114.)	Yea.
129	July 15	Quorum call	Present.
130	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
131	July 16	Quorum call	Present.
132	July 17	Quorum call	Present.
133	July 17	H. R. 3: Shall the House amend H. R. 3 to permit enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities? (249 yea to 147.)	Yea.
134	July 17	H. R. 3: Shall the legislation establishing for judicial interpretation that Congress does not intend to replace State legislation unless there is an express declaration to this effect be returned to committee? (236 nay to 161.)	Nay.
135	July 17	H. R. 3: Shall Congress establish the rule for guidance of the judiciary that it does not intend to replace State legislation unless it specifically makes such a declaration? (241 yea to 155.)	Yea.
136	July 18	Quorum call	Present.
137	July 21	Quorum call	Present.
138	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
139	July 22	Quorum call	Present.
140	July 23	Quorum call	Present.
141	July 24	Quorum call	Present.
142	July 24	H. Res. 485: Shall the House consider legislation to lend funds to local municipalities to improve marketing facilities for perishable agricultural commodities? (211 nay to 164.)	Yea.
143	July 28	Quorum call	Absent.
144	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
145	July 30	Quorum call	Present.
146	July 30	H. Res. 649: Shall the House consider legislation providing pensions for former Presidents of the United States? (254 yea to 126)	Yea.
147	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
148	July 31	Quorum call	Present.
149	July 31	H. R. 13549: Shall social-security payments and benefits be increased 7 percent? (375 yea to 2)	Yea.
150	July 31	H. Res. 659: Shall the House cite Robert Lehrer for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee? (363 yea to 0.)	Yea.
151	Aug. 1	Quorum call	Present.
152	Aug. 1	H. Res. 650: Shall the House consider legislation to help finance construction of local community facilities and public buildings? (187 nay to 173)	Nay.
153	Aug. 4	Quorum call	Present.
154	Aug. 5	Quorum call	Present.
155	Aug. 6	H. R. 13015: Shall this legislation which forces the Secretary of Defense to sell an established ordnance depot in Texas at a loss of $40,000,000 be passed? (265 yea to 135.)	Nay.
156	Aug. 6	H. R. 13580: Shall the public debt limit be raised permanently to $285,000,000,000 and temporarily to $288,000,000,000? (286 yea to 108.)	Yea.
157	Aug. 6	S. 4071: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendments, and pass an agricultural bill with provisions for many commodities? (210 yea to 186.)	Nay.
158	Aug. 7	Quorum call	Present.
159	Aug. 7	H. Res. 675: Shall the House consider legislation providing for various Federal aids to education including student loans? (265 yea to 108)	Yea.
160	Aug. 8	Quorum call	Present.
161	Aug. 8	H. R. 13247: Shall the bill providing for various Federal aids to education be returned to committee? (233 nay to 140)	Nay.
162	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
163	Aug. 12	Quorum call	Present.
164	Aug. 13	Quorum call	Present.
165	Aug. 13	S. 2266: Shall the House override the President's veto of a bill fixing wage rates at the Portsmouth, N. H., Naval Shipyard? (202 yea to 80, failed, ⅔ required.)	Nay.
166	Aug. 13	H. Res. 684: Shall Bernard Goldfine be cited for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions of the Legislative Oversight Committee? (368 yea to 8.)	Yea.
167	Aug. 13	H. Res. 686: Shall Carl Braden be cited for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions of the Un-American Activities Committee? (365 yea to 1.)	Yea.
168	Aug. 13	Quorum call	Present.
169	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present.
170	Aug. 15	H. Res. 682: Shall the House consider a bill providing Federal financial aid for chronically depressed areas? (216 yea to 159)	Nay.
171	Aug. 15	Quorum call	Present.
172	Aug. 15	S. 3683: Shall the legislation providing for Federal financial aids for chronically depressed areas be returned to committee? (188 nay to 170)	Yea.
173	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
174	Aug. 18	S. 4035: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendment and pass legislation extending the housing and urban renewal laws? (251 yea to 134, failed, ⅔ required.)	Yea.
175	Aug. 18	S. 3974: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendment and pass legislation to regulate labor-management practices? (198 nay to 190, failed, ⅔ required.)	Nay.
176	Aug. 18	Quorum call	Present.
177	Aug. 18	H. R. 13067: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendment and enact a food-stamp plan for the distribution of food commodities? (196 yea to 187, failed, ⅔ required.)	Nay.
178	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
179	Aug. 19	H. Res. 691: Shall the National Defense Education Act be sent to a conference with the Senate to resolve differences? (259 yea to 110)	Yea.
180	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
181	Aug. 19	H. Res. 689: Shall the House consider legislation providing for Federal subsidy payments to copper, lead, zinc, mining industries? (198 yea to 165.)	Yea.
182	Aug. 19	Quorum call	Present.
183	Aug. 20	H. R. 13450: Shall the House concur in a Senate amendment which limits the financial planning of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration? (236 nays to 126.)	Nay.
184	Aug. 20	H. R. 13450: Shall the House concur in a Senate amendment which provides funds for the United States Information Agency to acquire additional radio facilities? (190 yea to 172.)	Yea.

Roll-call No.	Date	Explanation	Vote
185	Aug. 20	Quorum call	Present.
186	Aug. 21	Quorum call	Present.
187	Aug. 21	S. 4036: Shall the House terminate debate on legislation providing subsidy payments for domestic mining industries? (174 nay to 171)	Yea.
188	Aug. 21	S. 4036: Shall the Federal Government make subsidy payments to domestic copper, lead, and zinc mining industries? (182 nay to 159)	Nay.
189	Aug. 21	S. Con. Res. 109: Shall the House suspend the rules concerning debate and amendment and enact this resolution, express the sense of Congress in favor of a permanent United Nations police force? (299 yea to 20.)	Yea.
190	Aug. 22	Quorum call	Present.
191	Aug. 22	S. 3335: Shall Congress donate Federal land in Washington for a national cultural center to be constructed with funds from voluntary contributions? (261 yea to 55.)	Yea.
192	Aug. 22	H. R. 13343: Shall the House authorize Federal funds if needed to augment private solicitations for the Pan American Games to be held in Chicago? (244 yea to 64.)	Yea.
193	Aug. 23	H. R. 13489: Shall the House adopt the recommendations of the House and Senate conferees concerning military construction appropriations? (300 yea to 1.)	Yea.
194	Aug. 23	Quorum call	Present.
195	Aug. 23	H. R. 13247: Shall the House adopt the recommendations of House and Senate conferees on the National Defense Education Act? (212 yea to 85)	Yea.

Hospitality Returned

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, life is an echo. It all comes back.

It was fun at lunch today.

After solemnly hearing Chaplain Braskamp deliver the opening prayer, and after having all their questions answered on the proceedings in the House Chamber, Liz and Ann Jeronimus, aged 9 and 6, could hardly wait to be seated in the restaurant of the House of Representatives.

No navy bean soup for them; no sir. That was for their mother, Mrs. Betty Jeronimus and their grandmother, Mrs. Frank Duerr to have. It was ice cream and hamburgers for the girls. Yes sir, and all they could eat of it, too; this was heaven.

And it was easy with all that ice cream for the girls to greet Representatives EUGENE MCCARTHY and later JOHN BLATNIK, of Minnesota, because Liz and Ann were from Minnesota, too. And although they could not quite promise their votes to GENE and JOHN this fall, Liz and Ann Jeronimus thought GENE MCCARTHY and JOHN BLATNIK were very nice. But the nicest of all, of course, was the ice cream.

It was all so very like Minnesota, big and friendly.

That is the way we were treated on our inspection trip last autumn to International Falls and elsewhere along the Minnesota-Canadian border, big and friendly, and even over to Dunseith, in North Dakota, at the International Peace Gardens. The welcome mat was out. The food was plentiful and the biscuits always hot. Mr. Speaker, the finest home-cooked meals are to be had along the Minnesota, North Dakota, Canadian border, so it seems. Maybe it was the twang in the air and the open courtesy of our United States customs and immigration officials that whet the appetite that downed the food.

But whatever it was, I saw it at work with Liz and Ann Jeronimus in the House Restaurant today. Man, did that ice cream slide down easy. And did those hamburgers take a beating? Yes, sir.

Trade Association Political Action: Who Else Will Assume the Responsibility?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RALPH W. GWINN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. GWINN. Mr. Speaker, I believe the following speech which I gave at the Ohio Trade Association Executives Conference—cosponsored by the Ohio State University and the Ohio State Council of Retail Merchants—Granville Inn, near Columbus, Ohio, brings up to date some new material that shows we are no longer a labor-socialist government, as we have been for some time, but a welfare state, which is more devastating, economically and morally, than socialism itself.

The speech follows:

TRADE ASSOCIATION POLITICAL ACTION: WHO ELSE WILL ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY?

Businessmen, trade associations, and chambers of commerce can no longer wait on George to attend to politics. Businessmen must do it themselves because it's their special job. For politics and labor, now so largely one and the same thing, burdens, interferes with, and destroys their business more than all the other factors in business combined.

This burden, this overhead cost of politics (national, State, and local) is now, according to the United States Department of Commerce, $128 billion annually. Total national production is $350 billion. So, at least 36 percent of the overhead cost of doing business is politics. It must all be paid for by business.

This is to say nothing of the slowdowns and featherbedding imposed on business by labor bosses and the bureaus and the ever-increasing laws and regulations that cost business another 35 percent annually. That's an estimate of the potential production that society loses because business is already weighted down by a ball and chain.

It is now becoming apparent, as some students have insisted, that whenever overhead costs of politics go above 10 percent of the national product, or $35 billion in our case, the burden is intolerable. It cannot be passed on to the consumer. When that overhead runs above 10 percent, and on up to about 23 percent, it must be paid by partial liquidation. That's being done to us now.

Taxes are taking, and weakening, and reducing in size our industrial plants. The starting of new plants by small business is slowed up.

Politics refuses to allow sufficient depreciation to be deducted as an expense of business. That leaves too little income after taxes for improvements, replacements and expansion. And there is too little income to pay artificially high wages. To meet these troubles there is an unbelievable forced political conversion of our accumulated wealth into debt.

From 23 percent to 36 percent of the overhead cost mentioned is being paid by inflation forced on business. This is the most wicked of all political deceptions.

Will businessmen continue to stand aside in stupid isolation or will they fight?

Another thing, roughly 35 percent of all dividends paid by their concerns are taxed away from their stockholders. So where can you find new capital?

The effects are already obvious in coal, steel, the automobile industry. The railroads are no longer self-sustaining. The hotel industry has shown a steadily declining percentage of room occupancy for 12 years straight. What a mess is our theater business?

The consumer is balking.

It would be fantastic to think that a modern business executive would let any part of his ordinary overhead costs fall into the hands of mere volunteers or untrained incompetent persons. Certainly not persons wholly unknown to 95 percent of the employers of the Nation. A test count shows that only 5 percent of the employers know how their Congressmen vote in this critical area of management of their business. These unknown men force onto industry an annual cost of $900 per worker in fringe benefits. Wage increases run as high as 7 percent annually. They should not exceed 2.1 percent, as you know.

What politics doesn't force upon business, labor organizations often times do by force and violence on the picket line—or by the threat of force and violence. Businessmen sitting on the other side of the bargaining table are no longer free men.

According to the newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. William A. McDonald, in his speech on May 20 before the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce in Hartford, the corporate industry as a whole showed a steady decline in net profit, after taxes, from 1948 when it was 9.2 percent, to 1957 when it dropped to 5.9 percent. Notes explaining why dividends are reduced are more frequent.

Who are these Congressmen unknown to the employers and businessmen of America, men who breathe down the necks of all departments of business?

A majority in Congress today favor a considerable part of 50 measures advocated by the welfare State program, and a majority votes for most of the measures in that program.

These include public housing, minimum wages, Federal aid to education, school construction, middle income housing, increase of the income tax, increase of the public debt, rent control, price and wage controls, foreign aid, mutual security act, subsidies for all manner of agricultural crops and health

measures, the taking of power plants and irrigation projects from private ownership into public ownership. AFL–CIO welfare state government loans about one-fifth of all loans made in this country, and, of course, vast sums abroad.

Besides, they vote for an ever-increasing amount of foreign aid to the welfare states and Socialist governments abroad.

They vote to finance 700 wholly Government-owned business corporations. And so on.

If these activities were liquidated and Government employees reduced to legitimate numbers, viz, about 1 million instead of 2,400,000, all corporate taxes could be repealed.

More than 190 Members of the House of Representatives have voted right, according to labor's published reports more than 50 percent of the time.

I have with me the score sheets. As long as the supply lasts, you are welcome to them. I also have for several of the States, campaign contributions to elect Members to the House of Representatives. The score of performance is opposite each Member's name.

For example, I have before me the State of New Jersey.

FRANK THOMPSON, Democrat, received from the national labor organizations $1,750 for campaign funds. He voted 100 percent right for them.

PETER RODINO, Democrat, $3,150. He voted 98 percent right.

HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, Democrat, $2,650. He voted 98.1 percent right.

ALFRED SIEMINSKI, Democrat, $500. He voted 100 percent right.

GORDON CANFIELD, Republican, $500. He voted 75 percent right.

We know by experience that Representatives' campaign costs run often 10 times the amount of money reported; that is, $50,000 to $60,000 per candidate provided by AFL–CIO. I'm ashamed to mention that organized Republican business spends little or nothing on Republican campaigns except as individual business men give through the national or congressional committees. Generally it amounts to $500 per candidate. Sometimes $1,000. Never above $2,500. Republican candidates are lucky if they can scrape together, all told, $15,000 each from friends and from their own pockets.

Besides the foregoing, there is the power of the labor press, a tremendous institution, half of which is devoted to political action. Republican candidates have nothing comparable to that in their support.

It must be also remembered that labor unions often spend more money trying to defeat conservatives, both Republicans and Democrats, than they do to elect their own candidates.

For example, in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, labor reported to Congress in 1956, $29,800 to elect their own nominees, contributed by 8 labor organizations. At the same time they spent $132,110 to defeat candidates too conservative for their liking. The score is devastating. There are now left in Congress not more than 125 staunch conservatives (Republicans and Democrats) out of a total of 435 Members.

Take, for example, the State of Missouri. In 1948 before AFL–CIO got busy in politics, the State was represented by two Republican Senators. It had 13 congressional districts, 9 of which were held by Republicans. In less than 10 years tables are more than reversed. Now there is but 1 Republican out of 11 districts.

The two Senators are Democrats supported by AFL–CIO. At least 10 Representatives are AFL–CIO approved and supported. Four of them vote 100 percent right according to AFL–CIO scoring. Three others have 93 percent, 80 percent, and 86 percent scores. None vote less than 61 percent of the time favorable to AFL–CIO programs. All but four got direct financial aid.

If labor organizations can do this in 10 years, why can't the business leadership make an even better showing for the reestablishment of sound government—limited constitutional government?

Indeed, it is doubtful if the labor bosses have ever really controlled more than 10 percent of the labor vote. But, that has been sufficient, by and large, to swing the balance in favor of AFL–CIO candidates. Less than 5 percent of the vote will determine whether candidates for Congress from a hundred districts will be conservative or socialist in character. The vote is that close.

I have used the words "welfare state" to describe our present political experiment.

We have already passed through our socialistic experiments. We shifted property from private hands into government ownership and operation; viz, the Tennessee Valley powerplants.

We have found socialism, a ridiculous economic scheme, utterly corrupt. It is a blight on every enterprise it touches and on every nation that has tried it.

The evil that grips us is not socialism, but the welfare state. That is, the compulsory taking of property from some and giving it outright in the name of humanity to other groups in return for their votes. It is the most evil of all concepts because it destroys not only the economic, but the morol foundations as well.

Government sets the pattern. It becomes the arbiter of what is right and wrong.

The policeman is no longer confined to the business of keeping law and order. He is entering our houses himself, by force, at night, and carrying off our furniture to be redistributed on the other side of town where, according to his judgment, the people need furniture more desperately than those he robs. If there are objections raised to his outrageous conduct, he arranges a community vote at the townhall. If the majority approve his depredation, he carries on without further interruption.

Here again both law and morals require that the trade associations, as well as all men, grapple with that policeman and stop him. Likewise, they are enjoined to stop and capture all Robin Hoods and their bands of outlaws wherever they appear across the land.

The mechanics of political action are as follows:

First of all, organized business must bring together a dozen leaders, business and professional, in each congressional district, to do two things:

(a) Agree on what principles of government they believe in. If they don't know, their Congressmen will not know, either. They must stand firm on what the legitimate funtcions of government are, and reject as firmly the illegitimate ones. If they do not, no principle of government will emerge. Time to evolve a faith, a belief in what is right and wrong for government to do is required work. That means the natural and moral limitations on the functions of government must be formulated as a basis for political action.

If we want any part of the welfare state, we've got it. There will be nothing further to do but let things take their course. We shall continue to be governed by what pops out of the heads of mere men from day to day.

But, if we believe that politics without a principle of government is one of the deadly sins, then there is plenty of work to do.

Government must be reconfined to the business of protecting life, liberty, and property at home and from foreign enemies.

Businessmen may expect the people to follow their leadership in politics if they are inspired by sound principles of government for the good of all.

It follows that they must rid themselves entirely from all suspicion that they may use the power of politics to get any special favors or advantages for themselves.

(b) Cooperate with regular political parties to help find suitable candidates for Congress and the State legislatures. If candidates are not found and pledged to the right concepts of government, the people will continue to be ruled over by mere volunteers, many of whom have wrong concepts.

Find the right candidates to serve long before the primaries. Realize it takes time to pledge candidates to sound principles and to be able to assure them of adequate organized support.

Leading citizens who undertake this work will soon realize that willing and suitable candidates for high office are very hard to find. They prefer to stay in their regular business or profession.

The necessary information, research and organizational work in these first things to be done should be the work of regular paid staffs of the trade associations. We must recognize that this job of finding, electing and continuing to support men pledged to preserve freedom is definitely a professional job, a continuous job, a very burdensome one, a mass movement. The great reward is freedom itself.

Get the facts to show the impact politics and labor have on the annual results of all business.

Shame your fellow business friends and associates into a realization of the extent to which the more important political factors in their businesses are left almost wholly to volunteers. Don't let the genius of business confine itself to the lesser critical factors having to do with the success or failure of business.

Show that business is so deeply in politics business executives cannot stay out. Their self-imposed isolation from politics is over. Nor can they be afraid. They must fight.

Urge that your local business associations become active in political affairs immediately. Persuade individual corporations to do the same. Some are already coming forward. This means organizing to ring doorbells, to establish telephone brigades, to collect political contributions. It means registration and voting drives.

Insist that State and national business and professional associations, chambers of commerce, and other conservative organizations to which you undoubtedly belong begin to produce the kind of "educational" political material your local organizations for political action need.

Trade associations: Will you get the facts? Will you find out what the Representatives in the House and Senate are doing, how they are voting, whom they represent, who put them there, who paid for their campaign, and what the real effect of union political action has been?

Of utmost importance is a detailed comparison, issue by issue, between individual voting records and the stated political principles your business associations advocate.

You will lose no members advancing constitutional principles or the candidates committed to those principles. If you don't, you certainly will.

If the businessmen of America who already have and are paying for thousands of associations, chambers of commerce, etc., won't see to it that men are elected committed to restoring constitutional government, who else will?

If they do not, the labor bosses will continue to set aside the constitutional limitations on government and substitute the unlimited power of the labor-welfare state instead. Our labor bosses are closely associated with the world labor bosses who have already taken the nations in the rest of the world into socialism or communism with 2 or 3 exceptions.

As was stated by Donald R. Richberg, in his latest study of union power, entitled "Labor Union Monopoly", "labor's economic monopoly and political power are preparing the way for communism far more effectively than the Communists themselves."

Business organizations and associations must provide the leadership, the money, and the manpower for Americans for constitutional political action. And they must do it now.

Republican Program for Less Spending and Less Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, the Eisenhower administration is committed to fiscal responsibility, that our country may be on a sound fiscal basis. The American people are entitled to know the facts as to what was accomplished in this respect and what was not. It must always be kept in mind that this is a Republican administration and a Democrat Congress. While the administration has sought to effectuate economies wherever possible, the Democrat Congress has sought to spend more.

That the record may be clear as to exactly what was proposed and what was done, I am inserting in the RECORD a somewhat detailed analysis of what action was taken. It speaks for itself. It shows that the Republican program is for less spending and less government. The Democrat program is for more spending and more government, which necessarily means more taxes and more regulation.

BUDGETARY INCREASES BY CONGRESS

Congress in its 1958 session enacted specific appropriation items, authorizations, and tax reductions involving a total budgetary burden over $7.5 billion beyond administration recommendations. Even after deducting the cuts made in specific appropriation items by Congress, mostly in defense and mutual security, this produced a net budgetary burden of over $5 billion.

ECONOMY PROPOSALS IN 1959 BUDGET

The 1959 budget of the President contained 16 economy proposals which, if enacted, would have produced future annual budget savings of $3.5 billion. Congress did not act at all on 8 of these proposals, acted only partially on 4, and acted to spend more rather than save on 4, with a net reduction of only one-half billion dollars.

EXPENDITURES AVOIDED

In the 1958 Congress, vetoes of spending authorizations by the President, and administration opposition to other appropriations and authorizations that passed one House of the Congress, resulted in avoidance of legislation involving an added budgetary burden of over $5.5 billion.

MAJOR SPENDING PROPOSALS—NOT ENACTED

The total budgetary cost involved in only 8 major proposals sponsored by members of the majority party in the last Congress is estimated at over $180 billion over the next 5 years. These included expenditures such as $58 billion for aid to education, $36 billion to maintain farm earnings, and $14 billion for public works, and also tax reductions of $22 billion.

Budgetary increases by Congress

Appropriation increases:	Amount (in millions)
DOD—military	$1,324
GSA—construction, repair and improvement	212
REA	178
National Institutes of Health	96
Hospital construction grants	65
Public works appropriations	61
(Future years' cost of new starts)	(694)
School-lunch program	10
Farmers' Home Administration	34
Others	198
Total, appropriation increases	2,178
Tax reductions	694
Other budgetary increases:	
Emergency Housing Act	1,810
Federal-Aid Highway Act:	
Increase in highway fund deficit	850
Direct Federal construction	235
Pay raises over budget	845
School aid, Federal areas	326
Postal rates less than budget	231
Public assistance	197
Small Business Investment Act	28
Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act	20
Substantive authorizations:	
AEC—construction	193
Superliners	100
Total	7,707
Less: Appropriation reductions:	
Mutual security	652
DOD—military	508
Military construction	383
Others	893
Net total	5,271

17 Economy Proposals in 1959 Budget

[In millions]

Item	Estimated ultimate annual saving: As proposed in budget	Estimated ultimate annual saving: Action by Congress
Increasing receipts:		
User charges:		
Raise postal rates	$725	$546
User charges for aviation	211	None
Other user charges	5	2
Interest rates:		
FNMA special assistance	500	250
College housing	50	None
Decreasing expenditures:		
Reduced needs:		
Veterans' benefits	500	None
REA loan programs	200	None
Agricultural conservation program	125	None
Hospital construction grants	50	−65
Increased local participation:		
Public assistance	250	−197
School aid, Federal areas	190	None
Urban renewal—capital grants	50	None
Waste treatment grants	50	None
Vocational education grants	41	−15
Disaster relief	5	(1)
To free agriculture:		
Greater flexibility in price supports	(?)	−315
Stop acreage reserve at end of 1958 crop year	525	275
Total	3,477	481

[1] Action was taken administratively.

Expenditures avoided

	Savings (in millions)
Bills vetoed:	
Independent offices appropriation	$589
Airport grants	437
Depressed areas	280
Rivers and harbors authorization	191
Atomic icebreaker	60
Metals production and purchase	5
Bills defeated:	
Housing Act of 1958	2,075
Public facility loans	900
Educational television	60
Bills reduced:	
Unemployment-compensation grants	770
Military and postal pay	143
Public assistance	91
Total	5,601

Special Report on Federal Scholarship Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, you will no doubt remember that since March 1956, your Congressman has been fighting for and sponsoring this type of legislation. After consulting and corresponding with the deans of 149 accredited engineering schools in the United States, my bill was prepared—with their cooperation, as well as with the cooperation of the National Science Foundation—and presented to Congress in May 1956. Although there was a hearing held by the committee considering this bill, it died with the adjournment of the 84th Congress.

In January 1947, I reintroduced this measure and fought hard to have some consideration given to the measure. It took sputnik—and Russia—to awaken the present administration to the seriousness of the situation, and in October 1957—after sputnik—President Eisenhower took action, on the part of the administration, and suggested legislation along the same lines as mine to encourage and help students further their education.

Similar bills were presented by numerous other Congressmen after the President's speech and hearings were held discussing all the various bills. The present legislation is a compromise between the House and Senate bills on this subject, as well as the administration's suggestions.

Your Congressman voted for the present bill, which is now law, although he feels that it is inadequate—but, at least, it is a step in the right direction.

As written, the bill deals with three different classifications, and I will try to outline them so that you may have a concise résumé of what opportunities are available to students, States, and private nonprofit schools.

Student opportunities: At the college level, $295 million has been set aside for

long-term, low interest loans to bright but needy students. This amount will cover the years 1959 to 1962, and will be apportioned in ratio to the number of students enrolled full time in institutions of higher education in each State.

Preference will be given to students with a superior academic background who express a desire to teach in elementary and secondary schools in the subjects of science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language.

The college or university must agree to establish a student loan fund and provide for deposit in the fund $100 for every $900 loaned by the Federal Government; assure that the fund will be used only for loans to students; and provide that such loans will be easily obtained by eligible students.

No student may borrow more than $5,000 in a 5-year period. The repayment of this loan begins 1 year after the student ceases having a full-time course of study, and the interest on this loan will be 3 percent. It must be paid within 10 years; however, extension will be granted for good cause or it can be paid off sooner if desired.

If a student, upon graduation, teaches for 5 years in a public elementary or secondary school, 50 percent of the loan is cancelled.

To secure a loan, the student must apply through the college or university he, or she, is attending—and it is upon its recommendaiton to the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Lawrence G. Derthick, that the loans will be granted.

No college or university will be permitted more than $250,000 in loans per year.

At the graduate level: $59.4 million has been set aside for fellowships from 1959 to 1962.

This grant was made for the purpose of increasing the number of students in graduate programs, particularly those interested in teaching in institutions of higher learning—colleges and universities. It is an outright grant and the graduate student receiving a fellowship will receive $2,000 the first year of graduate study, $2,200 the second year and $2,400 the third and final year. $400 each year, will be paid in addition to the above, for each dependent.

The college or university, attended by the fellowship holder, will be paid a portion of the cost of the graduate program—not more than $2,500 per year per student.

To be eligible, the student must be accepted in a graduate school program that has been approved and accepted by the Commissioner of Education.

One thousand fellowships will be awarded 1959, and 1,500 in 1960, 1961 and 1962.

State opportunities: State school systems will participate in four parts of the 4-year program. The State Governments will share the costs with the Federal Government on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

State plans are required in order for each State to obtain its share of the money allocated, and the Commissioner of Education has scheduled meetings for the next three weeks to advise the chief school officer of each State on drawing up State plans.

The four fields for State participation are:

First. Grants to State educational agencies for loans to local agencies for the acquisition of laboratory or other special equipment for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language teaching in public elementary or secondary schools or junior colleges. Also for minor remodeling of laboratories.

Second. Grants to State educational agencies to help them establish and maintain programs of testing and guidance and counseling in secondary schools—both public and private—additional funds will be added for private schools if needed.

Commissioner of Education will contract with colleges and universities for short term or regular session to provide training of teachers preparing to engage in this work and such trainees will receive $75 per week—plus $15 per week for each dependent—during their training period.

A similar grant covers the training of teachers of modern foreign languages. It is in two programs, however. Students attending special schools for teaching modern foreign languages—and related instruction necessary to a full understanding of the countries involved—on a scholarship basis—one-half paid by the State and one-half paid by Federal Government—must be available to teach in a college or university or for service of a public nature.

Students can attend a similar training course—as guidance and counseling—who are teachers and train for supervising or training of teachers in public and elementary schools. Such trainees will receive $75 per week plus $15 for each dependent.

Third. Grants to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1946 were authorized to States to assist them in training individuals for employment as highly skilled technicians in occupations requiring scientific knowledge in fields necessary for the national defense.

Fourth. Grants will be made to assist the States to improve and strengthen their educational statistical serivces. If no such service exists now, they can start such a program.

Private and nonprofit schools: Loans to nonprofit, private elementary, and secondary schools for the acquisition of laboratories or other special equipment for science, mathematics, or modern foreign language teaching were provided for in this bill.

Such loans must be paid back in not more than 10 years and will bear an interest rate of one-fourth of 1 percent, plus what the Federal Government pays in interest on loans.

Eighteen million dollars set aside for research on visual teaching aids: Grants or contracts can be made by the Commissioner of Education—with the approval of the Advisory Council—with public or nonprofit agencies, organizations and individuals and private agencies, organizations, and individuals, for projects of research and experimentation in more effective use of television, radio, motion pictures, and related mediums for educational purposes.

The results of this research will be made available to State and local educational agencies and to colleges and universities.

The Great Gas Grab—Blackmail in Your Kitchen

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. RABAUT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, the natural-gas bill is a prime example of proposed legislation that would create a serious hardship for tens of millions of American consumers throughout the length and breadth of this land. It is class legislation at its worst and helps a small but influential segment of the national economy.

The reasons why I am so firmly opposed to this bill can be stated very simply. First, its passage would quickly be followed by substantial increases in the price of natural gas used by over 22 million householders and by 2 million commercial and industrial establishments in the United States. Second, it is a highly deceptive piece of legislation which contains the pretense of protecting the consumers, while in fact it affords no real protection at all. Third, the natural-gas producers, pipeline companies, and the distributors of natural gas have all been operating very profitably under present forms of regulation; this bill would grant them a totally unwarranted economic windfall.

On the first point, that prices of natural gas will go up if this bill is passed, there can be no argument. Proponents of the bill admit it as readily as do the opponents; only there are more callous as to its impact. It has been conservatively estimated that passage of this bill would cost natural-gas consumers approximately $1 billion annually. Every family that heats its home with natural gas would find his gas utility bill hiked by some $40 or more per year. At a time when inflationary pressures remain as strong as they are today, it is little short of irresponsible folly to permit this legislation to pass which would further erode the purchasing power of the American family. The flames of inflation should be dampened and not fanned.

It should further be borne in mind that the millions of natural-gas consumers have an enormous investment in gas furnaces, stoves, and other gas-using appliances. It is an investment estimated at over $12 billion. These consumers are literally captive to the rates which gas companies charge. For most of them, even if they wanted to switch to other fuels, the cost of conversion would be prohibitive. If ever there was a case where the Congress

should do all in its power to prevent an increase in consumer prices, this seems to me to be it.

Some of the proponents of this bill, while admitting that price increases will result if it becomes law, argue that such increases are necessary to provide the incentives necessary for the exploration for and development of natural-gas reserves over the years. As the demand for natural gas grows, as it has been doing for the past several years, the supply will become less and less adequate and the costs necessary to assure an adequate supply are bound to grow. Although on the fact of it, this argument seems to have some merit, it does not stand up under closer scrutiny. Nothing in the law as it has been operating to date appears to have deterred the discovery and utilization of new gas reserves. Since the Supreme Court decision of 1954—in the case, *Phillips Petroleum Co.* v. *Wisconsin* (347 U. S. 672), which declared that the Federal Power Commission did have the authority to regulate the field price of natural gas entering into interstate commerce and which the current bill intends to reverse, drilling and the discovery of proven reserves has grown greater each year. During the first 16 weeks of 1957, gas-well completions in the United States totaled 1,216, compared to 1,132 in the first 16 weeks of 1956, and 1,023 in the first 16 weeks of 1955. The gain in gas reserves in 1956 amounted to more than 14 trillion cubic feet, the greatest gain in any single year since World War II. Thus discoveries and reserve supplies are both at an all-time high. We should not forget that the tax-depletion allowance is itself a generous incentive. It is clearly a fiction that higher prices are needed to stimulate exploration. What such prices would do would be to boost even further the record profits of natural-gas producers.

The sponsors of this bill have made a great point of the fact that this bill affords the consumers much more protection than the Harris-Fulbright bill that was passed early in 1956, only to be vetoed by President Eisenhower, because of the unsavory lobbying tactics that were resorted to in its behalf. They point to the fact that this bill, in contrast to the Harris-Fulbright bill, provides for regulation of the price of natural gas going into interstate commerce. What they fail to recognize is that this bill restricts the Federal Power Commission so severely in its regulatory authority that the consumers are hardly better protected than if the Commission had no control at all over the field prices of natural gas.

This bill sets up a great many factors which the Federal Power Commission shall consider in determining a "reasonable market price" which is then used as a basis for passing on the validity of contract prices of natural gas. But the bill expressly prohibits the Federal Trade Commission from considering costs or from using the public-utility rate base cost-of-service concept or formula. Without being permitted to consider costs, the Federal Power Commission is left without any definite yardstick for determining the reasonableness of a market price. Senator WILEY put his finger on this flaw immediately after the bill was introduced by Congressman HARRIS in April of this year when he said—

> It—the Harris bill—sets up a standard for a regulatory agency which the Commission would find it impossible to follow. The criterion would be a quicksand of uncertainty into which every regulatory case would founder if any attempt were made to actually enforce it.
>
> The reasonable market price would be changing constantly—upward.
>
> The Commission investigators would have to scramble to keep up interminably with what the latest market price was.
>
> Consequently, the Commission would be following the market price rather than leading, abjectly approving rather than independently establishing a fair regulated price, as all regulatory commissions are supposed to do (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Apr. 12, 1957, p. A2936).

This bill is a windfall to natural gas producers and natural gas pipeline companies. It would bring additional profits to an industry that is already one of the most profitable in American history. Present natural gas reserves, which are largely owned by a small number of giant companies, would be increased in value by as much as $30 billion. Actually about 3 percent of the gas producers control some 90 percent of our natural gas reserves. Little wonder that the Oil and Gas Journal, as a spokesman for the industry, stated editorially, on May 6, 1957—

> The more the new Harris gas bill is studied, and the more that is learned about the political jockeying behind its various provisions, the more it looks like a good buy for producers.

We should beware about passing a bill that a leading trade journal in the petroleum field admits is a good buy for natural gas producers. Let us instead make certain that consumers can continue to get a good buy in the natural gas they need to heat their homes and cook their meals. Let us not hamstring the Federal Power Commission as this legislation would do. I opposed this bill in 1957. A glaring speech, unprecedented in its boldness, delivered at the gas lobby dinner killed the bill in 1958. But it will be with us again in the new Congress and I intend to oppose it again.

Retirement of Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement by me on the retirement of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN].

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I do not wish for the record of this session's proceedings to be finished without expressing my regret that the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is concluding his service in the Senate.

Although he is a man of unusually admirable characteristics, the eloquent tributes that have been paid him in recent days leave little for development if repetition is to be avoided.

His notable achievements in military and governmental matters have been reviewed in detail.

For my part, I express my admiration of him as a stalwart American and an exemplar of a type that is lamentably vanishing from contemporary life.

ED MARTIN has endeared himself to those of us privileged to serve with him in the Senate. He is an effective legislator and a true gentleman. He richly deserves the retirement he has chosen, but his decision leaves the Senate and the Nation poorer. The impression that Senator MARTIN has made on his colleagues and on our institutions of government will be long lasting. It is with a very genuine sense of sadness that I say hail and farewell, and Godspeed.

Bayonets Can't Turn the Wind

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following letter and accompanying editorial, dated August 11, 1958, and August 3, 1958, respectively, sent to me by Miss Betty A. Pratt, of Tampa, Fla.

The editorial is most thought-provoking in these troubled times. We all hope and pray that a peaceful solution will be found and implemented without delay:

AUGUST 11, 1958.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MULTER: We would like to call your attention to this thoughtful editorial.

Sincerely,

BETTY A. PRATT.

P. S.—I am enclosing an interfaith message that recently appeared in the Tampa Tribune. We hope you will read this article by Raymond Fosdick.

B. P.

BAYONETS CAN'T TURN THE WIND

The flames of crisis which lighted the Middle East skies so fearsomely a few days ago are dying down.

A soft-spoken general, Fuad Shehab, has been elected President of Lebanon to replace the target of the rebellion, Camille Chamoun. Shehab may take Lebanon on a more neutral course but he is not expected to be hostile to the West.

The United States and Britain have granted diplomatic recognition to the revolutionary government of Iraq—the same government whose overthrow of pro-Western King Faisal sent American Marines rushing to Lebanon and British troops flying into next-door Jordan. The new government has exerted itself to quiet British and American fears that

it would be anti-Western and perhaps pro-Communist. Moreover, it appears to have solid popular support.

Thus, as the fire dies down, the hope rises that the United States soon may be able to withdraw the Marines and extricate itself from an awkward diplomatic position which would, in time, surely become untenable.

But as the shooting danger fades in the Middle East, it is replaced by another danger: that the United States and its allies will again fail to deal with the basic troubles which can turn this vital region into either a battleground of World War III or a Soviet satellite.

There are three main problems for which the West must seek positive solutions or accommodations.

First is the hot wind of Arab nationalism which blows out of Nasser's headquarters in Cairo. The Egyptian dictator has stirred in the downtrodden Arabs the hunger for greater national dignity and a better share of their region's resources. This powerful force can destroy governments and alliances, as Iraq's revolution shows. For the West to oppose Arab nationalism, rather than cooperating with its reasonable aspirations, simply aids the extremists and the Communists.

Second is the Arab-Israeli conflict, and its distressing byproduct, the 600,000 Arab refugees from Palestine. Nasserism cries that Israel must be destroyed. There can be no stability in the Middle East until the boundaries of Israel are fixed and guaranteed by the West or the United Nations and the Arab refugees are resettled in new homes.

Third is the sickening poverty which afflicts the multitude of Arabs while a favored few drive air-conditioned Cadillacs and live in palaces bought with oil revenues. The arid ground of the Middle East makes fertile soil for communism while these conditions exist. The West, in cooperation with enlightened Arabs, must evolve a plan of regional development using loans and a share of the oil income now pouring billions into the hands of a few.

Bayonets cannot change the direction of a wind. Sympathy provides no roof for the homeless. And royalty checks to a sheik do little for the empty bellies of his subjects.

If the Middle East is to be kept out of the Soviet clutch, the United States and Britain must face up to these problems without more delay. Otherwise they can expect a new crisis to explode in their faces at 2 o'clock some dismal morning. Then, the flames may rage beyond control of either diplomats or Marines.

Dr. Robert H. Goddard, Great Scientist

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, far beyond the most vivid imagination is the future story of rockets and missiles that will lift man from his earthbound sphere and carry him into the incredible reaches of space.

Many have contributed to the great progress we have made in this field. Throughout history men have experimented with rockets and missiles, but it is generally agreed now that the real pioneer of present maximum development was Prof. Robert H. Goddard, of Worcester, Mass., a graduate of our world-renowned Worcester Polytechnic Institute and for years professor at Clark University as well as lecturer at his own alma mater.

In his early experiments which took place in Worcester and vicinity, Professor Goddard received little encouragement and no inconsiderable scorn and ridicule. Never dismayed by the taunts and jibes of the skeptics this brilliant man of science painstakingly continued his researches and experiments. Time and again in the fields near Worcester, he set off the crude rockets that he had fabricated, largely with his own hands. He was not deterred by failure, but clung stubbornly to his objectives.

He tried to interest people and Government officials in his ideas but met with little success, in some instances with the retort that his ideas were impractical. Few of his colleagues in the scientific world accepted his theories or approved of his experiments, which some regarded as publicity-seeking stunts.

As he became able to demonstrate that he was getting some results, and was actually propelling some rockets into the air, there was some, not much, change in the opinion of the scientific world, and the professor received some very limited funds from private sources and later from the Government to carry out his work. These funds were extremely limited, and did not permit him to conduct his experiments on the scale he deemed necessary to carry out and test his ideas.

At this time, when the professor was having great difficulty interesting anyone in his rockets, Senator David I. Walsh was one of the few who gave him encouragement. On several occasions he visited the distinguished and esteemed late Senator at his Clinton home and in his Washington office, and Senator Walsh not only conferred with him at great length, listened patiently to his dissertations on rockets, but also arranged appointments for him with officials of our armed services and urged that his ideas be carefully considered.

It is clear that at the time neither officials of the armed services nor other Government officials attached the value and gave the consideration to the professor which his ideas warranted. There was, it seems, almost a complete failure to grasp the importance of his ideas. It is lamentable, indeed, to state that by some he was almost regarded as a crank pursuing an impossible idea. However, he kept a careful record of all his experiments and wrote articles for current scientific magazines. These articles received little, if any, attention in this country, but the Germans, always science-minded and seeking new ideas, became interested and deeply impressed with the professor's work. They studied and restudied his theories and experiments as they were disclosed in his various articles and then started to work patiently to apply his theories and take advantage of his experiments. The ultimate result of this work was the so-called buzz bomb, the A–1 and A–2 rockets, fabricated at Peenemunde, that attacked England with such devastating results during the latter part of World War II.

From that time on rocketry and missilry developed with amazing speed and today we not only have our sputniks and Explorers but many other variations of rockets and missiles that are well on their way not only to produce revolutionary changes in modern warfare—that they have done, to be sure, but also to point the way to the astonishing future developments that will involve space travel, space exploration and in the course of time even astronautical adventures.

The point of these remarks is to emphasize Professor Goddard's brilliant, epochal contributions which mark him as one of the great creative minds of world history. For years, he had gone practically unnoticed, although there has been a growing realization of his greatness. I think that Professor Goddard is preeminently entitled to the posthumous recognition which his tremendous creative achievements merit. During his lifetime, he was never given the credit that was his due. Like other great scientists and conceivers of new ideas, in his lifetime he received more than his share of disbelief and skepticism. It is now most appropriate, I think, that the work and the valuable contributions of Prof. Robert Goddard be appropriately and officially recognized. For that reason, I propose when Congress reconvenes, to introduce legislation expressing the commendation of the Congress for his monumental work and otherwise memorializing his unselfishness, his high ideals, his originality, his great skill and genius, tenacity of purpose and painstaking labors in conceiving and carrying forward the great ideas which now form the basis of one of the most extraordinary concepts in the history of mankind—a concept that could lead men to universal doom, or lift them to the stars.

The following is the tentative draft of a bill which I intend to introduce at the next session of the Congress:

TEXT OF PROPOSED BILL BY HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO HONOR THE LATE PROF. ROBERT H. GODDARD (HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION)

Resolved, etc., That in recognition of the great, creative achievements of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard for his pioneering research on space rockets, missiles, and jet propulsion, the chairmen of the House Committee on Science and Aeronautics and the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, on behalf of the Congress, are authorized to present to the family of the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard an appropriate gold medal. For such purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the chairmen of the House Commitee on Science and Aeronautics and the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $2,500 for this purpose.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor), and the appropriations used for carrying out the provisions of this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of such sale.

Had Enough?

SPEECH
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, please pardon my partisan pride in saying that as surely as the 80th Congress has gone down into history as the do-nothing Congress, so will the 85th Congress be remembered as one with the greatest accomplishment under the most adverse conditions.

With no constructive leadership in the White House or from any of our President's appointees, the Congress could have sat on its hands. Instead, it worked harder to establish a good record of accomplishment.

Ignoring the campaign threats of the Republican Party and its titular leader, by dint of resolute, intelligent, and responsible legislating we put to shame the prophecies of a cold war between the White House and the Congress.

We proved once again that the Democratic Party, by and large, is the spokesman, yes, the protector of the people of our country, serving them so as to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

I have placed in the RECORD the speeches I made at the end of the 84th Congress on July 27, 1956, and at the end of the 1st session of this, the 85th Congress, on August 30, 1957. I suggest that they make good reading as an introduction to these remarks. I will borrow some of the same titles I used then and bring the facts up to date.

THE CONSUMER, LABOR, AND THE FARMER: THE TIGHT SQUEEZE

The last year saw the laws of economics repealed by the facts of life.

In the midst of a most depressing recession with between 7 million and 8 million persons unemployed, the cost of living continued to soar.

As much as 7 percent of our total civilian labor force could find no employment. That is, 7 percent of those who were ready, willing, and able to work, were unemployed. In 5½ years of Republican maladministration, the cost of living rose by 9 percent, almost 3 percent in the last year alone. In 1958, the average American family is paying $406 more per year for the necessities of life than in 1953.

Why? Because the big-business men in control of the executive departments of Government, appointed by our President, tightened the money supply, made money harder to get, raised interest rates, increased rents on properties built with Government subsidies, gave away our surplus commodities or permitted them to be stolen by friends of big business appointees, squandered our money in boondoggles and refused to spend it for defense, national security, health, and education.

The unthinking may readily say: The Democrats were in control of the Congress and could have stopped all of that.

My answer is twofold: First, let the people in the next election give the Democratic Party a substantial majority in both Houses, enough to override Presidential vetoes, and we will do a real job. Secondly, all the reactionaries and all the conservatives are not in the Republican Party. I am sorry to say that some of them are in the Democratic Party too. If the President were really the leader, he should be, he could have been, able to get enough liberal Republicans to make up for the defections in the Democratic ranks.

Suffice to say, in almost every instance a majority of the Democrats were found voting for what was best for our country and a majority of the Republicans voted the other way.

For instance, we could not get enough Republicans to join us in voting for a good housing bill, or for a community-facilities bill or a mining bill, or for scholarships for college students, or for higher minimum wages, or for aid for school construction, or for giving our surplus-food commodities to our needy, who are on relief, or for reform of our labor laws. Most of these measures were lost by a few votes on the floor or in committee. The President never raised a finger to help get these bills enacted. We did get enacted a bill to aid depressed areas. The rumor mill indicates the President intends to veto it.

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE FORGOTTEN

Of course all of this fits the pattern of modern Republicanism enunciated by the President and mouthed by his supporters. Remember it? "Liberal where human rights are concerned and conservative as to money matters."

None will deny that most of these bills would cost money. At the same time, no sensible person will dare challenge the statement that all of these bills vitally affect every human being in our country and all of their rights and privileges.

When talking of human beings and relieving their distress, we must not overlook the fact that we passed laws permitting some 30,000 Hungarian refugees to remain here and also permitting persons illegally here since 1940 to apply for permission to remain.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We can give our Republican friends credit for helping to get enacted a bill to guarantee our citizens the right to vote.

Up to this minute, I have not yet heard of a single case instituted under that law by our President's Republican Attorney General.

The same law calls for a commission to be appointed by our President to impartially study and advise the President on conditions that may deprive citizens of the equal protection of the law because of race, color, or religion. Draw your own conclusions from the fact that one of the President's appointees to that commission contributed $500 to the campaign chest to elect to the United States Senate an avowed segregationist.

I refrain from any comment about the Little Rock fiasco.

SMALL BUSINESS

Big business and big bank mergers continue unabated.

There have been no big business failures.

Bankruptcies nevertheless are at a record high—yes, higher even than in the depression of the 1930's. They are 129 percent higher than in 1952, the last year of the Truman administration.

To the credit of our Republican colleagues, most of them joined us in supporting several measures to help small business.

These bills enacted into law were:

First. Making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of Government and increasing the amount it may lend to any one small-business concern.

Second. Establishing in the Small Business Administration a new division for aiding small business concerns to get long-term risk and equity capital, and

Third. Giving to small business some long overdue tax relief.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—PERILOUS PATHS—FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONTINUE TO BE BUNGLED AFFAIRS

The titles borrowed from my prior speeches tell the story.

American citizens abroad continue to be abused, affronted, jailed, and even murdered in cold blood.

Our State Department looks the other way.

In fact, the standing joke abroad is—the more degrading an act a foreign country can commit against our country, the more money it can get from us on the double quick.

Unfortunately, we still have no foreign policy other than to stumble from brink to brink and from crisis to crisis. Further comment is withheld lest I give comfort to our enemies.

Fortunately, there is a good Lord above who protects us. I pray He will never turn His back on us, no matter how sorely we try Him.

BAD GOVERNMENT—WASTE AND CORRUPTION

Add to my previous itemizations just a few more: vicuna coats, hotel bills, traveling expenses, "borrowed" rugs, non-interest-bearing "loans," valuable franchises to the favored few, Government contracts to friends, tax arrears settled, abated, or remitted for those who know the right people, and so on ad nauseam.

"Businesslike methods": Remember Candidate Ike's promise? Listen to just one of the many "businesslike" deals. The Department of Agriculture sold surplus rice to private traders at $40 a ton. They sold the rice back to ICA, another United States Government agency, for $59.50 a ton, without even moving it. A neat little profit of $150,000. I will not ask who got what lest I be told it was only a rice cooky.

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

It will take much too long to list all of the breaches of promise that are attributable to our Republican friends in high places. I give you just a few that are typical.

Promise: Leadership.

Performance: The general will be found far to the rear.

Promise: A cold war with Congress.

Performance: A Congress that produced a maximum of good legislation with a minimum of friction.

Promise: Increased prosperity.

Performance: A bad recession.

Promise: A lower cost of living.

Performance: A higher cost of living.

Promise: Full employment.

Performance: Distressful unemployment.

Promise: A balanced budget.

Performance: A $12 billion deficit.

Promise: Reduce the Nation's debt limit.

Performance: Increased it by $10 billion.

Promise: Get our boys home from Korea.

Performance: Put them in Lebanon, and I dare not predict where next.

Promise: Honesty in government.

Performance: My deep respect for our American institutions prevents me from labeling that one.

CONCLUSION

Remember the Republican slogan, "Had enough?" I will be watching for the democratic answer on election day. I intentionally spell "democratic" with a small "d."

Farm Outlook—Best in Years

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I have been carefully following the rise and fall of the price quotations for farm products, and it is with satisfaction that I note the outlook for our Nation's farmers this harvest time is the best in years. Not only are the prices for farm commodities better in most instances, but most of the huge surpluses have been reduced and thus lessen any threat to the profits which our farmers can expect to reap for their toil in tilling the fertile soil of our great country.

This is most heartwarming to me, because I have long been an admirer of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and have supported his recommendations by voting for the sound farm programs which he has proposed to Congress. The Benson philosophy of freeing the farmers from Government regulation and returning to a sound agricultural policy where prices are dictated in the market place and not by Federal bureaucrats has certainly paid dividends. Those who formerly scoffed at Benson and asked for his scalp are now singing his praises and he is the most sought after for speaking engagements of any member of the President's Cabinet.

Although my farming experience is somewhat limited, I have always had a profound respect for our farmers. Because of the nature of the terrain in the First District of West Virginia, we do not have any farms, and the principal sources of income are derived from mining and manufacturing.

The number of farms in the first district is rather small, but our farmers are aggressive and obtain the maximum production from the limited acreage which they have. Dairy production and livestock is the major source of farm income in this area, but we also produce some of the finest apples and other orchard crops found in the Nation.

During my tenure in office, I have come to rely very strongly on the recommendations of the American Farm Bureau as to the agricultural program which is best suited to meet the needs of the people of our State and the Nation as a whole. I confer and correspond regularly with officials of the Farm Bureau here in Washington, and at both the State and local levels in West Virginia. I can certainly commend this organization for the realistic approach which they have taken to the farm problems, and the zeal with which they encourage the farmers of America to learn to provide for their own needs rather than depending upon Government subsidies as a cure-all. The job of a Congressman would be lightened tremendously if other so-called lobbying and pressure groups in Washington had as sound a program and asked for as little Federal help as that advocated by representatives and members of the American Farm Bureau.

During this past session, my office has been responsible for helping and assisting a number of our farmers in obtaining loans for the purchase of homes and farms under the program administered by the Farm Home Administration. I have also personally helped farmers in applying for soil conservation assistance and in connection with placing lands under the Soil Bank conservation reserve program. We have also been able to supply the farmers in the First Congressional District with copies of the annual Agriculture Yearbook and have mailed a great number of farm bulletins to both farmers and housewives.

The 1958 Agriculture Yearbook entitled "Land" will be available for distribution about October 1 and I will be happy to send a copy to any farmer or agricultural student as long as my limited supply lasts. Also, I will forward on request a complete list of all farm bulletins which are available for free distribution, and will furnish general information regarding any of the programs administered by the Agriculture Department or other agencies of Government which might affect the farmers and livestock men in my district. These services are available to all simply by addressing a letter or postcard to my office.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I would like to include in the RECORD an editorial taken from the August 23, 1958 issue of the Wheeling Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va. This editorial, entitled "Out of the Doghouse," is a resounding tribute to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and I wholeheartedly subscribe to the thoughts expressed therein.

The editorial follows:

OUT OF THE DOGHOUSE

Capitulation of the once-powerful farm bloc on the issue of price supports furnishes further evidence of the growing stature of Agriculture Secretary Benson. And this, in turn, is in large measure a reflection of improved conditions on the farm.

As finally accepted by the Senate and sent to the White House, this new farm legislation, which heads off drastic cutbacks in acreage allotments for cotton and rice and removes planting controls for corn, also lowers price support floors for major crops from 75 to 65 percent of parity. Farm bloc representatives wanted the acreage revisions, but sought higher rather than lower price supports.

Thus Mr. Benson forges another step ahead in his objective of removing the Government gradually from the field of farm management, of returning American agriculture to an enterprise producing for the market rather than for storage. That the resistance he received was little more than token and that the men who do the farming showed little interest in high price guaranties should have occasioned no surprise. The American farmer is enjoying greater prosperity today than has been the case for a long time and just as they once blamed Benson for all of their ills, farmers are beginning to credit him with at least partial responsibility for their current blessings. The Department of Agriculture's July report shows that these blessings are many. The overall farm net income, this report discloses, was at the rate of $13.3 billion during the first half of 1958, a 22-percent gain over the like period last year. Moreover, farm assets are at an all-time high, $188 billion, farmers have less than $11 in debts for each $100 of assets, farm ownership is at a record high, only 1 farm in 3 has a mortgage, the standard of living on American farms is the highest on record and 96 percent of our farms and ranches still are family owned.

One other statistic is worthy of note. The buildup of farm surpluses has been reversed, Government investment in farm products acquired in the price-support program having dropped 20 percent during the past year and a half.

So it would appear that a farm program fought every inch of the way by farm bloc politicians has resulted both in reversing the surplus buildup and bringing greater prosperity to American agriculture, a development which has transformed a man once considered the Republican Party's worst liability into one of its most valuable assets.

Hon. Lawrence H. Smith

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the sudden and untimely passing of our esteemed colleague, Lawrence Smith, was a great shock to all of his colleagues. Behind the mild manner and friendly disposition of our friend, Larry, there was a keen knowledge of national and international affairs and a driving force to enact legislation, the only objective of which was to preserve our American way of life and the security of our Nation. Larry was a prodigious worker, an avid reader, and a convincing speaker. He was devoted to his wife and

family and he made a record in Congress of which his constituents can be very proud.

It was my privilege to serve with Larry Smith in Congress for 16 years, to know him well, and to number him among my personal friends. He will be sorely missed in the Halls of Congress.

Inland Water Transportation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. ROBSION, JR.
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, under leave heretofore granted I insert a series of five articles by Walter Hamshar in the New York Herald Tribune regarding the importance of inland water transportation in the commerce of our Nation.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 31, 1958]

LOSS TO RAILROADS SEEN IN WATERWAY RATE WARS

(By Walter Hamshar)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Nation's ailing railroads would gain more by cooperating with the booming inland waterways industry instead of fighting it in disastrous rate wars.

This was the opinion advanced here today by Louis P. Struble, Jr., president of Union Barge Lines Corp. and newly elected vice president of the Inland Waterways Common Carrier Association, upon receiving the news that the Senate today passed railroad-relief legislation.

Mr. Struble was a leader in a fight this spring by his industry against a proposed provision in the bill that would have eliminated the Interstate Commerce Commission's power to apply any brake to rate cuts by railroads, designed to wipe out waterway competition.

WATERED-DOWN VERSION

The Senate-adopted bill, which the House is expected to approve within a few days, contained a watered-down version of the proposal requiring the ICC in considering rate cuts to consider the facts and circumstances attending the movement of the traffic by the carrier or carriers to which the rate is applicable and to give due consideration to the objectives of the national transportation policy.

While the waterways association would have liked the legislation to require the railroads to charge compensatory rates, Mr. Struble said he believed the rivers-barge industry can live with the provision adopted.

However, the interpretation of the objectives of the national transportation policy could lead to court suits and rate wars that could be better avoided by some form of cooperation between railroads and the barge industry, Mr. Struble continued.

PLANS REBUFFED

He was not optimistic about the possibility of such cooperation developing. He noted that several attempts had been made by waterways industry officials to effect a cooperative effort, only to be rebuffed by railroad policy laid down by top officials.

Mr. Struble described how a barge line proposed to a railroad which he would not name that a certain commodity be carried by water for 1,000 miles and transferred to the railroad for the remainder of the haul. Carefully checked estimates showed that the railroad would make more profit by the short-haul cooperative movement than if the commodity were to move all the way by rail, Mr. Struble said. Although the proposal was accepted enthusiastically by the railroad's traffic officers, it died when it reached the road's top officers, he said.

RUBBER TRANSIT WAR

Mr. Struble cited a rate war now developing between railroads and barge lines over the transportation of synthetic rubber from the gulf coast to Akron, Ohio. The railroads have been carrying about 90 percent of the traffic at $22.20 a ton. Barges were moving the other 10 percent with truck transshipment at $20.40 a ton.

Recently the railroads lowered the rate to $20 a ton. Should this result in their capturing all the other 10 percent of the traffic, Mr. Struble said, the barge owners figure this would mean that the railroads will get $223,000 in income from the traffic. At the same time, the lower rate for the other 90 percent already hauled by the railroads will mean an overall reduction of $94,000 on the total rail revenue for carrying all the rubber.

Since barge owners are likely to cut their rates to retain their participation in the traffic, this will increase the railroad losses, Mr. Struble said.

[From the Herald Tribune of August 1, 1958]

MARINE—INLAND CARRIERS ELECT MR. PAT, BOATMEN'S DEAN

(By Walter Hamshar)

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Patrick Calhoun, Jr., chairman of the board of American Commercial Barge Lines Co., is considered the dean of boatmen along the 28,000 miles of navigable waters on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and their tributaries because his 43-year career on the rivers encompasses the transition from steamboats to the modern supertows of today.

In these 43 years Mr. Calhoun has parleyed a one-barge tow operation on the upper reaches of the Kentucky River to the largest modern barge fleet in the Nation. The operation by his company of a fleet of 51 diesel towboats and 565 barges over 6,000 miles of river routes is typical of the inland waterways industry which has enjoyed an unprecedented boom in the last 20 years and is still thriving, despite the recession.

THE OLD RIVER RAT

Last week Mr. Calhoun was elected president of Inland Waterways Common Carriers' Association, which represents the operators of 2,382 barges and 148 towboats on the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Tombigbee, and Warrior Rivers, as well as the gulf intracoastal waterways. To his colleagues on the river he is known as Mr. Pat. "Among my friends in New York I am called the Old River Rat," he said today.

Both terms are respectful, however, because Mr. Calhoun has been foremost among the pioneers who have changed towing on Midwest and Southern rivers from the romantic but moribund industry epitomized by the paddlewheel steamboats to the dynamic place it now occupies in the Nation's economic life.

HAD FIRST DIESEL TOWBOATS

When Mr. Pat organized the American Barge Lines in 1927 he incorporated into a common carrier fleet three of the first diesel towboats ever used on the Ohio. Steamboat tows were still common but they had to wait until the later winter high waters to be effective. It was an inefficient method of moving goods and the industry was dying.

Two factors revived it. One, the completion of efficient locks on many of the river stretches and, two, the highly efficient push boats operated with diesel engines. Before long Mr. Calhoun and other river pioneers were building bigger and better towboats. From the 700 horsepower craft that first pushed a tow on the Ohio this has been stepped up to 3,200 horsepower boats for this river and 5,000 to 6,000 horsepower boats for the wider Mississippi.

STILL LOOKING AHEAD

Mr. Pat looks back fondly at the old steamboat days, recalling that we got rid of our last paddlewheeler only during World War II but he is also looking ahead.

"There is still money to be made on the rivers if we have the right equipment," he said. Right equipment means proper barges and towboats to push fantastic hookups of barges stretching more than 1,000 feet ahead of the pusher craft. "Many of our tows are longer than the *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*," he noted. "We have superliners and supertankers. We also have supertows."

But even greater tows are expected to be possible than the present limits of 25,000 tons on the Ohio and about 30,000 on the Mississippi as new locks are completed, he prophesied.

[From the Herald Tribune, of August 2, 1958]

MARINE—MOST POWERFUL TUGBOAT TO BE READY IN OCTOBER

(By Walter Hamshar)

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The world's most powerful towboat is under construction here in the St. Louis Shipbuilding & Steel Co.'s yard on the banks of the Mississippi and is scheduled to go into service in October. To Capt. A. Connie Ingersoll Jr., president of Federal Barge Lines for which the craft is being built, it symbolizes the progress of the inland-waterways industry, which has been growing by leaps and bounds for the last 10 years.

Approximately, the 8,400 horsepower pusher boat will be named the *United States*, just as the Nation's biggest and fastest deep-sea merchant vessel, the superliner *United States*, was named.

"The United States is a super country," Captain Ingersoll, a former river pilot commented.

FOUR DIESEL ENGINES

The river craft, mammoth as today's go, will be powered by 4 diesel engines, each developing more than 2,000 horsepower. Gases from the engines will be discharged through 4 stacks running in a line athwartships and the engines will power 4 propellers encased in Kord nozzles, which have become standard equipment on the river towboats although these tubes, encasing the propellers to give them added thrust, have not come into use among harbor and ocean tugs.

The boat is being built not as a showpiece but to enable the Federal Barge Line to push more barges at greater speeds in its routes on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and their tributaries.

Captain Ingersoll envisions 45 tows stretching almost 1,600 feet ahead of such pusher craft as commonplace in the immediate future. And the supertowboat *United States* is a step by his company to be prepared.

SAVING IN LABOR COSTS

But there is a more immediate economic reason for constructing such a boat—labor costs. The *United States* will be operated by a crew of 17, the same number needed to operate smaller towboats, but this big boat is expected to further reduce the company's ton-mile costs by its added efficiency.

Crew costs have become a major consideration in keeping the barge industry prosperous. Captain Ingersoll pointed out that 20 years ago it cost a barge line $600 a year to keep a deckhand's job filled. Today it costs $12,600 a year, an increase of 2,100 percent. A proportional increase is the same for master pilots whose employment today costs

a company $27,600 a year, Captain Ingersoll said.

Of course these costs include not only wages but vacations, food, and other benefits received by the crew members.

To offset these tremendous labor cost increases and maintain water transportation as a low-cost carrier, efficiency must be increased, Captain Ingersoll added. The entire waterways industry has been aware of this for years, he noted, citing the fact that in the last 6 years the boatmen's measuring rod of 10 miles per horsepower has risen 66 percent and that ton-miles per ton of barge capacity has increased a similar amount.

AMONG BEST-PAID IN UNITED STATES

In 1946 34 men were required to man an average towboat. Only half that complement is needed today and the towboats are bigger.

The men who man the barges and towboats are among the best-paid labor in the Nation. The majority are unionized on Inland Waterways Common Carriers Association craft. Master pilots receive base wages of $950 a month and a day off for every day they work. Engineers receive $700 a month and the same free time, also deckhands who receive $391 a month. The average towboat carries 4 women crew members, a cook, 2 maids, and a laundress who receive similar fringe benefits. A cook receives $422 a month, the maids and laundress $370 a month.

The supertowboat *United States* is the largest of an experimental series of four-engine boats built by Federal. The two previous towboats, the *Missouri* and the *Lachlan Macleigh* are rendering a good account of themselves.

The giant *United States* has posed a new problem for the St. Louis shipyard. Customarily a towboat is completed and then launched. The supertowboat would be too heavy for the skids to put her in launching position, so it will go into the Mississippi uncompleted and then the heavy engines and other equipment will be added.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of August 8, 1958]

MARINE—RATE CUTS HIT INLAND BARGE LINES—QUIRK IN ICC RULES IS CITED

(By Walter Hamshar)

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The common carrier barge lines which have been making spectacular gains in the last decade in transporting commodities on the Mississippi River network have run into a snag and little is being done to clear it up, according to G. Chadbourne Taylor, president of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co., one of the river's biggest operators.

It is a situation that not only is hurting the barge lines but also many of their customers. Its continuation might very well slow down the rapid extension of riverside industries as well as halting the expansion of river transportation, Mr. Taylor said today. It is a problem that has every member of the Inland Waterways Common Carriers Association pondering, although the organization itself has taken no formal stand on it.

The problem has been caused by a recent practice of some barge owners carrying unregulated commodities at law contract rates to give their craft employment on unprofitable runs, Mr. Taylor said. This cuts into the business of common carriers who must raise their rates on business they hold to meet costs.

As an illustration: A barge owner who has a profitable contract to haul coal down a river for 300 miles faces the problem of bringing his barge back empty. To lessen the losses from this part of his operation, he offers to haul grain, ore, or a host of other unregulated commodities for almost anything he can get. Normally such traffic would have to be hauled by a common carrier at published rates.

Thus the common carrier not only loses the coal traffic but also the other commodities.

The practice has a serious effect on the competitors of the customer who gets the cut rate, Mr. Taylor continued. Suppose manufacturer A is at a location where he can use this cutrate service. Manufacturer B, 200 miles up the river has to pay the full common carrier rate. How long can he stay in competition with A, Mr. Taylor asked. The result: B either finds a cutrate service or goes out of business. The common carrier loses either way.

The under cutting of the common carrier rates was made possible through a quirk in the Interstate Commerce Act of 1940. It became acute in recent years because the construction of pipelines has taken oil off the rivers, Mr. Taylor said, and required owners of craft that used to transport the oil products to find new uses for their boats and barges.

The 1940 ICC Act exempted from rate regulation in barge transportation commodities that can be loaded and carried without wrappers or containers and received by a carrier without transportation mark or count. Such commodities include coal, sulfur, soy beans, oats, coke, wheat, corn, ores, and bauxite. As many as three such commodities can be carried in a river tow without coming under regulations. This and all such commodities become fair game for carriers who have no route certificates from the ICC.

Mr. Taylor believes that the only solution to the problem is legislation that will ultimately make all commodities regulated.

"I don't think the for-hire barge industry can be half regulated and half unregulated and remain healthy," he said.

"I think that the development of a strong and adequate transportation system in this country requires a substantial extension of regulation and perhaps the final elimination of any exemption from regulation for hired transportation."

The situation has been so acute, Mr. Taylor noted "that some of the common carriers have been forced competitively to conduct some portion of their operations in an exempt basis although they question whether this is a proper long-range solution."

The loss of traffic from this practice coupled with losses of business from the recession have been having a telling effect upon the common carriers and are a major cause of many boats being laid up, Mr. Taylor said. He noted that for the first time in many years his company, which operates 23 towboats and 550 barges with a lifting capacity of about 500,000 tons, will not be constructing a new towboat next year.

But Mr. Taylor is not pessimistic about the long-range outlook for his industry. Providing it can solve its problems, it is certain to grow although there are some uncertainties for its immediate future.

MARINE—LOW BRIDGE THREAT TO NAVIGATION—INTENSIFIED BY ROAD PROGRAM

(By Walter Hamshar)

The threat of low bridges over navigable inland waters, obstructions that could throttle the growth of the inland waterway industry, has been intensified by the Federal Government's sponsorship of a multibillion dollar national road-building program.

Capt. Donald T. Wright, former river pilot who has been on top of the bridge problem for 38 years as editor and publisher of the Waterways Journal, warned yesterday that legislation guaranteeing proper clearances for bridges over major waterways may be the only solution to the growing menace.

Before the Federal Bureau of Public Roads got into its gigantic road-building program, navigation was assured of fair clearances by the Army Corps of Engineers, which has supervision over all inland waterways.

This Federal agency kept a close watch on any efforts by railroads or State road departpartments to build low bridges which are much cheaper to construct than higher spans. It did not have much trouble in forcing them to change plans to provide for reasonably high clearances, Captain Wright said.

But the active entrance of another Federal agency, which is keenly interested in the amount of Federal funds that are being spent for road construction, has changed the picture. Captain Wright warned that the Army Corps is very likely to yield to pressure for more economical bridges from a powerful Federal bureau that is a much closer part of the administration than the Army Corps.

He said the effects of the pressure are already discernible in some inland areas despite the protests of navigation interests.

The Inland Waterways Common Carriers, comprised of the Nation's foremost towboat and barge companies on the vast inland waterways network, are watching the threat develop with keen interest.

An inland waterway's navigation is limited by its lowest bridge and its shallowest channel, Captain Wright pointed out. Clearances on the major waterways should be a minimum of 65 feet above pool, the riverman's expression for the water in back of dams, to allow for periodic rises in river levels.

The powerful towboats now on the rivers and under construction now extend almost 40 feet from waterline to the top of radar mast and "they're going higher all the time," Captain Wright said.

While the roadbuilding program is progressing along the Ohio River, one of the Nation's busiest waterways, another dam building program is underway to reduce the present 46 locks to about 19. The dams will raise the river level while the bridges are reducing the clearance.

A new span is being built in Pittsburgh that will be too low to allow the packet boat *Delta Queen* to visit the city proper, Captain Wright said.

As an example of a shortsighted bridge-building policy, Captain Wright cited the Arkansas River where many industrial interests along its banks would like to have navigation. Two beautiful concrete arch bridges built over the lower river 35 years ago have eliminated its participation in the recent astonishing growth of inland waterway towing, Captain Wright said.

In addition to being dangerously low, the arches require a pier in the middle of the river, an impossible hazard for most tows which need lots of elbow room, Captain Wright said.

The Wabash, Muskingum and Yazoo Rivers have been virtually closed to navigation on many reaches by low bridges. The White River in northeastern Arkansas is a recent casualty. Captain Wright noted. He warned that the same thing could happen on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Cumberland, Tennessee and other rivers which provided vital sites during World War II for construction of small war craft as well as safe navigation while submarines were sinking ships by the score in the Atlantic and Gulf.

The Defense of Unpopular Defendants

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 7, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend to the attention of our colleagues the following address by the Honorable Irving R. Kaufman delivered at the annual dinner of the lawyers' division of the United Jewish Appeal of New York, as it appeared in the New York Law Journal of June 2, 1958:

THE DEFENSE OF UNPOPULAR DEFENDANTS

(By Irving R. Kaufman, judge, United States District Court, Southern District of New York)

[Subjoined is the text of the address delivered by Judge Irving R. Kaufman last Thursday at the annual dinner of the lawyers' division of the United Jewish Appeal of New York in which he declared that to assure unpopular defendants of a proper representation in court:

1. "It is vital that every conceivable effort be made to convey to the public the significance of law of procedural safeguards against miscarriage of justice and of the function of the lawyer."

2. "Where a defendant in a case which is likely to arouse public concern requests the appointment of counsel, the court wherever feasible should seek the assistance of the bar association in making the selection. The attorneys chosen should be of the highest caliber."

3. "The bar associations and the leaders of the bar must come to the immediate defense of an attorney who is unjustly criticized for having undertaken the representation of an unpopular defendant."—Editor.]

At the heart of any system of justice worthy of the name is the right of a man accused of a crime to a meaningful "day in court"; to the right to have the prosecution put to its proof before an impartial trier of fact, to the right to have irrelevant prejudicial matters excluded from consideration; to the right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses and to the right to present his own side of the story. To breathe life into these rights and to make the practice of justice equal to its theory, a civilized society recognizes an additional right—the right of an accused to counsel. The more vexing the crime the more despised the defendant, the more indispensable is his right to a fair trial. That our entire structure of innumerable and intricate safeguards against the miscarriage of justice, in the first analysis, is dependent for its effectiveness in situations where the likelihood of injustice is the greatest upon the willingness of competent counsel to undertake the representation of unpopular defendants.

Unfortunately, the pressures upon attorneys who perform this vital function have become intense. The American Bar Association reported sometime ago that important clients have taken their legal business elsewhere rather than going to reputable counsel who were preferred but who had represented defendants accused of being Communists. Leading counsel have been attacked for undertaking to represent alleged racketeers in cases involving grave constitutional questions. When Judge Medina was assigned during the Second World War as counsel to Anthony Cramer, an alleged Nazi, a spectator came up to him in court and spat in his face. Judge Medina described the general, less blunt, but more insidious reaction to his undertaking that defense, as follows:

"I noticed that people generally and my friends in particular, especially the wives, began to treat me with a certain coolness. It was hardly perceptible at first. But then I heard 1 or 2 of these sotto voce remarks, which were probably intended for my hearing, to the effect that, 'Of course, Harold Medina isn't doing all this for nothing,' and other slurs and little hints. When we actually got on trial this hostile attitude became more pronounced * * * no one would have suspected that I had undertaken the defense of Cramer as a patriotic duty. The general public which thronged in the courtroom every day of the trial indicated to us very plainly that they thought perhaps we were in some way involved."

Unfortunately, but quite understandably, this type of severe and unfair treatment has caused lawyers to shy away from undertaking such defenses; thereby undermining the basic foundation upon which rests our concept of a fair trial. The loss is not only the defendant's but our whole society's, and in a broader sense, the entire free world's.

Why should attorneys be treated so differently from members of other professions, especially when they are performing a function guaranteed by the Constitution. A doctor who refused to administer to a Costello would be condemned by the medical profession and the public at large for violating his Hippocratic oath; a clergyman who refused to minister to a sinful man would be untrue to his cloth and would be so considered by the bulk of the American public. Why, then, should a client's reputation, views, and character be imputed to his lawyer.

At the outset I must state that some of the responsibility rests with the legal profession itself. Members of the bar, more than anyone else, should appreciate the distinction between the lawyer's duty as an advocate an his personal convictions. And yet have not we, ourselves, been guilty on occasions of imputing some evil motive to another attorney who has undertaken the defense of an unpopular client? If there is to the attorney's belief's, he cannot be heard of the lawyer we, in the legal profession, must lead the way.

So, too, the attitude of the public is partly due to the occasional lawyer who by his own conduct, inside the courtroom as well as without, deliberately indicates to the world that his personal convictions are akin to those of his clients, or that he personally approves of the conduct of his client, which is the subject matter of the accusation, instead of defending him as an advocate retained or assigned as an advocate. If the public then draws the logical inference as to the atorney's belief's, he cannot be heard to complain. But because an attorney may on occasion desire to be associated with his client's views, does not at all warrant the conclusion that all attorneys must be of a like mind and character as the men they represent.

Unfortunately, the improper conduct of the attorney in the courtroom tends to impress itself upon the minds of the public, and the public then erroneously reasons from the particular to the universal that in all instances the lawyer is part and parcel of his client. This impression is like a virulent virus which then affects the public reaction to lawyer-client, relationships in the unpopular causes, and it is only by administering strong immunization that this virus or impression can be resisted. The kind of lawyer conduct I refer to has been characterized by the late Judge Jerome Frank, in an opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as "conduct of a kind which no lawyer owes his client, which cannot ever be justified, and which was never employed by those advocates, for minorities or for the unpopular, whose courage has made lawyerdom proud. We cannot agree that fearless discharge of that duty (the duty of a lawyer to his client) requires or permits a lawyer to turn a trial into a barroom squabble."

I submit to the bar that it is possible to represent defendants in unpopular causes without creating the impression that the attorney is adopting the views of his "unpopular client" as his own, and, indeed, it is in the finest tradition of advocacy for the attorney to act in such a fashion.

The principle reason for public misunderstanding of the lawyer's position, however, relates to the very function of the lawyer in representing a person accused of committing a crime—that of defending him. The doctor does not defend his patient. He does not ask anyone to believe his patient and disbelieve his detractors. His treatment is the same whether the patient is a good fellow or a bad fellow, popular or unpopular. A diseased liver is a diseased liver—it carries very few political implications and does not arouse the emotions of the public.

The lawyer, however, in performing his services, must look for and stress every shred of evidence that may support his client's innocence, and he must ask the jury to draw every favorable inference. He must utilize all of his skill to test the truthfulness of the testimony of the government's witnesses, and he must endeavor to the utmost of his ability to insure that every right, every procedural safeguard which the law provides, is accorded the accused. If the defendant is convicted, it is the lawyer's duty to seek a lenient sentence by ascertaining and presenting to the court every mitigating factor and every favorable aspect of the defendant's life which would compel lesser punishment. If he believes that reversible error may have been committed, it is his duty to so advise his client and to pursue every avenue of relief afforded by law. Within the bounds of propriety and in accordance with his obligations as an officer of the court, the lawyer may approach his task with the same zeal and dedication that he would bring to the defense of his own freedom.

It takes a good deal of sophistication and a basic understanding of the function of the lawyer, therefore, to avoid associating him with his client. The general attitude of the public is not surprising at all. It is really quite understandable for them to ask "Why should the lawyer work so hard and why should he run the risk of annoying and antagonizing police officers by questioning their testimony, unless he's really involved in this thing himself?

An incensed public may have little patience with an attorney's efforts to show that a brutal hatchet slayer was insane and should avoid the electric chair, that a juvenile delinquent was trapped by circumstances beyond his control into becoming a member of a gang, or that a defendant, although a member of the Communist party, did not himself believe in the Communist tenet of overthrow of the Government by force and did not teach or advocate it. Involved, reasonable justification of these defenses can never successfully compete for public attention against the simpler headline which announces "Commie Acquitted" or "Young Hoodlum Beats Rap" and so on.

If the lawyer wins a reversal on appeal in one of these cases, it is more often viewed by the uninformed public as a failure of our judicial system. It might take at least a full hour of concentrated attention for the layman to comprehend the significance of the appellate court's ruling and he doesn't have an hour, and if he did who would explain it to him? The result, therefore, is once again registered in headlines as "Mobster or Red Escapes Imprisonment on Legal Nicety," and the public's reaction is that lawyers' tricks

have once again triumphed over society's interests.

Intelligent laymen are frequently asking lawyers how they can bring themselves to defend persons who they "know" are guilty. When the lawyer answers that he doesn't "know" anything of the sort; that it isn't his job to "know" but the task of the jury and that if lawyers were to make such decisions they would be usurping the functions of judges and juries and would likely destroy our entire system of justice, the reaction all too often is simply a cynical, knowing smirk. The layman has read about the case; he "knows" the fellow is guilty—how can the lawyer not "know?" Surely, he can't really be that dedicated to some vague principle.

Well, now, where does this sad picture leave us? Our efforts to convey what are essentially abstract and theoretical ideas in an atmosphere of strong public feelings against immediate and concrete wrongs, have generally, and understandably, proved less than successful. The public's misjudgment is, therefore, in a sense, also an understandable one as is the natural reluctance on the part of attorneys to subject themselves to the obloquy that defense of an unpopular defendant will heap upon them. If all of these matters are so readily understandable, must we then continue to drift in this direction until "fair trial" becomes a meaningless concept and justice a mockery? The answer is probably yes, unless enough among us have a quality which is not so readily available—raw courage.

Dozens of serious lectures on constitutional principles and on the right to counsel will not have the impact of one representation of a despised defendant by a respectable, competent, dedicated, and courageous attorney. An act of courage has a way of being contagious. When John Adams and Josiah Quincy, Jr., at great personal risk, successfully defended the British officer and soldiers who took part in the infamous Boston massacre, they set an example which has inspired and encouraged the American bar for almost 200 years. After they had accepted the case, Adams' home was stoned, and Quincy's father wrote to him in alarm that he had heard his son had become an advocate for these criminals who are charged with the murder of their fellow citizens. "Good God! Is it possible?" He also mentioned that the bitterest reproaches were being uttered against the son.

Young Josiah's answer to his father is worth remembering:

"I have little leisure, and less inclination, either to know or take notice of these ignorant slanderers who have dared to utter their bitter reproaches in your hearing against me. * * * Let such be told, sir, that these criminals charged with murder are not yet legally proved such, and, therefore, however criminal, are entitled by the laws of God and man to all legal counsel and aid; and that my duty as a man obliged me to undertake the defense; that my duty as a lawyer strengthened the obligation."

Similar examples of great courage and dedication may be recounted about Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, and innumerable others down to our own day. Justice Frankfurter some years ago revealed the circumstances surrounding the final stages of the Sacco-Vanzetti case:

"The time had come when Mr. William G. Thompson had exhausted his energy in his powerful devotion to the cause of the men, and yet appeal to available legal process had not come to an end. The men were entitled under due process, not to go to their death until every avenue of relief afforded by law had been pursued.

It was at this stage that I was asked if I would try to enlist Mr. Hill's legal services to undertake a final effort on behalf of the men, hopeless as it seemed, by appeal to the Federal law. I saw Arthur Hill, told him the situation and, more particularly, that if he undertook this thankless task it would have to be solely as an exercise of the public profession of the law, for it would have to be done without a fee. Without hesitation he made an answer that deserves permanence in the history of the legal profession. This is what he said:

" 'If the president of the biggest bank in Boston came to me and said that his wife had been convicted of murder, but he wanted me to see if there was any possible relief in the Supreme Court of the United States and offered me a fee of $50,000 to make such an effort, of course, I would take the retainer as would, I suppose, everybody else at the bar * * *.

" 'I do not see how I can decline a similar effort on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti simply because they are poor devils against whom the feeling of the community is strong and they have no money with which to hire me * * *.' "

Fortunately, such dedication has not become extinct. Lawyers continue to risk the pillory, excoriation, and condemnation of the uninformed to protect the rights of the most degraded. Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP recently stated publicly that if John Kasper, the racist agitator, wanted Marshall to represent him in a pending contempt action, he would feel it his duty as a lawyer to take the case and to defend Kasper to the best of his ability.

While, in the last analysis, the matter has and always will be one of individual courage and dedication, there are a number of measures which should be taken to make the individual's path less treacherous and the likelihood of proper representation in every case less precarious.

And it should be recognized by every member of the legal profession that he is in a position of unique leverage on what is to me this terribly serious problem. Lawyers exert an influence out of all proportion to their members in our community. Their behavior as thinking, or unthinking, men is reflected through layer upon layer of governmental and community affairs. They are our greatest single pool of public leadership. For better or for worse, they set the dominant tone of so much of our national life, particularly in those areas where the mind, the voice, the pen are at work in shaping public policy. If we cannot look to them for the critically important leadership necessary to help alter this dreary course of affairs, we are somewhere near the line beyond which there is no redemption. If all this be so, how can lawyers do what needs to be done?

First, it is vital that every conceivable effort be made to convey to the public the significance of law, of procedural safeguards against miscarriage of justice and of the function of the lawyer. While the task cannot be underestimated, neither can the importance of its success.

Second, where a defendant in a case which is likely to arouse public concern, requests the appointment of counsel, the court, wherever feasible, should seek the assistance of the bar association in making the selection. The attorneys chosen should be of the highest caliber and the selection and the reason for the appointment should be made public. A procedure similar to this was followed in the recent Abel espionage case with credit to the bar and virtually no public antagonism to the lawyer chosen.

Third, the bar association and the leaders of the bar must come to the immediate defense of an attorney who is unjustly criticized for having undertaken the representation of an unpopular defendant.

These measures are intended to supplement the personal courage and dedication to the cause of justice and freedom which must still be our principal reliance. They will not supplant it.

Development Program, State of Nevada: A Report to the Stockholders, the People of Nevada

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE
OF NEVADA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my report on the development program for the State of Nevada.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, STATE OF NEVADA: A REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS, THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA—NEVADA'S FUTURE

(By Hon. GEORGE W. MALONE, of Nevada)

Nevada's future depends on projects and policies which will utilize her rich human and material resources.

Our human resources, spiritual, cultural, and intellectual are continuously being enhanced by projects and programs inaugurated by our churches, our university and schools, and our many organizations.

Expansion of our material resources is contingent on projects for greater utilization of our mineral wealth, our soil, range, and water resources, both present and potential, plus policies which will protect our production and producers from low wage foreign competition.

Ever since I left the University of Nevada—as head of my own engineering firm, State engineer, engineering consultant to the United States Senate Military Affairs Committee on strategic and critical minerals and materials, and as United States Senator—I have worked and fought to advance such projects for the benefit of Nevada and the Nation.

Sound policies and hard work are the foundation stones of constructive projects.

IRRIGATION, POWER, AND FLOOD CONTROL POLICIES

Legislation providing for Federal irrigation, flood control, and power projects is premised on policies established by Congress.

Reclamation policy was established by the Reclamation Act of 1902, sponsored by the late Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, who served our State 5 terms in the House of Representatives and was 3 times elected by the people of Nevada to the United States Senate. Under the policy he initiated public money is advanced for irrigation and repaid over an extended period of years without interest. The first project in the United States authorized under the Reclamation Act was the Lahontan project at Fallon.

Federal power policy was established in the 1928 Hoover Dam Enabling Act while I was State engineer and engineer member of the Colorado River Commission. Under this act a substantial part of irrigation and reclamation costs is paid by proceeds from sale of power developed by a project, and funds provided for power facilities are repaid with interest, which was first set at 4 percent and has been since reduced to 3 percent.

Flood control policy first became applicable about three-quarters of a century ago with initial work in the Mississippi watershed. Since that time hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended in that area, far less in our Western States. In 1928, in the Hoover Dam Project Act, $25 million was allocated to flood control, but repayment was deferred. Costs of a reclamation project

chargeable to flood control are no longer repaid. As an example of this principle, approximately $6,150,000 of the estimated cost of the Truckee-Carson (Washoe) project has been charged to flood control, but this portion of the cost is not reimbursable to the Federal Government.

HOW NEW PROJECTS ARE OBTAINED

Application of these policies to benefit Nevada has been my endeavor throughout my career.

In line with these policies projects are proposed in Congress and Congress directs the United States Army Corps of Engineers to make investigations and reports on flood control and related problems in various drainage areas. As funds are made available surveys are completed and reports submitted to Congress for its information as to future action.

The Corps of Engineers is also charged with the responsibility of formulating rules and regulations for the use of space allocated to flood control at all reservoirs constructed wholly or in part with Federal funds. As an example rules and regulations for the operation of flood control storage space at Hoover Dam were developed by the Corps in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation.

Projects affecting our State which will be listed below all had their beginnings many years ago during the period 1919 to 1946, when, as a private engineer and as State engineer, I visualized their importance to Nevada and laid or helped lay the necessary foundation for the work ahead. For the past 12 years as United States Senator I have worked steadily to make these projects a reality. The fact that I have been a member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee—I am now the ranking minority member on that committee—has been helpful in advancing needed projects for Nevada, and I believe the program has been satisfactory.

SENATOR MALONE PREPARES INDUSTRIAL REPORTS ON EACH OF NEVADA'S 17 COUNTIES

To prepare the way for new projects and new industries I have been and am engaged in preparing comprehensive resource reports on all of Nevada's 17 counties. Reports for Clark, Washoe, Elko, White Pine, and Lincoln Counties have been completed, and work is well underway on Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Mineral, Nye, Ormsby, Pershing, and Storey Counties, while a preliminary report has been prepared on Lyon County.

When the first Federal project in Nevada was authorized the population of our State was approximately 44,000. As new projects were added population rapidly expanded. In 1920 it was 77,407; in 1940, 110,247. Today it is more than 267,000, according to estimates of the Bureau of Census.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT WILL ASSURE NEVADA'S RECORD AS NATION'S FASTEST GROWING STATE

Nevada, for the past 10 years, has been the fastest growing State in the Union. It will continue to be the fastest growing State in the Union as our Nevada development program is carried out and projects underway and recommended are completed.

These projects include:

Truckee-Carson (Washoe) project: This multipurpose $52 million project, authorized in 1956, is Nevada's greatest reclamation-power development since the construction of Hoover Dam. When completed the project will furnish water for the irrigation of approximately 50,000 acres of land in the Carson and Truckee River Basins, give drainage service to some 31,000 acres, and provide a steady flow of water to lands under the Truckee River and Newlands projects.

The first big boost given to the project by Congress was in 1938 when Army engineers were authorized to make a flood-control survey of the Truckee River and its tributaries. In 1952, I headed a Senate Public Works Subcommittee which held hearings in Reno on flood control, power, and resource development of the Truckee and Carson Rivers. In 1955, I introduced the legislation which authorized construction of the project.

Three reservoirs will be constructed: Stampede, 126,000 acre-feet capacity, on the Little Truckee; Watascheamu, 115,000 acre-feet capacity, on the East Fork of the Carson River, and Prosser Creek Dam and Reservoir, located about 4 miles from Truckee, Calif., on Prosser Creek, a tributary of the Truckee River, 30,000 acre-feet capacity.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATES $800,000 TO COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION

Congress, in the closing days of the recent session appropriated $800,000 to commence construction of the Prosser Creek Dam and Reservoir, legislation of which I was cosponsor. This phase of the Truckee-Carson (Washoe) project, when completed, will facilitate flood control in the Reno and adjacent areas.

The entire project will augment power supply. Calvada powerplant below Stampede on the Main Truckee, and the Watascheamu hydroelectric facility will provide approximately 92 million kilowatt-hours annually.

Power revenues will repay about $35 million of the total cost. Flood control and recreational costs amounting to $8 million will be nonrepayable. Fish and wildlife protection and restoration facilities will be provided without a charge against the project. Water users will pay the balance of the total cost over a 50-year period.

GRANT OF $150,000 APPROVED FOR TRUCKEE CHANNEL PROJECT

Truckee River channel project: Located in both Nevada and California, this project is designed to supplement the flood-control features of the multipurpose Washoe project. The Nevada portion of the improvement involves, mainly, an enlargement of the channel through Truckee Meadows below Reno, reef removal near Vista, and debris clearance at Derby. Although authorized in 1954, the project did not become eligible for construction funds until the passage of the Washoe Project Act in 1956.

In May of this year I urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to approve $150,000 to begin reef removal operations below Truckee Meadows and this amount was included in the public works appropriation bill that passed in the closing hours of the session and was signed by the President after Congress had adjourned.

Removal of the reefs below Truckee Meadows will prevent a recurrence of the floods that were experienced in the area early this year.

Total cost of the entire channel project has been estimated at $1,213,000, of which $1,010,000 would be borne by the Federal Government and the remaining $203,000 by local interests.

Appropriation of the $150,000 marked a further step in my long endeavor to effect river improvements that would prevent disastrous floods.

In 1926, I completed organization of the Washoe County Conservation District resulting in the construction of the Boca Dam.

NEW APPROPRIATIONS PRECEDED BY PREVIOUS GRANTS

In 1951, I secured funds and the supervision of the Army engineers in clearing the Truckee River channel through Reno ($50,000), and below Sparks ($25,000) following the disastrous flood of that year. The following year when floods again threatened I arranged for Army engineers to stand by with 40,000 sandbags ready for instant use, but fortunately a succession of cool nights prevented a recurrence of the 1951 flood, although there was an unprecedented snowfall in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

In 1956 it was through my efforts that funds were made available for relief removal work on the Truckee River below Sparks, and in 1957 I requested that the funds saved in the Reno snagging and clearing project be used for additional work upstream, work which is being accomplished.

TRUCKEE RIVER SURVEY EXPEDITED BY NEW APPROPRIATION

Truckee River project: The Truckee River survey which this project entails is a complete investigation of the entire river from its headwaters throughout its drainage basin to Pyramid Lake, and was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938. The survey will determine the economic feasibility of additional improvements which would supplement flood-control features of the authorized Washoe project and the Truckee River channel project in providing a sound, basinwide flood-control plan.

Practicability of giving additional protection to the Reno area through river channel enlargements or by increased upstream storage is being studied by the engineers, and also possible solutions for the problem caused by streams from Peavine Mountain and the problem related to the high stages in Lake Tahoe.

The President's budget for fiscal year 1959 contained a request for $20,000 to continue work on this survey, but through my efforts an additional $10,000, or a total of $30,000, was appropriated to use toward completion of the investigation during the coming year. This leaves only $10,700 to be appropriated next year to finish this important study.

Earlier in the year congressional approval was given to the Peavine Watershed project which embraces 9,378 acres and which involves a cost of $1,207,100.

LAS VEGAS WASH SURVEY NEARS COMPLETION

Las Vegas Wash: Congress in 1952 passed legislation which I introduced authorizing the Corps of Army Engineers to make a study of the Las Vegas Wash which drains 2,240 square miles of desert northwest of Las Vegas. Flash floods in this area have caused heavy damage to highly developed properties in Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Henderson.

Initial studies were begun in 1955 with an appropriation of $32,000. As the work progressed it was found that the flood problems and rapid growth of the area made it necessary for more extensive studies than had been at first contemplated and that further appropriations would be necessary.

Consequently I appealed to the Senate Appropriations Committee in May 1957, to include $28,000 additional for this work in the new appropriation bill, which was done and cleared Congress 3 months later.

In April of this year I was informed that the total cost of the survey had again increased and that the study was being delayed due to the loss of experienced engineers, and the need to consider several alternative proposals to determine the most economical and effective flood control measures to accomplish the results intended.

Again I appealed to the Appropriations Committee, and of the $19,000 I requested $15,000 was appropriated in the closing days of the recent Congress. With this year's grant only $4,000 remains to complete the survey and that, I am confident, will be forthcoming early in the next Congress, which should permit the survey to be completed by the end of 1959. I will then introduce legislation to authorize construction of a comprehensive Las Vegas flood control project.

BRIDGE CANYON DAM BILL INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MALONE PENDING IN CONGRESS

Bridge Canyon Dam: A fifth dam on the Colorado River rivaling Hoover Dam in size is proposed in a bill I introduced now pending in Congress. The proposed site of the new dam would be in the main stream of the

river at Bridge Canyon just above Lake Mead. Action on this measure in Congress has awaited the beginning of construction of the Glen Canyon Dam which is located above Bridge Canyon.

Glen Canyon Dam, which is now being built, has a storage capacity of about 26 million acre-feet of water, but being a low, regulatory dam, it is unsuitable for power production. The proposed Bridge Canyon Dam would store only 3,700,000 acre-feet of water, but it is a high dam and with the combined storage facilities of both dams, amounting to almost 30 million acre-feet, power output at Bridge Canyon would be approximately 750,000 kilowatts, almost as much as Hoover Dam.

DAM AT BRIDGE CANYON WOULD AUGMENT NEVADA'S POWER SUPPLY

Under the specifications of my bill Bridge Canyon Dam would be 740 feet high and 1,950 feet wide at the crest. Construction of the dam would make it possible to reduce storage space reserved in Lake Mead for flood control which would increase the average available power head for the Hoover plant.

It has long been my contention that the Bridge Canyon project would advance the interest of all the Colorado River Basin States, and that Nevada could easily utilize one-third of the power.

BRIDGE CANYON DAM TO SPEED SOUTHERN NEVADA'S INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Bridge Canyon Dam and project would require 5 years to construct following passage of my bill. I believe the project will be authorized within the next Congress.

Construction of Bridge Canyon Dam will expand industrial development in the lower basin States in accordance with the long-range plan I envisioned as Nevada's State engineer during the years 1927–35.

Hoover (Boulder) Dam, the first dam on the Colorado River, was initiated during the Coolidge administration and was built under the Boulder Dam Project Act. Since then two other dams, Parker and Davis, have been completed, and work on Glen Canyon Dam has begun.

The entire cost of the proposed Bridge Canyon Dam will be repaid with interest over a definite amortization period under the precedent set by Hoover Dam in 1928.

SENATOR FORECASTS DOUBLING OF SOUTHERN NEVADA'S POPULATION

Colorado River project: The Colorado River is to southern Nevada what the Truckee, Carson, Walker, and Humboldt Rivers are to northern Nevada. The limit of an arid State's water supply is the limit of that State's development.

Except for underground water which has been receding for more than two decades due to excess use, the only available water supply for the development and growth of southern Nevada is from the Colorado River and its tributaries.

Construction of Hoover (Boulder) Dam was initiated in 1928 with the passage of the Boulder Dam Project Act.

I predicted then that there would be 100,000 in southern Nevada in 15 or 20 years.

I am predicting now that southern Nevada with a present population of approximately 130,000, will more than double in population during the next two decades, and possibly earlier. The future growth of this vital area is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Arizona* versus *California* suit.

NEVADA'S CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COLORADO RIVER WATER SUPPORTED BY SENATOR IN SUPREME COURT TESTIMONY

My interest in the growth of southern Nevada is what prompted me to testify before the Supreme Court's special master last May in support of Nevada's claim for additional water from the Colorado River. The Court's decision in this case will control distribution of the water supply, which in turn will govern in large measure the rapidity of growth.

My testimony, which was presented in San Francisco, May 12, 1958, before Special Master Simon H. Rifkind, of the United States Supreme Court, was supported by maps and engineering reports looking toward comprehensive development of the southern Nevada area.

SIX CLARK COUNTY PROJECTS URGED WHICH WOULD IRRIGATE TOTAL OF 231,460 ACRES

As State engineer I made surveys and prepared maps showing 16 seperate areas within 6 proposed projects in Clark County which would be highly suitable for irrigation, and as United States Senator I have introduced bills to authorize these projects.

Construction of the projects would place a total of 231,460 acres under irrigation and utilize 900,000 acre-feet of water. Action on the bills awaits decisions of the Supreme Court in the suit referred to above to determine the division of Colorado River water in the lower basin States.

In 1935 an engineering committee on which I represent Nevada, and appointed by the 7-State Colorado River conference, recommended that Nevada be allocated 900,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water for irrigation and reclamation development, which would support our rapidly growing industrial population and assure the area a balanced economy. These findings I also placed before the Supreme Court.

SENATOR'S BILL SECURES TRANSFER OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ELDORADO VALLEY TO INDUSTRIAL USE

The Eldorado Valley, involving 126,000 acres of public land, and which enactment of my bill this year transferred to the State for industrial development, was included in this acreage. This transfer was made in Public Law 339, enacted in the last session of Congress.

Altogether there is an estimated 673,000 acres of land in the southwest corner of the State under the 2,500-foot contour level which is suitable for domestic, industrial, and small homesite purposes. In my opinion 3,365,000 acre-feet of water from the Colorado will be required for this acreage.

COMPACT METHOD PROPER YARDSTICK FOR SUPREME COURT ALLOCATION

As far as we are concerned the compact method is the only yardstick that the Supreme Court can use in the division of Colorado River water which will insure the full development and growth of southern Nevada.

The compact method was adopted by the seven States of the Colorado River Basin in 1923 at Sante Fe, N. Mex., when representatives of the States met and wrote the seven-State compact, dividing the water between the upper and lower States. This method should be respected in any decision by the Supreme Court in the Colorado River suit. It is not based on time of use or productivity.

VIRGIN RIVER STUDIES LOOK TOWARD WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENTS

Virgin River: An investigation of the Virgin River and its tributaries in Clark and Lincoln Counties was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938. When completed a comprehensive report of the entire basin will include a summary of the findings and conclusions of the interim report that was made to consider flood control in the Meadow Valley Wash.

Lincoln County's flood-control district is asking that a restudy be made of the area in the light of new developments.

Clark County interests have requested consideration of channel improvements on the Virgin River with dams on its tributaries and channel improvements on the Muddy River and its tributaries.

In addition to the Corps of Engineers' flood-control studies, the Bureau of Reclamation has been conducting detailed investigations looking toward water conservation and power development in this area. Work of the two Government agencies will be closely coordinated when the surveys are completed.

In 1925 my engineering firm surveyed and reported on flood control and irrigation possibilities of the Muddy River, the survey including the Meadow Valley Wash and the need for supplemental water supply in the Muddy River Valley.

LINCOLN COUNTY'S PINE AND MATHEWS DAM PROJECT COMPLETED

Pine and Mathews Dam: On April 3, 1957, I had the honor of breaking ground at the dual flood-control project site in Lincoln County about 20 miles east of Caliente. It was interesting to me that they found survey stakes I had set in private surveys in 1924.

The surveys culminated 11 years of legislative work which began in 1947 when, as a member of the Public Works Committee, I introduced the original bill authorizing construction.

The Pine and Mathews Dam project was completed in December 1957 and consists of two flood-control reservoirs in the Meadow Valley Wash drainage area, one in Pine Canyon, and the other in Mathews Canyon.

Mathews Dam is, 800 feet long and 71 feet high, and at the spillway crest has a maximum water surface area of 298 acres and a capacity of 6,260 acre-feet.

Pine Canyon flood-control reservoir is about 884 feet long and 92 feet high with a maximum water surface of 254 acres and a storage capacity of 7,840 acre-feet.

Both dams, built at a cost of $1,700,000 and paid for by the Federal Government, will prevent future damages running possibly into millions to farms, homes, mines, business enterprises, and transportation facilities. A disastrous flood in 1910 caused damages of more than $700,000 to railway facilities alone. Annual benefits are estimated by the Corps of Engineers at $111,000.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO COMPLETE GLEASON CREEK SURVEY

Gleason Creek, White Pine County: In 1950, as a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, I was able to secure authorization for an investigation of Gleason and Murray Creeks in White Pine County. These creeks, which join in the city of Ely, drain an area known as the Robinson watershed. Both streams drain mountain areas and normally carry little or no water, but during rapid melting of snowpacks or intense rainstorms they become a flood problem and cause considerable damage.

A hearing was held at Ely in September 1954 to determine the wishes of the local citizens, and in response to these wishes an initial sum of $9,500 was appropriated in 1956, and $17,000 in 1957. This year we were successful in having the final amount necessary to complete this survey, $13,500, appropriated in the closing days of Congress, and it should be finished by May of next year.

PARADISE VALLEY TO BENEFIT FROM MARTIN CREEK SURVEY APPROPRIATION

Martin Creek, Humboldt County: Like the Gleason Creek project, this flood control survey was authorized in 1950 while I was a member of the Senate Public Works Committee. A tributary of the Little Humboldt River, the creek drains 170 square miles along the east slope of the Santa Rosa Mountains onto the floor of the Paradise Valley.

Flood flows of 9,000 cubic feet per second, recorded in recent years, have caused considerable damage to farmlands and buildings. Army engineers estimated that $6,000 would be needed to complete investigations to determine if the flood damage can be prevented by channel improvements and small storage reservoirs, and through my efforts the amount was appropriated at the close of Congress.

MULTIPURPOSE STATUS SOUGHT FOR HUMBOLDT RIVER PROJECT

Humboldt River project: The $14,910,000 Humboldt River storage project for flood control and water conservation, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1950, will provide three reservoirs, channel improvements in the main stream, and drainage improvements for the Lovelock area.

Hylton Reservoir on the south fork of the Humboldt River will have a 120,000 acre-foot capacity; Devils Gate on the north fork a capacity of 80,000 acre-feet; and Vista Reservoir on Marys River that of 50,000 acre-feet.

Federal share of the total cost has been estimated at $10,900,000, which under the present plan would impose costs on local interests of slightly more than $4 million, a burden which they have found too heavy to assume. Total costs also are too high to enable them to qualify for a Government loan under the Small Projects Act.

For these reasons I have asked the Bureau of Reclamation to reconsider this greatly needed development as a multipurpose project similar to the Washoe project, and it is my belief that the multipurpose aspects of this development should qualify it as such. If given the status of a multipurpose project, as I have urged, it would mean full Government underwriting of the entire cost, of which the flood control aspects would be nonreimbursable, the remainder to be paid for by irrigation benefits.

Following commencement of construction, the project could be completed in 4 or 5 years. A major flood, the Corps of Engineers has estimated, could caused approximately $1.5 million damage, so the urgency of this project can well be appreciated.

SENATOR'S CONCERN FOR LOWER HUMBOLDT RIVER AREA DEMONSTRATED OVER LONG PERIOD

Lower Humboldt River: In 1925 and 1926 I made the initial surveys on the lower Humboldt River and organized the Pershing County Conservation District leading to the construction of Rye Patch Dam.

In 1952 I arranged for Army engineers to construct 5½ miles of levee in the lower Lovelock Valley and to install a pumping plant and cam in the main drainage ditch to prevent the flooding of several sections of land in that area. I visited threatened areas near Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, Beowawe, and Elko, and arranged for Army engineers to stand by in case of flood. A succession of cool nights, however, prevented excessive floods in these areas.

FLOOD THREATS ON LITTLE HUMBOLDT RIVER BRING ACTION

Little Humboldt River: When the Quinn River was threatening damage through flooding in 1952, I reviewed the Little Humboldt River areas in Paradise Valley, alerted the Army engineers on possible floods and flew over the McDermitt area.

This year, during the month of April, a recurrence of flooding in the lower Paradise Valley prompted me to request the Corps of Engineers to again assist, and $50,000 was immediately made available to clear the dune sand blocking drainage along the channel of the Little Humboldt River where it joins the Humboldt River near Winnemucca.

TWO WALKER RIVER PROJECT SURVEYS IN PROGRESS

Walker River project: Two comprehensive investigations looking toward further development of water resources in the Walker River basin of Douglas, Lyon, and Mineral Counties are in progress. One study is being made by the Corps of Engineers; the other by the Bureau of Reclamation. Findings will be coordinated when the surveys are completed.

Both studies are designed to develop plans for improvements that would prevent floods, furnish additional water for irrigation, and provide for generation of hydroelectric power.

Army engineers are studying the possibility of upstream storage at Pickle Meadows and other sites, and also supplemental channel improvement work.

The Bureau of Reclamation survey embraces a tentative plan for construction of reservoirs at both Leavitt and Pickle Meadows and of one or more powerplants on the West Walker River.

Approximately 75,000 acres of land are presently irrigated in the Walker River Basin which includes Mono County in California, but in most years the water supplies available through present facilities is inadequate, requiring greater upstream storage. To repay costs allocated to irrigation in the proposed new development, engineers say that power revenues will be needed.

SENATOR'S SMALL PROJECTS ACT BENEFITS WALKER RIVER IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Walker River and the Small Projects Act: In 1956 we were successful in passing my bill which provides up to $5 million for interest-free loans to irrigation districts for construction of non-Federal projects. The President signed the bill, but held up contracting such loans until working technicalities were perfected. An amendment to the original act requiring the Secretary of the Interior to place approved applications before Senate and House committees for 60 days prior to congressional appropriations was passed in May 1957, and was signed into law the following month.

First application of a loan under the act from Nevada was from the Walker River Irrigation District, and asked $693,000 to provide additional storage and river improvements. This application was the third in the United States approved and the amount was appropriated by Congress at the end of this session.

Of the total cost $563,000 will be repaid by the Walker River Irrigation District over a period of 40 years. The remainder will be written off by the Federal Government for flood control.

Improvement of existing facilities will make an additional 5,930 acre-feet of water available annually to supplement existing supply.

FUNDS SOUGHT TO COMPLETE CARSON RIVER SURVEY BY 1960

Carson River project: Authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1938, the Carson River survey is now underway to determine the need for additional flood control protection in the Carson River Basin. The principal flood problem in the basin, not taken care of by the Washoe project, is located on the West Fork near its junction with the East Fork. It is believed that local channel improvement, upstream storage, or a combination of both will solve the program. To complete the study an appropriation of $30,000 is needed. I am urging that these funds be provided in an early appropriation bill next session, which would enable the Corps of Engineers to complete their survey by 1960.

PROJECTS, STATE OF NEVADA

Completed projects

Pine-Mathews Canyon flood-control reservoirs; Lincoln; completed 1957.

Topaz Lake Reservoir, West Fork Walker River; Lyon; completed 1922.

Bridgeport Reservoir, East Fork Walker River (California); completed 1924.

Rye Patch Dam, lower Humboldt River; Pershing; completed 1936.

Boca Dam, Little Truckee River; Washoe; completed 1939.

Uranium ore beneficiation project[1] (Mackay School of Mines); Washoe; completed 1958.

Authorized projects

Humboldt (upper) River project, Marys River, North and South Fork, three reservoirs; Humboldt; authorized 1948.

[1] See "Investigation."

Washoe (Truckee-Carson) project, Stampede and Watesheamu Dams; Washoe-Douglas; authorized 1957.

West Fork of Walker River, Small Projects Act; Lyon; authorized 1956.

Projects underway

Atomic effect on animal life, plants, and soils (University of Nevada agriculture department); Washoe; authorized 1954.

Nuclear engineering project (University of Nevada), reactor technology course, subcritical reactor); Washoe; started 1957.

Surveys underway

Truckee River flood control; Washoe; report due 1959.[2]

Carson River flood control; Ormsby and Storey; report due 1960.[2]

Martin Creek flood control and storage; Humboldt; report due 1959.[2]

Gleason Creek flood control; White Pine; report due 1959.

Virgin River flood control and storage; Clark; not scheduled.

Las Vegas Wash flood control; Clark; report due 1959.[2]

West Walker River storage; Lyon; report due 1961.

Under investigation

Delmue Dam, Meadow Valley Wash.; Lincoln; resurvey.

Proposals by the Mackay School of Mines for further projects using equipment and personnel of completed uranium beneficiation program.

Industrial surveys

Industrial surveys of the entire 17 counties are underway and should be completed by early next year. As those surveys are completed, they are put into the hands of the Government departments, including the armed services, and civilian contractors throughout the country.

County and status: Churchill, underway; Clark, complete; Douglas, underway; Elko, complete; Esmeralda, underway; Eureka, underway; Humboldt, underway; Lincoln, complete; Lander, underway; Lyon, preliminary; Mineral, underway; Nye, underway; Ormsby, underway; Pershing, underway; Storey, underway; White Pine, complete; Washoe, complete.

S. 3067 to construct Bridge Canyon Dam power project on the Colorado River—pending in the Senate Public Works Committee.

Many of these projects that are now completed, authorized, or surveys underway since I came to the United States Senate, were planned or laid out during my tenure as State engineer and Colorado River commissioner from 1927 to 1935.

MINES AND MINERAL POLICY

Nevada is the most richly mineralized State in the Union, and has the greatest diversification of strategic and critical minerals and materials vital to our military security and to an expanding economy than any other area in our Nation.

Each of Nevada's 17 counties has valuable mineral deposits. A map which I have prepared indicates which of 10 basic minerals are located in each county. Space did not permit indicating the other 20 minerals which were produced in our State last year, but had lesser commercial importance, although most of these are highly important to our national defense.

White Pine, Lyon, and Clark Counties led in value of total mineral production, in that order, followed by Lincoln, Pershing, Humboldt, Nye, Eureka, Lander, Douglas, Storey, Washoe, Mineral, Churchill, Esmeralda, Elko, and Ormsby.

But of major metals, only four, manganese, iron ore, gold, and mercury, increased in production value during 1957. Why?

[2] Scheduled for completion assuming future appropriations.

MINERALS INDUSTRY SABOTAGED BY 1934 TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Utilization of our vast mineral resources to their fullest extent depends on national policy. Since 1934 and the adoption of the Trade Agreements (so-called reciprocal trade) Act, this policy has been adverse to maximum minerals development. Imports of large quantities of many minerals from low-wage foreign countries have been substituted for much of our potential home production by reason of trade agreements the Department of State has entered into under the authority given it in this infamous act, which I have consistently opposed.

Special legislation has, therefore, been required to keep alive segments of our mining and minerals industry which are vital to our national security, and perhaps survival.

Repeal of the Trade Agreements Act and reestablishment of an adjustable tariff or import fee on the basis of fair and reasonable competition, the chief factor of which is the difference between the wage standard of living wages here and abroad, would give the mining industry a new impetus and would encourage prospecting, exploration, and development.

MALONE-ASPINALL ACT OF 1953 BREATHED NEW LIFE INTO DYING MINING INDUSTRY

One of the most important laws passed by Congress to help the mining industry was the Malone-Aspinall Mineral Purchase Act, which was enacted into law August 7, 1953, and became Public Law 206 of the 83d Congress. This act provided for the domestic purchase of tungsten, manganese, chromite, mica, asbestos, and columbium-tantalum bearing ores.

My 1955 bill extending the Malone-Aspinall Act was vetoed by the President. However, through personal conferences with both the President and other top-level officials, I convinced the Executive and his advisers of the crucial impact of this bill on national defense requirements and the economic structure of the affected communities.

The Malone-Aspinall Act was extended in 1956 until December 31, 1958, and became Public Law 733 of the 84th Congress. Manganese, chromate, and mica were not included in the 1956 extension bill since Arthur Fleming, then Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, testified "on the record" before the Senate Interior Committee that the General Services Administration could and would continue their purchase programs for these strategic minerals during the life of the extended act.

HOUSE BLOCKS FUNDS FOR TUNGSTEN PROGRAM

As enacted in 1956 the mineral purchase program included authorization for continued purchase of tungsten, fluorspar, columbium-tantalum and asbestos but on four different occasions the House of Representatives refused to accept bills approved by the Senate providing for the appropriation of funds necessary to continue the domestic purchase of tungsten as provided by Public Law 733 of the 84th Congress.

To continue the program, $91,670,000 was authorized in 1956 to cover the purchase of these minerals for the 2½-year period to December 31, 1958, and congressional debate, prior to passage of the 1956 bill, indicated that a supplemental appropriation of $30 million would be made to carry the program until June 30, 1957, and the balance of $40 million would be included in the Interior Department Appropriations bill for fiscal 1958 in accordance with the authorization.

However, the House proved the stumbling block in the continued purchase of tungsten through refusal to accept any of the Senate bills appropriating funds for that purpose.

LONG-RANGE MINERALS BILL COSPONSORED BY SENATOR MALONE

A ray of hope came through this year when the long awaited long-range minerals program came before the Congress. The bill, S. 4036, provided for the stabilization of production of copper, lead, zinc, acid-grade fluorspar, and tungsten from domestic mines, and I was a cosponsor of the bill.

During Senate debate on the measure amendments to omit tungsten trioxide and acid-grade fluorspar were defeated and another amendment to strike out the section providing for the financing of the program was voted down 54 to 28. The amendment to kill tungsten was defeated 57 to 25. On July 11, 1958, the Senate adopted the measure by a vote of 70 to 12.

The bill, as it went to the House, established stabilization prices on four minerals and supports on the fifth, copper, under a Federal stockpiling program.

WHAT THE MINERALS BILL PROVIDED

The stabilization prices and tonnage limitations were as follows:

1. Lead, 15½ cents per pound with a 350,000-ton limitation.
2. Zinc, 13½ cents per pound with a 550,000-ton limitation.
3. Fluorspar, $53 per ton with a 180,000-ton limitation.
4. Tungsten, $36 per short ton with a 375,000-short-ton limitation.

On copper the bill called for the annual purchase of 150,000 tons of the refined mineral at a price of 27½ cents per pound.

A maximum limitation for stabilization payments for fluorspar and tungsten was set at $13 per ton and $18 per short ton respectively. A proviso aimed at helping the small tungsten producer assured a $4 per short ton bonus payment to any producer who did not sell more than 250 units during any quarter.

TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT MAJOR CURSE AFFECTING NATION'S AND NEVADA'S MINING INDUSTRY

On August 21, after 3 days of debate, the House again was responsible for killing this program by rejecting the stabilization program by a vote of 159 yeas and 182 nays. By this action, domestic industries producing these commodities face an uncertain future.

However, the major curse affecting the domestic mining industries is the 1934 Trade Agreements Act. The 1934 Trade Agreements Act is driving the Nation's mining industry out of business through imports from cheap labor foreign nations.

The Trade Agreements Act was extended again this year for a period of 4 years. As long as this infamous act is on the books we must have such special mining legislation if we are to have a going-concern mining industry.

MALONE REPORTS ON MINERAL RESOURCES OF FOREIGN NATIONS LISTED

Critical Materials Reports, Senate Resolution 225: In the 1st session of the 85th Congress I offered a resolution authorizing the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to make a complete investigation and study of the critical raw materials and resources of the Soviet Union and satellite countries, as well as other countries in the Eastern Hemisphere which are supplying critical materials to the United States, and to report to the Senate the results of the investigation, not later than January 31, 1959.

This will complete the studies started by me in 1953 when I headed the Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee of the Interior Committee. Senate Report No. 1627, 83d Congress, and Senate Document No. 83, 84th Congress, on the Western Hemisphere, are the results of this investigation of the accessibility and availability of supplies of critical raw materials and the factors affecting self-sufficiency within the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

EXHIBITS SUBMITTED WITH SENATOR'S REPORTS

Included with and supplemental to this report are the following:

A. Map of State of Nevada showing all projects discussed in this report with the exception of Bridge Canyon Dam which would be constructed at the head of Lake Mead.

B. Map of southern Nevada showing irrigable areas of the Virgin River Basin.

C. Map showing Carson and Truckee River Basins, areas benefited by project works, and surveys underway.

D. Map showing Walker River Basin, surveys underway, and irrigated areas.

E. Map showing Humboldt River Basin in northern Nevada, Humboldt project, reservoirs, reservoir sites, and channel improvements.

F. Map showing the 16 areas in southern Nevada which would be reclaimed and utilized for irrigation and industrial development under 6 project bills introduced by Senator MALONE.

G. Map of Nevada indicating the mineral riches in each of the State's 17 counties.

Congress Could Still Help

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that Congress must pass legislation making labor reform mandatory. Why President Eisenhower failed to push for enactment of the Kennedy-Ives bill remains a mystery.

In that connection, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of August 22, 1958:

CONGRESS COULD STILL HELP

Considering (a) his own 1958 message on labor legislation, (b) the strange bedfellows, including House Republicans, who managed to defeat the Kennedy-Ives bill, and (c) the fact that his own party manifestly hopes to hang the defeat of that bill on the Democrats and at the same time persuade the voters it was a bad bill anyway, the President must have felt handicapped in urging Congress to enact a labor-reform bill to his liking before it adjourns. But he did succeed in making clear that Congress' failure doesn't please him.

It is true, neither the Teller nor the Kennedy-Ives bill included all of the teeth the administration had asked for, nor covered all the areas needing reform. But the Teller bill did pass, and the Kennedy-Ives bill, after an 88–1 victory in the Senate, lost only by a narrow margin in the House. Whether better labor reform legislation is possible before the session ends—or for that matter in the next Congress—is quite a question.

We find it hard to believe that the President meant to include among provisions which would weaken the Taft-Hartley Act two items which foes of the Kennedy-Ives bill stressed: removing Taft-Hartley disen-

franchisement of strikers which permits strikebreakers to vote out a union. Or the provision which would permit prior representation elections in the building industry, recognizing its special problems.

Both of these the President had called for in his labor message.

Meanwhile the executive council of the AFL–CIO has proceeded to forbid any links or dealings, formal or informal, between its affiliates and James R. Hoffa's teamsters union, already ousted for racketeering and corruption—interestingly, 1 of the only 3 unions which fought the Kennedy-Ives bill.

Decent labor is going ahead cleaning house. And it can do a good deal by itself. It is sad, however, that it is being denied the help it hoped to get from the Nation's lawmakers.

A Report on Veterans' Legislation and Benefits

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, as a combat-wounded veteran of World War II, I have always taken a keen interest in the problems of our former servicemen, and have actively supported legislation which is beneficial to the veterans of our Nation. Letters received from individual veterans or from veterans' organizations always receive priority treatment in my congressional office. It is my belief that men who have fought and bled for the preservation of our national ideals, and the wives and dependents of those who gave their lives in the service of our country, should be accorded the best possible representation. Therefore, although not a member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I have introduced several bills and actively supported legislation introduced by other Members which would protect and increase the benefits of those who have served their Nation in time of war.

During this past week, I was advised that the Secretary of Defense has recommended the favorable consideration of H. R. 12783, a bill which I introduced to authorize the military services to provide Congressional Medal of Honor holders with appropriate uniforms and insignia. The lateness of this session will prevent approval of this bill by the 85th Congress, but I am hopeful the Armed Services Committee will report this bill early next January.

There is no present authority for furnishing uniforms to Congressional Medal of Honor holders who are no longer members of the armed services. These outstanding individuals are often called upon to address private and public groups and appear in various ceremonies where they represent the services of which they are a part. An excellent example of this is the recent interment of the unknowns of World War II and the Korean conflict at Arlington National Cemetery. Providing uniforms to these honored veterans would help pay the country's debt of gratitude for outstanding service and preclude embarrassment to the individuals and to the United States Government when an appearance in uniform is requested.

Many worthy bills of interest and benefit to veterans were enacted during this past session. Following is a brief résumé of these bills which have now become public laws:

COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

Public Law 85–168, effective October 1, 1957, increased rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities by a minimum of 10 percent and up to 24 percent for total disability.

Public Law 85–425, effective July 1, 1958, increased the pensions for widows of Spanish-American War Veterans from $54.18 to $65; and if they were married at the time the veteran was in service, the pension was increased from $67.73 to $75. Widows of veterans of the Mexican War, Indian Wars, and the Civil War also received increased pensions. Widows of Confederate soldiers of the Civil War were for the first time made eligible for pensions.

Public Law 85–840 amended the Social Security Act in one very important respect concerning veterans now receiving non-service-connected pensions. Previously, under the social security law, veterans having non-service-connected disabilities could not draw full benefits from both social security and the Veterans' Administration. For instance, if a veteran under 65 years of age was drawing $66.15 for a non-service-connected disability, and also was eligible for $90 social security benefits because of total disability, then the social security payment was reduced by the $66.15 so that he could not receive more than a total of $90 from these two Government agencies. I am happy to report this inequity has now been eliminated and non-service-connected veterans who are totally disabled may now draw complete benefits from both the Veterans' Administration and the Social Security Administration. I urged and fought hard to have this discrimination eliminated.

VETERANS' HOUSING

Public Law 85–364 authorized $150 million for direct GI loans for each of the fiscal years 1959 and 1960. It also increased the maximum amount of such loans from $10,000 to $13,500.

Veterans' legislation has been very effective in the past in providing better housing for our ex-servicemen. But in recent years, due to administrative difficulties and tight-money policies, it has been difficult to obtain a GI loan from local lending institutions which can obtain higher interest rates on conventional loans. There is a definite need for more money to provide direct loans to worthy veterans who want and need more adequate housing.

HOSPITALIZATION AND HEALTH BENEFITS

Public Law 85–468 was a general appropriations bill and provided $5 billion for the various veterans programs, of which $717.2 million will be used to provide hospitalization. Although this may seem like a huge sum, there are still many veterans who are denied hospitalization because of lack of sufficient bed space, and this is especially true in connection with nonservice mental cases.

Public Law 85–678 amends the National Service Life Insurance Act to provide increased disability-income protection.

Public Law 85–782 increases by $150 a month compensation paid to severely disabled service-connected veterans who require an aide or attendant while they are not hospitalized at Government expense.

Public Law 85–674 increases the burial allowance from $150 to $250.

EDUCATION AND INSURANCE BENEFITS

Public Law 85–871 authorizes the Veterans' Administration to provide certain specialized vocational training for retarded children who are eligible for training under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act.

Public Law 85–807 extends GI educational benefits to servicemen who have received less-than-honorable discharges which were later corrected to honorable conditions.

Public Law 85–896 extends three new options to section 621 policyholders—insurance issued between April 25, 1951, and December 31, 1956.

OTHER VETERANS' LEGISLATION

In addition to the bills enumerated above, there were several miscellaneous bills and resolutions approved relating to minor or administrative and technical changes in veterans' benefits. There were also 10 bills which were approved by the House but which were not acted upon by the Senate prior to adjournment.

Shortly after the adjournment of Congress, I will have available for distribution a complete analysis and summary of all veterans' legislation reported and acted upon by the 85th Congress. I will be happy to send a copy of this publication to anyone desiring this information as long as the limited supply lasts. In the meantime, I will welcome letters and suggestions from the veterans in my district, and will continue to render prompt and efficient service on any case referred to my office for assistance.

Equity Capital for Small Business

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. HILL
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, recently the Congress enacted a new small-business program which it is hoped will alleviate many of the financial problems of small and independent business. I am referring to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, Public Law 85–699. The Small Business Investment Act was the result of many bills introduced in the 85th Congress by both Republicans and Democrats. It is the culmination of many years of study by people concerned

with the financial problems of small business.

For many years the members of the Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives have commented upon the institutional gap that exists in our economy for the provision of equity financing for small business concerns. High tax rates have consistently drained off the earnings of business concerns thereby preventing the accumulation of capital for growth and expansion. The normal channels for securing equity funds for both new and established small firms are to a large extent nonexistent while larger concerns have litle difficulty in securing such additional funds. Obviously, the competitive advantage accruing to the larger business concerns is a most important factor to be considered in the maintenance of the small business segment of our economy.

The Republican members of the Small Business Committee introduced bills during this Congress to assist small firms in securing additional equity capital through the medium of State development credit corporations. We believed that with Federal assistance those corporations already in existence would be stimulated, while States in which no corporations exist would rapidly enact the necessary legislation. While the Republican members preferred an approach at the State level, we actively supported S. 3651, which ultimately became the new Small Business Investment Act of 1958. I wish at this time to make a brief analysis of this legislation.

PURPOSE OF THE ACT

The Small Business Investment Act is designed to stimulate the flow of private long-term capital to small-business concerns. Federal funds will only be used to supplement private investment, not replace it; and there will be no Government ownership of private business or of the investment companies established under the act. I firmly subscribe to this most fundamental principle of Federal financial assistance. This principle is set forth in the act in section 102, which states:

It is declared to be the policy of the Congress and the purpose of this act to improve and stimulate the national economy in general and the small-business segment thereof in particular by establishing a program to stimulate and supplement the flow of private equity capital and long-term loan funds which small-business concerns need for the sound financing of their business operations and for their growth, expansion, and modernization, and which are not available in adequate supply: *Provided, however,* That this policy shall be carried out in such manner as to insure the maximum participation of private financing sources.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility of carrying out the program under the Small Business Investment Act has been given by the Congress to the Small Business Administration. The act stipulates that a new Small Business Investment Division will be established within the Small Business Administration to be administered by a new deputy administrator, who will, of course, act under the Administrator himself. In this manner, the lending function of the SBA can be kept separate from the investment function and yet the facilities of a going organization may be utilized to the greatest, practical extent.

May I state that I am proud to have introduced the first bill in the House of Representatives in 1953 to establish the Small Business Administration. I am also happy that after all these many years, the Small Business Administration has been made a permanent agency, an action I have requested in each Congress since 1953. The fine work done by the SBA during the past 5 years in the fields of financial assistance, procurement, production, and technical assistance justifies the faith we have placed in this agency.

Under the Small Business Investment Act, the Small Business Administration is authorized to charter and license small business investment companies, to lend funds to such investment companies, to regulate and examine such investment companies, and to lend funds to State and local development corporations. The SBA will not itself provide equity funds to small business but will encourage increased private activity in this area. Funds for these purposes will be available from a revolving fund appropriated by Congress. Of the $250 million authorized by Congress for this program, $50 million has already been appropriated to cover the first year's operations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Small Business Administration will, as I have said, charter or license privately owned and operated small business investment companies. Such companies must conduct their business as required by the act and SBA regulations, must submit reports to the Small Business Administration, and be subject to examination by it.

The Small Business Administration is only authorized to grant Federal charters to small business investment companies in cases where the applicant for a charter affirmatively establishes, to the satisfaction of the Small Business Administration, that it is unable to obtain a charter under the laws of its State and still operate in accordance with the intent of the act. Inability to operate will mean that applicable State or local laws will not permit performance of the functions as authorized under the act. The authority to grant such Federal charters will terminate June 30, 1961.

The Small Business Administration has complete discretion concerning the issuance of a license to any particular investment company. It will determine whether to license a small business investment company after consideration of the need for small business financing in the proposed area of operation, the company's proposed plan of operation, the charter itself, the ability of the company management, and other matters that the Small Business Administration may deem relevant.

Investment companies licensed under the act will need a minimum of $300,000 paid-in capital and surplus, but the Small Business Administration can provide up to $150,000 for such purpose through the purchase of subordinated debentures of the company. Further, SBA can lend such companies up to 50 percent of their capital and surplus. The initial purchase of debentures by SBA may be considered as part of the paid-in capital and surplus. Before making such loans, the SBA must be provided with satisfactory evidence that there is a need for such financing, and that the funds are necessary to encourage the formation and growth of the company and to provide adequately for the needs of small-business concerns in its area of operations.

Shares of stock in small-business investment companies may be purchased by national banks, by other member banks in the Federal Reserve System and by nonmember insured banks.

Maturities of subordinated debentures purchased by the Small Business Administration may not be in excess of 20 years. Amortization requirements, however, may be deferred during the first half of the term, at the discretion of the SBA.

The use of Federal funds for the relocation of industry is prohibited if such relocation would result in a substantial decrease in employment in any area of the country.

Small-business investment companies also may borrow money and issue their debenture bonds, subject to limitations to be prescribed by the Small Business Administration. In establishing such limitations, the SBA will consider the stability of the companies and the protection of Federal funds, if any, borrowed by such companies. In any event, the ratio of debt to capital and surplus—including subordinated debentures held by the SBA—may not exceed 4 to 1.

OPERATIONS OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The primary function of licensed companies is the purchase of debentures issued by small-business concerns, convertible to stock of such concerns. Such debentures are convertible at the option of the small-business investment company, or a holder thereof in due course, up to and including the effective date of any call by the issuer, into stock of the small-business concern at the sound book value of such stock determined by the parties at the time of the issuance of the debentures.

Upon the provision of equity capital by an investment company to a small business concern through the purchase of convertible debentures, such concern will be required to become a stockholder-proprietor of the investment company by investing in the capital stock of the company, in an amount equal to not less than 2 percent nor more than 5 percent of the amount of the capital provided.

Also, investment companies can make loans to small business concerns running up to 20 years plus an additional 10 years to aid in liquidation. These loans must be of such sound value, or so secured, as reasonably to assure repayment. They may bear interest at rates agreed upon between the investment company and the borrower, subject to applicable laws. However, if the Small Business Administration finds that regulation of such interest rates is necessary

to carry out the objectives of the act, it may prescribe maximum interest rates to govern future loans. Without SBA approval, the aggregate securities and obligations of a small business concern held by a licensed investment company cannot exceed 20 percent of the latter's capital and surplus.

The Small Business Investment Act provides that each small business investment company shall be subject to examination, that it shall make such reports as are required, and that it shall be subject to regulations prescribed by the Small Business Administration. Such regulation and examination is to insure that companies conduct their activities in accordance with the act.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

In addition to financial assistance, licensed companies are exempt from the provision in the Investment Company Act of 1940 which requires 300 percent asset coverage after borrowings and are eligible for Securities and Exchange Commission discretionary exemptions under the Securities Act of 1933 and Trust Indenture Act of 1939. Further, investors in licensed small business investment companies are entitled to an ordinary, rather than capital, deduction for any loss resulting from such investment. The companies themselves receive a similar tax deduction for any loss on the convertible debentures or stock of small business concerns. A 100 percent dividends received deduction is also available to such companies.

The operations of a small business investment company, including the generation of business, may be undertaken wherever practicable in cooperation with banks or other financial institutions. Any servicing or initial investigation required for loans or acquisitions of securities by the investment company may be handled through banks or other financial institutions on a fee basis. An investment company may receive fees for services rendered to banks or other financial institutions.

Small-business investment companies may make use of the advisory services of the Federal Reserve System and of the Department of Commerce which are available and useful to industrial and commercial businesses. They may provide consulting and advisory services on a fee basis and have on their staff persons competent to provide such services.

Any Federal Reserve bank is authorized to act as a depository or fiscal agent for any investment company.

Federally chartered small-business investment companies may within 2 years before their expiration apply to the Small Business Administration for approval to extend their coporate existence for an additional 30 years.

The Small Business Investment Act of 1958, in addition to providing for the formation of investment companies to provide equity capital and loans to small business, also provides for a program of loans by the Small Business Administration to State development companies and to local development companies. The funds will be advanced to State development companies in exchange for obligations of those companies. The total amount advanced by the Small Business Administration may not, however, exceed the amount borrowed by the development company from all other sources. The authority under this act to make loans to local development corporations expires in 1961. Under its regular lending program the SBA may lend to local development companies to assist an identifiable small-business concern.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is admittedly experimental. It may be some time before appropriate policy and regulations can be worked out. It may be perhaps that additional legislation will be considered desirable next year. Through this broad approach, however, to the financial needs of small business, that is, through investment companies and development corporations much can be accomplished to overcome the competitive handicap of these concerns.

A Tribute to a Great American, the Honorable Thomas A. Jenkins

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL A. REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, one of the sad events of this 85th Congress is that it will be the last Congress in which we will have in our midst a great statesman and patriotic American who has served his constituents in the 10th Ohio District and the citizens of our Nation with such great distinction. Our esteemed and beloved colleague, the Honorable THOMAS A. JENKINS, of Ironton, Ohio, has decided not to seek reelection to the Congress. His retirement from public life brings to a close the legislative career that began in the Ohio State Legislature and reached its peak with his truly distinguished service in the United States House of Representatives. TOM JENKINS is of course a Republican and a leader in his party but I believe it proper to state no major legislative decision was ever made or policy determined regardless of which party was in majority control of the Congress without careful consideration of the views of TOM JENKINS.

My beloved colleague came to Congress in 1925 and has rendered continuous service to his Nation in the House of Representatives since that time. On March 14, 1933, TOM JENKINS and I were both appointed to the House Committee on Ways and Means. In the 26 years that my esteemed colleague has served with me on that committee he consistently demonstrated such qualities of greatness as outstanding capacity, total integrity, and patriotic devotion to his country. As a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, Congressman JENKINS made a major contribution to the development of legislation improving the Federal tax structure, making the Nation's social-security program more adequately meet the needs of our people, and providing more adequate tariff protection for our domestic producers. In fiscal matters TOM JENKINS insisted on integrity. In legislative matters involving the social well-being of our citizens TOM JENKINS was guided by humaneness and a genuine interest in the welfare of every American. It made no difference whether a visitor in TOM JENKINS' office was a businessman, a professional man, a teacher, or just a person who had a problem, that individual received effective and considerate help. In addition to his distinguished service as a ranking Republican member of the Committee on Ways and Means, TOM JENKINS also found time in his busy schedule to serve ably on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He was one of the first to recognize the great potential of atomic energy in private enterprise for peaceful purposes and he took the lead in providing legislation that would make possible the peaceful utilization of this great new source of power.

TOM JENKINS' decision to retire will leave to those who remain in the Congress the difficult task of dealing with the great national issues without the counsel and guidance of this able American. I know I express the hope of every Member in this chamber when I state the wish that TOM JENKINS and his beloved wife Mabel may enjoy a long and happy life in retirement.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would add to the inadequate tribute I have paid to this great American an acknowledgement of the loyal service that has been rendered to him and to the citizens of the 10th Ohio District by Mr. JENKINS' extremely capable secretary, Miss Arista Huber, who has been with Mr. JENKINS during his entire tenure in the Congress of the United States.

Social Security—Present and Proposed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN B. BENNETT
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, one of my principal concerns since I first came to Congress in 1943 to represent the constituents of the 12th Congressional District of Michigan has been the strengtheneing and improvement of our social-security system.

On July 18, 1958, I outlined a program to the Members of the House and urged its adoption. The amendments to the Social Security Act which were subsequently passed and approved by the President will undoubtedly be very helpful to the 12 million individuals who now rely on monthly checks from the social-security system as the foundation of their economic security. For the overwhelming majority of these aged and disabled persons, widows and orphans, these benefits are the major source of their support. However, these amendments fall far short of my program.

NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHT AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

The amendments to the Social Security Act just passed by the Congress and approved by the President (Public Law 85–840) may be summarized as follows:

A. CHANGES IN OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE PROVISIONS

Individuals now on the old-age and survivor insurance benefit rolls, and all future beneficiaries, will have their benefits increased, generally, by 7 percent effective January 1, 1959. The minimum increase in the benefit of a worker who retired on or after age 65 is $3 per month. The average increase for workers now retired is approximately $4.75 a month. The range in monthly payments under the new law is from $33 to $116, as compared with $30 to $108.50 under the old law. The new benefits will be reflected in the checks received in February 1959.

The ceiling on the total benefits payable to a family on the basis of an insured worker's earnings record is raised from $200 to $254 a month.

The total annual earnings on which benefits will be computed, and on which contributions will be paid, are raised from $4,200 to $4,800 effective on January 1, 1959.

Benefits are provided for the dependents of disabled workers like those now provided for the dependents of workers retired on account of age. Such dependents are wives and dependent husbands who have reached retirement age, unmarried dependent children, and wives, regardless of age, who have an eligible child in their care.

The provision which previously required payments under certain other disability benefit systems to be offset against social-security disability benefits was repealed. Hence, a person who is eligible for a social-security disability benefit and also for a disability benefit under another system may receive the full amount of his social-security benefits.

The work requirements that a disabled worker must meet to be eligible for cash disability benefits, and to have his benefit rights frozen while he is disabled, are changed to make it easier for a disabled worker to qualify when his disability has a gradual onset.

Disability insurance benefits are payable for as much as 12 months before the month in which an application for benefits is filed. Under previous law there was no provision for retroactive disability insurance payments.

The June 30, 1958, deadline for filing fully retroactive applications for the disability freeze is postponed for 3 years.

A person would not lose his benefit under the retirement test for any month in which he has earned wages of $100 or less, rather than $80 under previous law.

Where earnings exceed the amount allowed under the retirement test without loss of benefits, the excess earnings are charged to months beginning with the first month of the year. Under previous law, the excess was charged to months in reverse order beginning with the end of the year. This change means that where an individual's or a family's benefits are increased during a year, the benefits suspended by reason of earnings will be the smaller ones that were payable for the early months of the year.

Where a person over age 18 is the child of a deceased or retired insured worker and has been disabled since before age 18, benefits would, in general, be paid to the child without requiring the proof required under previous law that he has been dependent upon the worker for his support. The change would make the requirement for the disabled adult child the same as for the child under age 18.

Benefits are provided for the dependent parent of a deceased worker even though there is a widow or child of the worker who is eligible or may become eligible for benefits. Under previous law, a parent could qualify only if there was no such widow or child.

A lump sum is paid to the widow of a deceased worker only if she was living in the same household with him or has paid his burial expenses.

Benefits are paid to a child if the child has been living in the worker's household, if the child has not been supported by anyone else, and if he was adopted by the widow of the worker within 2 years after the worker died or 2 years from the date of enactment of this legislation.

Benefits are paid to the mother of a child if the child had been adopted by the mother's deceased husband even though they had not been married for as long as 1 year.

Benefits are paid to the adopted child of a retired worker even though the child had not been adopted for as long as 3 years.

Where a survivor of a deceased worker is, or might at retirement age become, eligible for benefits based on the worker's earnings but loses eligibility by remarriage, the survivor could become eligible immediately or upon attainment of retirement age for benefits on her second husband's earnings record.

Where two secondary beneficiaries marry each other, for example, the dependent parent of one worker and the widow of another, the payment of benefits to both beneficiaries would be continued. Under previous law, both lost their benefits. Childhood disability benefits would be continued when the person receiving them marries a person receiving old-age or disability benefits.

Changes are made in the coverage provisions of the program: First, to facilitate coverage of certain State and local government employees who are in positions covered by a retirement system; second, to facilitate coverage of employees of certain nonprofit organizations; third, to extend coverage to turpentine workers; fourth, to provide social security credits for earnings which a person has from a partnership during the year of his death; and fifth, to provide that social security wage credits of $160 will be credited for each month of service performed during World War II by American citizens in the armed forces of certain countries which fought against our enemies in that war.

The tax rates for the support of the system are increased by one-fourth of 1 percent each for employees and employers, and three-eighths of 1 percent for the self-employed, above the rates previously scheduled, and the scheduled increases in the rates are to take place every 3 years instead of every 5 years.

The actuaries of the Social Security Administration have advised that the financing of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system provided for in this new law will be adequate to pay for all benefits payable under this program and that the program can be considered as actuarially sound.

B. CHANGES IN PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS

A new formula is provided for Federal participation in public assistance, providing additional funds to all States and maximum flexibility in meeting medical-care needs and other special needs. The formula also recognizes the limited fiscal capacity of the lower income States. The public assistance program is extended to Guam. The new law also increases the Federal fund limitations for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and extends for 2 years a special provision applying to blind programs in Missouri and Pennsylvania.

C. MATERNAL AND CHILD-WELFARE PROVISIONS

Authorizations are increased for (1) maternal and child health from $16.5 million to $21.5 million, (2) crippled children's services from $15 million to $20 million, and (3) child-welfare services from $12 million to $17 million. In the child-welfare-services program, existing differences in treatment of urban and rural children are eliminated and appropriate allotment and matching provisions are included.

PROPOSED PROGRAM

Mr. Speaker, in my statement to the House on July 18, 1958, I called to the attention of the Members of Congress the fact that there are many retired people today in every State of this Union whose social-security benefits are so small that they must seek public assistance from various welfare and charitable organizations to maintain the barest type of subsistence. No sound reason exists for allowing this lamentable condition to continue. I feel certain that most employees covered by the social-security system—and there are some 75 million individuals who are presently covered—would be willing to absorb their fair share of the additional cost for the support of the old-age and survivors insurance program if they were assured of receiving a pension at the time of their retirement which would enable them to live decently and comfortably without other assistance.

In my remarks of July 18, I called attention to my bill, H. R. 12977, which I introduced on June 17, 1958, which embodies my program of the changes which should be made in the Social Security Act. My remarks are as follows:

REDUCTION OF RETIREMENT AGE

My first change—reduction of the retirement age from 65 to 62 for men and from 62 to 60 for women—is one of the most important features of my bill. It will reach down to provide social security benefits for millions of men and women today who have been arbitrarily retired from their jobs and

must now wait months and often years—a period during which savings are depleted, assets are liquidated, and often charity must be solicited from friends, relatives, or public funds—until they can qualify for their social security benefits. For the truth of the matter is that, even under the present law, less than 10 percent retire voluntarily to qualify for social-security benefits. Most people retire because of company retirement provisions or because of ill health.

Too often the eligibility age for social security is confused with a compulsory retirement age. Yet more than 20 years of experience with the system has shown us that the man or woman who is able to work beyond retirement age—and is allowed to work beyond that age—will almost invariably continue on the job. The fact that the average benefit under social security today is just under $65 a month is one understandable incentive.

Another compelling reason for lowering the retirement age is the tragic fact that older workers, who are the special victims of plant relocations and retooling operations, find it almost impossible to secure new jobs or the opportunity to develop new and marketable skills. It is an anomaly of our times that the new machines which add so greatly to our productivity as a Nation are viewed with fear and apprehension by older men and women who, after a long working life, find their jobs threatened by the age of electronics. With the laudable purpose of cutting administrative costs, the Social Security Administration itself installed, not long ago, a huge electronic machine to help keep the records in this largest bookkeeping operation in the world. In its administrative aspects, the social-security system has, therefore, recognized that we are living in a new age in which machine power is steadily replacing certain kinds of manpower. It is time that the program aspects of the plan recognize this fact as well. One necessary way of adjusting to this fact is by lowering the floor for eligibility so that the displaced workers of our modern productive plant can begin to receive benefits at an earlier age if they have been forcibly retired before they are 65.

ELIGIBILITY OF WIDOWED MOTHERS

My second proposal—to make widowed mothers eligible at age 50, instead of requiring them to wait until they are 62 as in present law—will round out the purpose of the 1939 amendments which took special account of the fact that the widows and orphans of workers who die prematurely are entitled to protection against wage loss caused by death of the family breadwinner. Under this provision each child was made eligible for a benefit during his minority and the widowed mother received her own benefit until her youngest child reached the age of 18. The purpose of the amendment was to make it possible for the widowed mother to remain in the home and care for her children—in the same way she would have done had her husband not died—by providing social security benefits in lieu of his wages. This is, indeed, a laudable purpose and one which I heartily endorse. But it does not go far enough. Too often, I am afraid, the cancellation of the benefit check because the children are grown, works a cruel hardship on the mother who, having raised her family, finds herself, in middle age, thrown off the social security rolls. According to the most recent figures available—for the end of the year 1956—approximately 40 percent of the women receiving mother's benefits were between the ages of 40 and 50. After age 50, as could be expected, the number of eligible mothers tapered off abruptly.

My proposal would accomplish two purposes:

First. For those mothers who are 50 or over when the youngest child reaches 18, the benefit would be continued for the rest of their lives.

Second. For those mothers who are younger than 50 when the youngest child reaches 18, the waiting period for benefits would be cut by 12 years because they would be eligible for benefits at age 50 instead of age 62.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that all evidence shows it is extremely difficult for women without work experience to find a job after 50. Only about one-third of the women age 45 to 54 are in the labor force today and of those who have jobs, about 80 percent are in the low-pay service jobs in private households, business establishments and industry. Therefore, this change is of the most urgent importance.

INCREASE MINIMUM BENEFIT

The third improvement I propose would increase the amount of the present minimum benefit from $33 to $50 per month—a change which would be of particular importance to those people who can qualify for social security only on the basis of low wages—especially domestic workers and those agricultural workers who do day work. Obviously, the minimum benefit of $33 a month cannot even be described as a subsistence income in our high-cost economy of today; yet about 13 percent of the people now receiving social-security benefits receive this minimum amount. Because this benefit is so low, it is necessary for the public assistance agencies to supplement these social-security benefits to bring them up to the barest minimum required for existence. As of February 1958, 24 percent of people on old-age assistance were receiving social-security benefits so small they required such supplementation, and this figure has been rising over the years. In February 1957, for example, it stood at 22 percent.

Moreover, a small increase in the social-security minimum benefit has no effect in situations such as this, as many of us in Congress learned in 1954. The $5 increase in the minimum benefit provided at that time was treated simply as additional income by the old-age-assistance people and the supplementary old-age-assistance check was reduced by the $5 increase in the social-security benefit. Thus, a man or woman receiving the minimum social-security benefit of $25 at that time and a supplementary old-age-assistance check of $25, for a total of $50 per month, still received only $50, since the new $30 minimum merely cut the supplementary old-age-assistance check to $20. The only way we can remedy this problem is to make a substantial increase in the minimum benefit to at least $50. This will not only make about 3,250,000 people eligible for substantially increased benefits, but it will also release some of the funds now being used by the States for old-age assistance payments so that people in need, who are entirely dependent upon these programs, could receive larger payments with the same expenditures of State and Federal moneys.

CHANGING BENEFIT FORMULA

The fourth provision would make a related increase in benefits for all people now receiving benefits and those who will apply for them in the future. This would be accomplished by changing the benefit formula so that it would pay 66 percent—now 55 percent—of the first $110 of the average monthly wage, and 20 percent—as in existing law—of the remainder up to the new maximum of $500. This revision will provide an increase of over 20 percent for those beneficiaries in the lowest brackets. Moreover, the maximum benefits which eventually can be paid when the new $6,000 wage base goes into full effect will be in excess of $150 per month.

I am concerned with the figures which show that at the end of 1956 only about 30 percent of the full old-age benefits were over the average of $64. I am equally concerned that some 400,000 families, who are currently drawing benefits for both the retired worker and his wife, are now receiving only $75 or less in the form of monthly benefits.

This revision in the benefit formula recognizes the fact that social-security benefits must reflect substantial increases that have taken place in the cost of living. For the same reason, the Congress voted increases in benefits in 1950, in 1952, in 1954, and again in 1958.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL CARE

The fifth improvement recognizes the inability of numerous retired people to pay for the cost of medical care associated with hospitalization on meager pensions which are now available to them. My plan would pay the cost of hospital care and surgical services provided in the hospital up to 60 days for people eligible for social-security benefits. If further care in a nursing home is indicated by the physician, additional costs up to 120 days of combined hospital and nursing home care is provided. It incorporates an income test, used in many private plans, by limiting this protection to those people whose total family income, including social-security benefits, does not exceed $2,400 a year. These modifications will, I believe, bring better medical care to those people who need it most, at less cost to the social-security system.

The method of confining payments to those hospital services where cost schedules have already been tested by Blue Cross plans, also preserves the professional independence of doctors. It is designed simply to provide a form of insurance protection for those people on social security whose income is so limited that they cannot afford to pay the premiums for this kind of prepaid care.

We must make this forward step because I am convinced our older people are not getting their share of the modern but increasingly costly miracles of medical care. The high cost of medical care is felt more acutely by older people, moreover, because their illnesses are usually of longer duration.

According to the most recent nationwide survey of medical needs and costs, conducted for the Health Information Foundation in 1952–53, the average annual cost for private care for people 65 and over was $102, as compared with $65 a year for the general population. Of the total of over $10 billion spent for private personal health services, 13 percent, or $1.3 billion was required for these older people. In other words, men and women 65 years of age and over were faced with charges 57 percent greater than was the general population.

The wider application of preventive measures which we are getting today will lead to less infirmity in older years in the future. This is one of the reasons why I am not persuaded by the argument sometimes presented that my proposal would lead eventually to excessive medical costs. Another is that I am confident the doctors of this country are competent enough, and honest enough, to insure against any abuse of this provision.

While progress is underway toward the goal of providing better voluntary prepayment coverage for older people, the fact still remains that although almost two-thirds of our people under 65 have some form of prepayment insurance, only 36 percent of people 65 and over are now insured. Moreover, among these older people, the proportion with insurance declines with advancing age so that fewer than one-fourth are insured among those aged 75 and over.

Finally, good evidence indicates that it is not through negligence that many older people are without medical care protection. It is simply because it is not available to them at a price they can pay. Thus, my plan with its $2,400 income ceiling is designed specifically to meet the medical care needs of people with a low-retirement income who would otherwise be self-sufficient. We will not only be preserving individual self-re-

spect, but we will also be helping hospitals to meet the mounting costs of providing the best kind of medical care for people who cannot now afford it.

INCREASE IN SOCIAL SECURITY WAGE BASE

The sixth change proposed in the system is to bring the social security wage base, for benefit and tax purposes, more closely in line with modern price and wage levels. The original wage base of $3,000 covered the full earnings of 97 percent of all workers in covered employment in 1939. Now, for the present wage base of $4,200, the figure is only 72 percent. Of men with earnings during the whole year, only 60 percent have all their earnings covered under the present ceiling of $4,200. Thus, for a majority of men who are regularly employed, the present ceiling puts a dead stop to further benefit increases no matter how much their earnings rise. Under my proposed $5,000 wage base, 75 percent will have their entire wages covered.

LIBERALIZATION OF PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY

My seventh proposal would establish a more liberal definition of permanent and total disability for the benefits which were authorized by the 1956 amendments, and modify the stringent length of service requirements. These more realistic provisions would not only apply to the benefits payable to people 50 and over, but also to the disability freeze which applies to workers at any age.

I presume that every Member of Congress has received mail from people who have considered themselves qualified for these payments but have been rejected by the Social Security Administration. The definition of disability in the law is strict and it is even more strictly administered.

This conclusion seems to be borne out by the facts. In September 1956, right after the act was passed, it was estimated that about 400,000 people would qualify the first year. The President's budget message in January 1957 dropped the figure to 380,000 and later in the year the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance issued a revised estimate of 275,000. Actually, as of April of this year only 187,500 disability beneficiaries were on the rolls.

The change I propose would modify the requirement in present law that the disabled person must be unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity by stating that he must be unable to engage in a substantial gainful activity which is the same as or similar to the occupation or employment last performed by him on a regular basis before the onset of such impairment. This latter terminology is closer to what Congress really intended in passing the 1956 amendments and will insure administration of the act in a way that will give the American worker real protection against crippling injury or disease.

My bill will also reduce the quite stringent requirements that an individual to qualify, must have 20 out of the last 40 quarters of coverage before he is disabled. I propose that this period be reduced to 15 out of the last 30 quarters. Such a revision, I believe, will take care of some of the tragic cases of middle-age workers who are incapacitated in the early years of their coverage under this system.

In conclusion, let me say that we must keep our social-security system up to date because we believe in the inherent dignity and worth of each individual.

If the welfare and security of our social-security beneficiaries is to be properly protected, the Congress must no longer postpone action on these vital matters. My bill embodies the much-needed changes presently required in our social-security program. If I am privileged to serve again as a Member of the 86th Congress I shall reintroduce this bill and urge its enactment into law.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

Mr. Speaker, I cannot conclude my remarks without saying something about the railroad retirement program.

I regret very much that this Congress did not approve an increase in railroad retirement benefits. A bill providing for an increase of 7 percent in such benefits was approved by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which I serve. However, the committee action came late in the session of the Congress and the bill could not be considered before adjournment.

I am glad to know, however, that the new law increasing social security benefits will enable thousands of retired railroad workers, their wives and their survivors, to get some increases in their benefits. This is so because the Railroad Retirement Act contains a provision which guarantees that in no case will monthly benefits payable to retired railroad employees and their wives, or to the families of deceased railroad employees, be less than the amounts the social security system would pay if railroad employment were covered under the social security system.

The Railroad Retirement Board has announced that some 30,000 retired railroad employees, 90,000 wives of retired railroad employees, and 160,000 widows, children, and aged parents of such employees, will receive increases as a result of the social security amendments. In most cases, the increases will approximate 7 percent. The new rates will go into effect in January 1959, and in most cases will be reflected in the benefit checks dated February 1, 1959.

The benefits payable to some railroad disability annuitants would also be affected by the following changes in the disability insurance provisions of the social security program: provision for benefits to dependents of disability insurance beneficiaries; elimination of provision offsetting certain other disability benefits; provision for a 3-year postponement of the present deadline June 30, 1958, for filing fully retroactive disability freeze applications; provision for payment of benefits retroactively for as many as 12 months before the month in which an application is filed; and liberalization of the insured status requirements for eligibility for disability benefits.

With respect to those retired railroad employees and their families who will not benefit from the new social security law, I am confident that at the beginning of the 86th Congress next January, legislation will be introduced to provide increases in benefits for these individuals. If I am privileged to serve again as a Member of the 86th Congress, I shall actively support such legislation, both in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Land of Dreams

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a poem entiled "Land of Dreams," composed by Alice Erickson, a 10th grade student from Alexander, N. Dak.

There being no objection, the poem was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAND OF DREAMS

A land of rolling hills,
Mountains, streams,
Plains, and valleys.
This is North Dakota.
Here, the wind, strong and free,
The valleys, cool,
The streams, crystal clear,
The mountains, towering high,
The rolling hills, green;
Only this is North Dakota.
Here, too, the quiet woodlands,
A shaded path, gentle deer
That lightly scamper past.
Here, the peaceful hills,
Hills that reflect His glory.
Here, the blue sky,
Blue, like the eyes of God.
Here, the wind-swept plains,
Stretching until they meet
The far horizons.
Here, the evening dusk, cool,
The western sky
Splashed with color,
The clouds edged with pink,
The sky rosy,
Night.
Now, the crickets chirp,
The full moon
Gliding.
The heavens
Splashed with stars.
And now, the dawn,
The first faint light
That touches the hills,
The dusk parts,
Soon, the sun,
And then
Day.
The rolling fields,
Ripened wheat,
Golden grain,
The harvest.
Now, again, the woodlands,
Splashed with colors
Of fall;
The reds, yellows, browns,
And oranges
That mark the end of summer.
Snow.
The howling blizzards,
The snow that whirls
Relentlessly.
Winter.
The silence of a silver world,
The trees, robed in white;
Dazzling frost.
And then the spring;
Fresh, green,
The brilliant skies,
The twinkling streams,
A flash across the sky,
A singing bird,
A gentle rain,

A rainbow,
The fresh, clean smell
Of new-turned earth,
A world washed clean
By rain.
A new dawn, glorious,
New hopes that loom
On the far horizon.
Dreams
That go on and on,
People,
Farmers, who till the soil,
Digging the earth with bare hands,
Rejoicing in honest toil,
Weary, but glad,
Knowing
Work is done,
Church steeples
Rising
Against the sky,
The organ,
Softly playing
The hymns,
The sermon,
Marking a day of rest.
Small, helping hands,
The youth
Of Dakota,
The dreams of youth,
The hopes, the joys,
Plans,
This is North Dakota.

Coal and Manpower—West Virginia's Most Precious Assets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, ofttimes various Congressmen are accused, or credited as the case might be, of championing a particular cause. If there has been any cause which I have boosted to the exclusion of others during my tenure in Congress, it has been that of coal and those who mine it, because it is the lifeblood of my district and our great State of West Virginia. I have had a particular interest in the coal miners and the coal production of the Mountain State for a great many years. Members of my immediate family have long been connected with the coal fields of our State. As a youth, I can recall many discussions about the conditions in the coal mines because it was a barometer as to whether a number of my friends would eat beans or steak. The individual prosperity of every family in West Virginia can be fairly well gaged by the rise or fall in the price of coal and the number of tons produced in a particular year. Coal is to West Virginia, what corn and wheat is to the Plains States, and as cotton is to the Southern States. We live and breathe and literally eat or starve according to the fluctuations in the coal market.

Why is coal production so important to West Virginia? One need look no further than the statistics of the annual production of bituminous coal in the United States to gain the answer to this question. In 1957, the latest year for which statistics are available, West Virginia produced nearly a third of the entire coal mined in this country, the exact figure being 31.63 percent, or 155 million tons out of a total of 490 million tons of coal produced in the Nation. There were 228,163 men employed in the bituminous coal industry in the United States last year, and of these workers, 71,996 were West Virginians.

Consequently, as the Congressman from the First Congressional District, I have determinedly battled for legislation and governmental policies which will be beneficial and helpful to the coal miners and producers not only in West Virginia, but throughout the Nation. During this past session of Congress, I have introduced and supported several bills which would restrict and control the amount of residual fuel oil permitted to enter the United States from abroad and which over the years has consistently cut into the markets for West Virginia coal and caused unemployment in our State. I have also introduced a bill encouraging research to find new and additional uses and markets for the coal which we produce.

On the other hand, I have vigorously opposed public-power bills such as that which would permit further expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority which has cost the American taxpayers billions of dollars and destroyed markets for West Virginia coal and robbed us of many industries which would have located in our State except for the cheap power of TVA. These industries would have burned West Virginia coal if they had located in our State. In addition, I have encouraged Government agencies and private industries to utilize more coal for heating and production, and have devoted considerable attention to the West Virginia coal-by-wire theme, which has created a unique partnership between our coal producers and private power companies which utilize coal to produce electric power for our homes and industries.

During this session of Congress, I have actively supported bills which would benefit West Virginia miners. I also took a leading role in helping to enact legislation extending unemployment compensation benefits received by idled coal workers from 26 to 39 weeks. Along with other Congressmen, I helped to defeat the antilabor Kennedy-Ives bill which was rightfully and vigorously opposed by union leaders such as John L. Lewis and by the membership of the United Mine Workers, which has done such a magnificent job in improving the working conditions, wages, and employment opportunities for the coal miners of West Virginia and throughout the Nation. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pause here and pay my deep respect to the leader of this great union, John L. Lewis. He has and is doing a tremendous job for the coal miners of my district and State. He has, by example, set a pattern I would like other labor leaders to follow.

Through personal negotiation and letter writing, I have encouraged and urged the State Department and the International Cooperation Administration to help seek new foreign outlets for coal produced in West Virginia, and have insisted that the "buy American" clause be inserted in all legislation or contracts which might in any way affect the mining and purchase of coal produced in the United States. I have helped to block several bills and some international bartering agreements which would have adversely caused harm to our domestic economy.

My experiences as the Congressman from the First Congressional District of West Virginia has at times been frustrating, but I have never laid down the gantlet insofar as the battle for serving the best interests of the people of West Virginia is concerned. I have especially felt rewarded in regard to my efforts to assist the coal miners and coal producers of the Mountain State. Nothing warms the heart of a Congressman so much as a letter of appreciation and I have received my share of thank-you notes from grateful coal miners and other citizens, all of whom are interested in seeing the coal economy of West Virginia continue to prosper in the years ahead.

I can assure the people in my district that I will continue to lend my best efforts to serve their needs and to help the coal industry prosper and thrive, so long as I have the honor to act as their Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Tax Reduction and Tax Revision Are Possible Through Tax Fairness

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. NOAH M. MASON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, congressional hearts bleed—in public, that is—for the poor, overburdened taxpayer; for the little storekeeper, the much publicized small-business man, the manufacturer, the banker. We weep for the hardships the Congress has loaded upon them—quite unintentionally, of course. We commiserate with them because their competitors have been given advantages—again quite unintentionally—that are denied to them.

But when we have a chance—as we have had in recent weeks—to correct the blunders of the past, to give even a modicum of relief to the back-broken taxpayer, to the small-business man, we coldly turn our backs and say, "No; you shall have no relief." Like frightened babes in the woods, a majority of the members of the Ways and Means Committee muffed the one chance they had in the 2d session of the 85th Congress to perform an act of justice and equality to the entire business community of these United States.

Mr. Speaker, we had before the Congress a bill, H. R. 8381, that purported to close loopholes in our tax laws—a bill that purported to correct unintended benefits that have been bestowed upon certain favored groups in the past; a bill that purported to correct unintended hardships that were loaded upon the

backs of many taxpayers in years gone by. A special subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee worked diligently, very diligently, upon this issue for months and months. And the full committee sat through interminable executive sessions, debating the placement of a comma or a semicolon, struggling with minor tax loopholes and minor tax inequalities.

But when it came, during all those months, to consideration of a matter of real importance, both the subcommittee and the full committee were tongue-tied and impotent. The tax-favored position of cooperatives, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, and credit unions was mentioned only in whispers, and then with negative shaking of the head. I wonder why these tax-dodgers, these leeches on the body politic, are sacrosanct; why their earnings are in a different kind of money from the earnings of other companies; why the Congress fearsomely lets them keep a billion dollars each year that should be paid into the Treasury?

Nor is the Treasury itself blameless in this whole affair. Knowing the problem; understanding full well the plight of taxpaying merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and the so-called small-business man in their competition with nontaxpaying enterprises of all kinds; fully aware of the billion dollars of new revenue that would result from taxing these tax-exempts—knowing all this the Treasury ducked in pusillanimous timidity when the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee dared them to take a courageous stand on this matter a few months ago.

Mr. Speaker, what are they afraid of? What are we afraid of?

It is a matter of common knowledge—published officially until recently by the United States Department of Agriculture—that cooperative corporations pay little or no Federal income tax on their huge earnings. It is a matter of common knowledge that great cooperative corporations like the California & Hawaii Sugar Co., like Land O'Lakes Dairy, like the Consumers Cooperative Association with all its oil wells, refineries, pipelines, and retail outlets, like the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, like the Southern States Cooperatives, like the GLF Cooperative Exchange, like the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, and many more, pay little or no Federal income tax on their earnings, though they are all multi-million-dollar outfits.

It is a matter of common knowledge—because they have been advertising boastfully in the New York Times during the past week—that the tax-privileged mutual savings banks are increasing their interest rate to 3¼ percent at a time when the Federal Reserve Board will not permit a taxpaying bank to pay more than 3 percent. And it is a matter of common knowledge to anyone who reads our newspapers that savings and loan associations offer 3½ percent here and 4 to 4½ percent on the Pacific coast, with premiums of silverware, radios, fountain pens, and other gadgets, and that they are taking the savings of thousands of people out of taxpaying banks. How can they pay so much interest? The answer is easy, Mr. Speaker. It is because they are privileged by law to pay little or no income tax on their great earnings.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come when this matter of tax favortism to certain types of business—cooperatives, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, and other mutuals—must be brought to an end. I register herewith my disapproval and my disappointment that the majority of my committee lacked the courage to close this loophole at this time.

But I tell you now, Mr. Speaker, that the time will come—and it is not far off—when this injustice to every company and every individual that honestly pays income tax on earnings will be ended. When the tax rate is overwhelming, as it is today, favoritism will not be long endured. When the majority of the Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle are without courage, a new majority will be elected.

Mr. Speaker, why put off until tomorrow what should be done today? Why procrastinate longer? Why not establish tax equality between all business competitors now? When closing tax loopholes, when correcting unintended hardships, when removing unintended benefits, why overlook the biggest loophole and the most glaring hardship of them all—the billion-dollar tax equality problem that has become an octopus sucking the lifeblood from legitimate taxpaying American business? Members of Congress should act like men, not mice.

Post Office Legislation and Benefits for Postal Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the 85th Congress, I want to take a moment to thank and pay my respects to the many postal workers in my district who have so faithfully performed their duties over the years, even though, in many instances, their salaries were far below that being paid to workers with less responsible positions in private industry.

It is with a sense of satisfaction that after a long, hard battle, we were able to enact legislation granting a long-overdue pay increase to these devoted public servants. I am happy to have been in the forefront of the battle to obtain this salary raise and was one of the first to introduce such legislation during the 1st session of the 85th Congress, and to sign the discharge petition to get the bill out of committee. It was most unfortunate that the President saw fit to veto the first postal pay bill passed by Congress. But, in the second bill, we were able to make the salary raise retroactive to last January, and this certainly helped to soften the blow of the veto.

The 85th Congress was the most productive in many years insofar as legislation benefiting postal employees was concerned. In addition to the salary-increase bill, there were several other major bills which will have a long-range effect upon the Post Office Department and its more than one-half million employees. A major victory was achieved when the postal rate-increase bill was finally enacted. This measure will help to place the Post Office Department upon a more financially secure basis and make each class of mail pay a fair share of the cost of operating the United States mail system.

Another important measure enacted by Congress, and of which I was a joint sponsor, was the bill which increased by 10 percent the benefits paid to the more than 300,000 civil service and postal retirees and survivors. Certainly those who have to live on pensions and fixed incomes in these days of high prices know and appreciate how much this increase in benefits means to our senior civil servants, and the dependents of those who died while in the civil service of our country.

Rural carriers also obtained additional benefits under Public Law 85–399. This law increased the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers from 9 to 10 cents per mile, or a minimum of $3.50 per day, whichever is greater. It also authorized the payment of an additional allowance not in excess of $2.50 per day to carriers serving heavily patronized routes.

Every postal clerk or carrier who has received a complaint from a patron concerning the receipt of obscene mail should be pleased with Public Law 85–796, which strengthens the penalties and prosecution procedures for use against persons who mail obscene and crime-inciting matter. This bill was reported out of the House Judiciary Committee, of which I am a member, and it gave me a great deal of satisfaction to have helped enact this legislation which will eliminate much of the filth and hate mail that today flows through our Nation's post offices.

There were a great many other minor bills enacted which will inure to the benefit of postal employees. These bills dealt with such diverse subjects as fees for undeliverable mail; establishment of postal stations at military bases and other locations; withdrawal of contributions from the civil service retirement fund; sureties and disbursing procedures; and technical changes in connection with promotions to prevent inequities.

I will be happy to furnish postal workers with copies of the above laws or with an analysis as to how these new legislative acts may affect them personally. It is my hope that I will be able to again personally meet many of my friends in the postal service when I make a complete tour of the district after adjournment. In a number of the communities, I will be holding office hours in the Post Office Building for the purpose of discussing problems with persons who may

need my assistance in connection with some Federal matter. Consequently, I hope to obtain the personal reaction of the post office employees as to the effectiveness with which this past Congress has dealt with the problems of this agency of our Government.

One other observation which I would like to make, deals with what can be expected next session of Congress regarding post office employees. I predict that the yearly battle for pay raises will soon become a thing of the past, and that Federal employees can shortly look forward to having their salaries pegged to the cost of living index which has worked satisfactorily for so many industrial employees. A Presidential study has just been completed by a steering committee headed by Labor Under Secretary James T. O'Connell, and this report recommends that salaries of postal employees be geared to comparable industrial rates and that regular annual adjustments be provided without necessity for congressional legislation. I'll be interested in hearing the reaction of our postal employees to this plan which would seem to present a much more sensible approach to the ever existing problem of the wage-price spiral.

Record of the House Committee on Ways and Means in the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANIEL A. REED

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, it is my practice to submit to the membership of the House the record of our committee work at the end of each Congress. The record of the House Committee on Ways and Means in the 85th Congress reflects accomplishment and is a record of work well done because of the diligence and attention to duty with which the committee membership performed its work. Unfortunately, that committee record is in sharp contrast to the ineptness of the Congress generally which was characterized by failures and shortcomings largely attributable to the abandonment by the Democrat majority of its responsibility to provide effective leadership.

Sadness overshadowed the events of the committee during the 85th Congress with the untimely passing of the beloved and esteemed chairman of the committee, the Honorable Jere Cooper, of Dyersburg, Tenn. Mr. Cooper had served with great distinction and patriotism as a member of the committee and as its chairman. His death marked the loss of a true friend and a distinguished colleague. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS] succeeded Mr. Cooper as chairman at the opening of the second session of the 85th Congress. I need not tell the membership of the House of the very outstanding work and capable leadership Mr. MILLS has brought to his responsibilities as chairman of our great committee.

During the 85th Congress the Committee on Ways and Means had referred to it a total of 2,078 bills and resolutions including 1,189 tax bills, 352 tariff and customs bills, 511 social security bills, and 26 bills pertaining to miscellaneous subjects. In the course of giving consideration to these bills the Committee on Ways and Means met in public hearings a total of 88 days which usually included both morning and afternoon sessions. The committee heard from 1,057 witnesses, the record of testimony comprised 10,335 printed pages. The subject matter on which hearings were held included virtually every subject within the jurisdiction of the committee and specifically included tax legislation, customs and tariff legislation, social security, and unemployment compensation legislation, renegotiation legislation, and legislation affecting the public debt limit.

In addition to the public hearings held by the Committee on Ways and Means the committee also met 131 days in executive session, again both morning and afternoon sessions were usually involved. The committee favorably reported 105 bills and 71 bills acted on by the committee became public law. A breakdown of the legislation by subject matter indicates that of the 105 bills reported by the committee, 41 pertained to taxes, 42 pertained to tariff subjects, 18 pertained to social security, and 4 pertained to miscellaneous subject matter. Of the 71 bills becoming public law, 19 related to tax subjects, 35 related to tariffs and customs, 14 related to social security, and 3 related to miscellaneous subjects. The foregoing statistical recitation presents an arithmetic statement of the magnitude of work accomplished by the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not, however, adequately describe the substantive accomplishments of the committee. For that reason I will undertake to give a brief description of some of the more important legislative measures that were prepared and acted on by the membership of the Committee on Ways and Means.

TAX LEGISLATION

Of the 1,189 tax bills referred to the Committee on Ways and Means the committee favorably reported to the House 41 bills and 19 of them became public law. Included as a part of the bills becoming public law are several legislative proposals that were pending before the committee in bill form that were not individually acted on.

Three of the tax bills on which favorable committee action was taken might be termed major legislation.

The first of these bills, H. R. 7125, was the result of outstanding work done by the Subcommittee on Excise Taxes and by the full committee membership in its review of the subcommittee recommendations. The legislation made technical improvements in the administrative features of the Federal excise tax structure. Work on this measure was completed by the House in the first session of the 85th Congress and the Senate considered it during the second session. It became Public Law 859.

The second tax bill that might be termed major in character was H. R. 8381, the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. This legislation made significant changes in the income, estate, and gift tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code primarily in the nature of closing loopholes and removing unintended hardships from our Federal tax law. Of the 23 substantive unintended benefits that were corrected by H. R. 8381, 4 of them had their genesis in the 1954 Code with the remaining 19 loopholes originally becoming a part of our Federal tax structure through the 1939 Code and amendments thereto. The Senate in its action on this legislation included as an amendment to H. R. 8381 the substantive provisions of a third major tax bill that was favorably acted on by the Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 8381 became Public Law 866.

The third major tax bill that was prepared by the Committee on Ways and Means was H. R. 13382. This legislation provided meritorious tax changes for the benefit of small business. This legislation had its genesis in recommendations submitted to the Congress by the President of the United States as a result of a study of the problems of small business by the President's Commission on Small Business. In August 1957 the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously acted to call on the Democrat majority to enact legislation for the benefit of small business. As I have indicated, the Senate in acting on H. R. 8381, included the provisions of H. R. 13382 with amendments as an amendment to the former bill which became Public Law 866.

The remaining tax bills were of a somewhat minor nature with the exceptions of H. R. 4090 and H. R. 12695 providing extensions of existing corporate and Korean excise tax rates. In addition, H. R. 12695 as approved by the Senate repealed the Federal transportation taxes. Despite pronouncements by the Democrat House leadership that the House would resist the repeal of the transportation taxes and because of the effective work done by the Republican conferees on this legislation, the bill as it was finally approved provided for the repeal of the Federal excise taxes on transportation of property.

TARIFF AND CUSTOMS LEGISLATION

The Committee on Ways and Means had 352 bills and resolutions referred to it pertaining to the subjects of tariff and customs matters. Forty-two of these bills were reported favorably by the committee and 35 of them became public law with 2 of these bills being what might be termed major legislation.

The first major bill to which I will refer is H. R. 12591, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. This legislation provided for a 4-year extension of the President's authority to enter into trade agreements with certain additional tariff-cutting authority. However, of greater significance to American producers, including agriculture, industry, and labor, are the improvements contained in the bill with respect to the tariff safeguards to protect domestic industry against unfair foreign competition. Ex-

amples of these safeguard improvements in H. R. 12591 are provision for more adequate time for peril point studies and more expeditious action in escape clause cases. In providing relief under escape clause actions, the President is authorized: First, to establish duties up to 50 percent ad valorem on articles presently listed on the free list; second, to increase duties up to 50 percent over the 1934 tariff rate instead of the 1945 reduced tariff rate; and, third, to use an ad valorem equivalent to fix duty rates where an increase in a specific or combined rate of duty would not be sufficient to adequately protect domestic industry. These and other improvements in the safeguards contained in trade agreements legislation will serve to strengthen the competitive position of our domestic industry against imports. This legislation became Public Law 686.

A second instance of major legislation being favorably acted on by the committee and becoming public law was with respect to H. R. 6006, relating to the Antidumping Act of 1921. This legislation was originally recommended by the Department of the Treasury and had as its purpose the improvement of the antidumping law to provide more effectively for the enforcement and the administration of the act. This legislation became Public Law 630.

The other tariff and customs bills on which the committee took action were minor in nature and ranged in subject matter from the tariff status of eviscerated pigeons to the tariff treatment of imports of religious vestments.

SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

The Committee on Ways and Means had referred to it a total of 511 bills amending the Social Security Act. The committee favorably reported 18 of these bills and 14 of them became public law. Two of these bills could properly be termed major legislation.

On March 8, 1958, the President of the United States in letters addressed to the minority leaders of the House and Senate urged as one of the steps to bolster the economy against downward adjustment legislation extending the duration of unemployment compensation benefits for unemployed workers. The Democrat Cassandras, motivated by political considerations, jumped with alacrity to propose an unworkable formula to establish an American dole system. The House of Representatives rejected the dole program as supported by the House Democrat leadership and approved instead a Republican-supported measure to provide supplementation with respect to unemployment benefits for those workers who have exhausted their benefit entitlement.

The second major bill in the area of social-security legislation was the Social Security Amendments of 1958, H. R. 13549, which became Public Law 840. The highlights of this legislation included provision for a 7-percent increase in OASI benefits with a minimum increase of $3 and a maximum increase for those individuals already on the retirement rolls of $7.50 per month for an insured worker. Under the bill, those individuals who retire in the future would be eligible for a maximum primary insurance benefit of $127 per month. The maximum family benefit was increased from $200 per month to $254. In addition to the benefit adjustments this legislation made important changes with respect to the coverage provisions of the law so as to eliminate inequities and hardships. Improvements were made in the disability provisions and benefits were made available for dependents of disability insurance beneficiaries. The Federal matching funds available for public assistance were increased and the maternal and child-welfare provisions of the act were liberalized.

In addition to these major bills in the area of social-security legislation the Committee on Ways and Means also took favorable action on other bills relating to such subjects as coverage and benefit entitlement of State and local employees and legislation liberalizing the Federal law with respect to provisions pertaining to State plans for aid to the blind.

Mr. Speaker, those are some of the highlights in the accomplishments of the House Committee on Ways and Means during the 85th Congress. They comprise a record that is a credit to the distinguished chairman of the committee during this recently completed Congress and to the distinguished membership of our great committee. In closing it is appropriate that I should commend the Treasury Department staff, the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the staff of the House Legislative Counsel, the technical assistants from the other departments of the executive branch, and the staff of the Committee on Ways and Means for the indispensable part they have had in the achievement of this record.

Resolution Commending North Dakota Senators and Congressman

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution by the North Dakota Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives commending North Dakota Senators and Congressman.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION COMMENDING SENATORS AND CONGRESSMAN

Whereas Senators LANGER and MILTON R. YOUNG and Representative USHER L. BURDICK have long been friends of REA, evidenced by their early and lasting support of REA legislation: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we do once more commend each of them for this untiring and unfailing support of the cause of rural electrification.

New Aid for Business and Professional Men

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, too often in our haste to please and enact legislation which is beneficial to the labor element in our country, we forget there would be no jobs for the great masses of our people, were it not for the genius and capital provided by the business and professional men in our great Nation. I make this statement in no way to belittle or to take away one whit of credit from the skilled laboring men who through their toil have made our standard of living the greatest on the earth, and our productive capacity the envy of every other nation. These remarks are made out of respect for the basic principles on which our free-economy system is founded, and in deference to those men, whose farreaching vision and courage to invest their lives and resources, has created a better world for all of us who must toil for our daily bread.

Here in these Halls of Congress, and more often in the many bureaus and agencies of Government, we come close to strangling the very life out of the goose that lays the golden egg—the business and professional men of America. Through endless, and often senseless, laws and regulations we hamper and impede the productive capacity of our industries and businesses. If you have talked to a small-business man lately, then you will be familiar with the story which I hear repeatedly in my travels throughout my district. The average man engaged in business has to spend far too much of his time rendering reports and supplying countless statistical data and information to Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies. If these reports do not overwhelm him, the filing and payment of the ever-increasing myriad of corporation, partnership, and personal taxes, may often cause him to wonder why he ever went into business for himself.

Fortunately, I believe Congress has awakened to the reality of the situation and is taking action to lift part of this burden off the backs of our business people. Likewise, I hope measures might be taken by the various agencies of government to simplify and wherever possible eliminate unnecessary reports and regulations which hamper and burden the small businesses throughout the Nation.

I am happy that I have had an opportunity to serve as a member of the House Select Committee on Small Business during this past session of Congress. It has given me a better opportunity to study and gain a firsthand knowledge of the problems which exist in the field of business and finance. It has provided me with a keener appreciation for the businessmen I know and meet and helps

me to better discuss their problems. It has impelled me to introduce and support legislation which will help alleviate the problems which exist and to improve the economic climate so that more businesses may thrive and flourish.

CHANGES EFFECTED BY THIS CONGRESS

Several important legislative steps were taken by the 85th Congress to help lighten the load on business. I was a joint sponsor of a bill which has now become Public Law 85–866, that reduces some of the tax burden on small businesses. This legislation contains four major provisions:

First. Faster tax writeoffs on new equipment in the first year after its purchase.

Second. Extension from 2 to 3 years of the time for which a loss may be applied against previous income to gain a retroactive tax refund.

Third. Ten years instead of 15 months in which to pay estate taxes on a business held by a few persons.

Fourth. An increase from $60,000 to $100,000 on the amount of earnings that may be retained for expansion instead of being distributed, and thus lessening the tax burden.

Public Law 85–536, established the Small Business Administration as a permanent Government agency and increased the lending authority to better help small businesses obtain badly needed equity capital. This law increases the ceiling on individual loans which the Small Business Administration may grant from $250,000 to $350,000 and reduces the interest rate charged on such loans from 6 to 5½ percent.

Another legislative measure which should prove beneficial to small business is Public Law 85–699. This law authorizes the appropriation of $250 million to SBA for the purpose of furnishing long-term equity capital to small business. These funds will not go directly to individual business concerns but will be allocated to small-business investment companies which in turn must lend such funds only to small businesses which can qualify. In effect, this law creates special lending institutions tailored to meet the needs of small businesses which have not been able to obtain adequate financing through present banking and loan companies.

Still another congressional act which should aid many small businesses, especially those who produce goods for sale, is Public Law 85–800. This law revises the Federal purchasing and procurement procedures to insure that small-business concerns in our country get a larger share of the contracts made by the United States Government for the purchase of goods and services.

Taken as a whole, this Congress has made considerable progress in recognizing the problems of small-business men and professional people, but there is still much room for improvement. For instance, one very important measure enacted by the House, died in the Senate in the rush for adjournment. This was H. R. 10, commonly referred to as the Jenkins-Keogh bill, which would have granted some special tax relief to professional men and other self-employed persons who presently are not adequately covered by social security. This legislation, if approved, would have permitted self-employed persons who qualified to take a tax deduction up to 10 percent of their income, but not in excess of $2,500 in any one taxable year, provided such funds were invested in special retirement funds or annuities. I am hopeful the 86th Congress will take early action to approve this bill so that the retirement needs of many of our small-business men and professional people may be provided for in a better manner.

Any business or professional man who would like additional information on any of the new laws which I have briefly discussed, may obtain a complete analysis of such legislation by writing to my Washington office. Likewise anyone interested in obtaining assistance in connection with loans or Government contracts may obtain such information either from my office or by contacting the Small Business Administration branch offices which serve the First Congressional District. For those businessmen located in the northern Panhandle of West Virginia, the SBA branch office in the Fulton Building, 107 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the nearest. There is also a branch office of the SBA located in the Embleton Building, 922 Quarrier Street, Charleston, to serve the needs of small business located in other areas of West Virginia.

The Acephalous Democrat Party

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL A. REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, informed observers of the American political scene have knowledgeably referred to the 85th Congress as being the spendingest, the most disaster-proclaiming, and as being a gravy train Congress. Regrettably it is perhaps inevitable that such characterizations would result in view of the fact that the Democrat Party—presently in majority control of Congress—stands divided on virtually every major issue without effective leadership. My remarks will be addressed to the failure of the Democrat Party to provide adequate leadership in those areas affecting the well-being of our citizens and the security of our Nation.

The present leaders of the Democrat Party are today in wide open dispute on issues of fiscal and economic policy, social legislation, and national security. Their intraparty confusion and discord finds them united only in their covetous carping criticism in political hindsight of the great accomplishments of the Republican Party while suffering from astigmatic foresight that precludes their offering constructive solutions to the national problems that have been largely created by their ineptness in past leadership opportunities.

Edmund Burke, the English philosopher, once observed that a political party could be defined as a body of men united for promoting national interest according to some particular principle on which they all agree. On which national issue is there unity in the Democrat Party? Is it on civil rights? Does the Democrat from Boston agree with the Democrat from St. Paul with respect to the same principles of a sound farm program? Can there be unity between a Democrat from Nashville and a Democrat from Detroit on the issue of public power? Federal programs of aid to the States find the members of the Democrat Party in dispute as to the qualifying requirements and the methods of allocation under the programs. The record proves they cannot agree. This lack of party principle and the conflict of disunity preclude the Democrat Party from giving to the Nation the character and quality of leadership that America must have to provide for our security and to assure maximum national progress.

Mr. Speaker, I will now deal with specific areas in which the Democrat Party has failed to provide responsible leadership for our Nation.

I. FISCAL AFFAIRS

In regard to the management of our Nation's fiscal affairs no phrase describes more accurately the Democrat record than the expression—tax and tax, spend and spend. In the 46 years that have elapsed since the advent of the personal income tax in 1913, the Democrat Party has controlled the Congress for 30 years and the Republican Party for 16 years. In the 30 years of Democrat control they have given the Nation 20 major Democrat tax increases. The Republican Party on the other hand in its 16 years of stewardship as the majority party in Congress has enacted 9 major Republican income tax decreases. The profligate extravagance of Democrat leadership can be documented to show a Democrat increase of $250 billion in public indebtedness despite the succession of recordbreaking tax increases they have enacted. As a percentage of national income Truman-Democrat spending in fiscal year 1953 was 25 percent of the national income. The Republican Party reduced that percentage so that Government spending is now 20 percent of national income.

So that the tax records of the Republican Party and the Democrat Party can be available, I will insert in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a summary table of Federal individual income tax exemptions and first and top bracket rates for the period from 1913 through 1958. By referring to the years indicated in the left hand column of table 1, the party responsibility for tax changes can be determined:

TABLE 1.—*Federal individual income tax exemptions and 1st and top bracket rates 1913–58*

Income year	Personal exemptions					Tax rates			
	Single	Married				1st bracket		Top bracket	
		Dependents				Rate	Amount of income	Rate	Income over—
		No	1	2	3				
						Percent		*Percent*	
1913–15	$3,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	1	$20,000	7	$500,000
1916	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2	20,000	15	2,000,000
1917	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2	2,000	67	2,000,000
1918	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	6	4,000	77	1,000,000
1919–20	1,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	4	4,000	73	1,000,000
1921	1,000	[1] 2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	73	1,000,000
1922	1,000	[1] 2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	56	200,000
1923	1,000	[1] 2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	3	4,000	56	200,000
1924	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	[2] 1½	4,000	46	500,000
1925–28	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	[2] 1½	4,000	25	100,000
1929	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	[2] 3½	4,000	24	100,000
1930–31	1,500	3,500	3,900	4,300	4,700	[2] 1½	4,000	25	100,000
1932–33	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	4	4,000	63	1,000,000
1934–35	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	[3] 4	4,000	63	1,000,000
1936–39	1,000	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,700	[3] 4	4,000	79	5,000,000
1940	800	2,000	2,400	2,800	3,200	[3] 4.4	4,000	81.1	5,000,000
1941	750	1,500	1,900	2,300	2,700	[3] 10	2,000	81	5,000,000
1942–43 [4]	500	1,200	1,550	1,900	2,250	[3] 19	2,000	88	200,000
1944–45	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	23	2,000	[3] 94	200,000
1946–47	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	19	2,000	[3] 86.45	200,000
1948–49 [5]	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	16.6	2,000	[3] 82.13	200,000
1950 [5]	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	17.4	2,000	[3] 91	200,000
1951 [5]	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	20.4	2,000	[3] 91	200,000
1952–53 [5]	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	22.2	2,000	[3] 92	200,000
1954–58 [5]	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	20	2,000	[3] 91	200,000

[1] If net income exceeds $5,000, married persons's exemption is $2,000.
[2] After earned income credit equal to 25 percent of tax on earned income.
[3] Before earned income credit allowed as a deduction equal to 10 percent of earned net income.
[4] Exclusive of victory tax.
[5] Subject to maximum effective rate limitation: 90 percent for 1944–45, 85.5 percent for 1946–47, 77 percent for 1948–49, 87 percent for 1950, 87.2 percent for 1951, 88 percent for 1952–53, and 87 percent for 1954–55.
[6] Additional exemptions of $600 are allowed to taxpayers and their spouses on account of blindness and/or age over 65.

Corporation income tax rates also mounted under the Democrat Party's taxing and spending programs. I will at this point in the record as a part of my remarks insert a table setting forth corporation income tax rates for the period 1909 through 1958 indicating the corporate tax rate changes. By making reference to dates in the left-hand column of table 2 it is possible to determine the action taken with respect to corporate tax rates by our two major political parties:

TABLE 2.—*Corporation income-tax rates, 1909–58*

Calendar year	Reduced rates on small corporations	General rate
1909–13	$5,000 exemption	1
1913–15	No exemption after Mar. 1, 1913	1
1916	No exemption	2
1917	do	6
1918	$2,000 exemption	12
1919–21	do	10
1922–24	do	12½
1925	do	13
1926–27	do	13½
1928	$3,000 exemption	12
1929	do	11
1930–31	do	12
1932–35	No exemption	13¾
1936–37	Graduated normal tax ranging from 8 percent 1st $2,000; over $40,000. Graduated surtax on undistributed profits ranging from 7 percent to.	15 27
1938–39	12½ to 16 percent 1st $25,000 over $25,000.	[1] 19
1940	14.85 to 18.7 percent 1st $25,000; 38.3 percent $25,000 to $31,964.30; 36.9 percent $31,964.30 to $38,565.89; over $38,565.89.	24
1941	21 to 25 percent 1st $25,000; 44 percent $25,000 to $38,461.54; over $38,461.54.	31
1942–45	25 to 29 percent 1st $25,000; 53 percent $25,000 to $50,000; over $50,000.	40
1946–49	21 to 25 percent 1st $25,000; 53 percent $25,000 to $50,000; over $50,000.	38
1950	23 percent 1st $25,000; over $25,000	42
1951	28¾ percent 1st $25,000; over $25,000	50¾
1952–58	30 percent 1st $25,000; over $25,000	52

[1] Less adjustments: 14.025 percent of dividends received and 2½ percent of dividends paid.

In addition to the tax changes set forth in the table relating to corporate income-tax rates, the Democrat Party also enacted corporate excess-profits taxes during the three wars in which our Nation became embroiled while the Democrat Party was in control of our Federal Government.

Despite the mounting and onerous tax burden imposed on our American citizens under Democrat leadership, the spending programs authorized by the Democrat Party regularly exceeded the Nation's ability to pay with the result that Democrat leadership has been the architect of unrestrained inflation, deficit financing, and increasing public indebtedness. To document this fact I will next insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks table 3, showing budget receipts and expenditures and the public debt for the fiscal years 1900 through 1959:

TABLE 3.—*Budget totals and public debt since 1900*

[Fiscal years. In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	Public debt at end of year
1900	567	521	+46	1,263
1901	588	525	+63	1,222
1902	562	485	+77	1,178
1903	562	517	+45	1,159
1904	541	584	−43	1,136
1905	544	567	−23	1,132
1906	595	570	+25	1,143
1907	666	579	+87	1,147
1908	602	659	−57	1,178
1909	604	694	−89	1,148
1910	676	694	−18	1,147
1911	702	691	+11	1,154
1912	693	690	+3	1,194
1913	714	715	(1)	1,193
1914	725	725	(1)	1,188
1915	683	746	−63	1,191
1916	762	713	+48	1,225
1917	1,100	1,954	−853	2,976
1918	3,630	12,662	−9,032	12,455
1919	5,085	18,448	−13,363	25,485

TABLE 3.—*Budget totals and public debt since 1900*—Continued

[Fiscal years. In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Budget receipts	Budget expenditures	Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	Public debt at end of year
1920	6,649	6,357	+291	24,299
1921	5,567	5,058	+509	23,977
1922	4,021	3,285	+736	22,963
1923	3,849	3,137	+713	22,350
1924	3,853	2,890	+963	21,251
1925	3,598	2,881	+717	20,516
1926	3,753	2,888	+865	19,643
1927	3,902	2,837	+1,155	18,512
1928	3,872	2,933	+939	17,604
1929	3,861	3,127	+734	16,931
1930	4,058	3,320	+738	16,185
1931	3,116	3,577	−462	16,801
1932	1,924	4,659	−2,735	19,487
1933	2,021	4,623	−2,602	22,539
1934	3,064	6,694	−3,630	27,053
1935	3,730	6,521	−2,791	28,701
1936	4,069	8,493	−4,425	33,779
1937	4,979	7,756	−2,777	36,425
1938	5,615	6,792	−1,177	37,165
1939	4,996	8,858	−3,862	40,440
1940	5,144	9,062	−3,918	42,968
1941	7,103	13,262	−6,159	48,961
1942	12,555	34,046	−21,490	72,422
1943	21,987	79,407	−57,420	136,696
1944	43,635	95,059	−51,423	201,003
1945	44,475	98,416	−53,941	258,682
1946	39,771	60,448	−20,676	269,422
1947	39,786	39,032	+754	258,286
1948	41,488	33,069	+8,419	252,292
1949	37,696	39,507	−1,811	252,770
1950	36,495	39,617	−3,122	257,357
1951	47,568	44,058	+3,510	255,222
1952	61,391	65,408	−4,017	259,105
1953	64,825	74,274	−9,449	266,071
1954	64,655	67,772	−3,117	271,260
1955	60,390	64,570	−4,180	274,374
1956	68,165	66,540	+1,626	272,751
1957	71,029	69,433	+1,596	270,527
1958	69,083	71,897	−2,813	276,343
1959 [2]	67,000	79,223	−12,223	283,000

[1] Less than $500,000.
[2] Current estimate.

NOTES.—Refunds of receipts are excluded from budget receipts and budget expenditures starting in 1913; comparable data are not available for prior years.

The change in the public debt from year to year reflects not only the budget surplus or deficit but also changes in the Treasury's cash balances, the effect of certain trust fund transactions, and direct borrowing from the public by certain Government enterprises.

In the area of legislative appropriations—which is the congressional grant of license to spend—the record of Democrat leadership is equally as abysmal. In the last budget year of the Hoover administration Government spending totaled only $4.6 billion. In the last budget year of the Truman administration appropriations rose to $86 billion. During the Republican controlled 83d Congress appropriations averaged $61.7 billion compared with average appropriations of $72.7 billion in the 84th and 85th Democrat controlled Congresses. Comparing the foregoing averages of Democrat spending authorizations with Republican spending authorizations we find an increment of $11 billion a year which the Democrat leadership has authorized. This is $11 billion a year that could be divided between meaningful tax reduction to stimulate our economy and debt reduction to minimize the tax burden that we pass on to succeeding generations.

Mr. Speaker, the cause of increased Federal spending under Democrat leadership in the Congress can be readily understood when it is realized that in the 84th Congress alone the Democrat Party sponsored nearly 200 new or increased programs largely imposing Federal-aid programs on the States. In evaluating the desirability of these programs it should be realized that Federal aid to the States in effect necessitates

taxing the citizens of the States and then returning the tax collections to the States for programs that the States could better operate themselves if Federal taxes were reduced so that State taxes could be made adequate to finance the programs. Another indication of cause for mounting spending is found in the record of Democrat leadership in the recently completed 2d session of the 85th Congress when that Congress appropriated $7 billion more than the President asked for in his budget message for the fiscal year 1959.

Mr. Speaker, this review of fiscal leadership clearly demonstrates the great Republican record for economy and for responsible management of our Nation's fiscal affairs. This review also gives convincing evidence of the failure of Democrat leadership to provide anything but higher taxes, higher spending, and higher public indebtedness. This review proves that the Democrat leadership has learned well the spending lessons of their mentors Roosevelt and Truman in bankrupt economics and fiscal chaos with compound interest in perpetuity.

II. SOCIAL LEGISLATION

In the area of social legislation we find a Republican record of actual accomplishment compared to a Democrat record of cruel demagoguery and unfilled political promise.

The record of the Democrat leadership with respect to keeping promises in the area of social legislation is a sordid record of nonfulfillment, nondelivery, and nonperformance. The Democrat Party has disregarded the public need for responsible action; they have promised anything and everything but have delivered nothing. This record of broken campaign promises is the inevitable consequence of the Democrat campaign slogan, "You name it and we've got it." The Democrat Party has diligently worked to pit one class of Americans against another class. They have given lip service to human rights while practicing human intolerance.

Mr. Speaker, I will now cite specific instances of failure and ineptness on the part of the leaders in the Democrat Party with respect to social legislation.

The Democrat failure to provide responsible leadership for our Nation assumed the character of premeditated postponement in the case of meritorious and greatly needed improvements in our Nation's laws governing labor-management relations. Shocking disclosures of gangster domination of labor unions with specific revelations of murder, extortion, goon squad practices, and other crimes made the need for effective legislation in the 85th Congress a matter of urgency to protect not only the economic rights of American labor but also the liberty of its rank and file membership. The Democrat leadership with its political subservience to labor bossism turned its back on evidences of gangster infiltration of the union leadership hierarchy and ignored the needs of union members for protection against internal decay and corruption in the labor movement. The Democrat inaction is attributable to the political indebtedness and money domination of the Democrat Party by the labor bosses. It is a sell-out of leadership responsibility for votes promised to the Democrat Party by the thugs, goons, and socialists who have infiltrated labor officialdom.

The Democrat leadership vainly attempted to allay vulnerability on a charge of "do-nothing" in the face of public indignation over the disclosure of crime and labor abuses by presenting to the House an ineffective measure that was represented as being corrective legislation. Did the Democrat leadership want even this watered down labor legislation to pass? Let us look at the record. The Speaker of the House of Representatives held up reference of the legislation to the House Labor Committee for 41 days before referring it. That Democrat leadership then scheduled it for a vote in the House under a rule which permitted only 40 minutes of consideration and which precluded any and all perfecting amendments.

In summary, the importance the Democrat leadership ascribed to the defeat of this measure can be determined by a comparison of the 41-day Democrat bottleup of the legislation with the 40 minutes of consideration the Democrat leadership allowed in the House.

The Democrat Party has long campaigned on a promise to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act. Have they delivered on that promise? The Democrat Party has been in control of 4 of the 5 intervening Congresses since the enactment of Taft-Hartley but this act has not been repealed. The Democrat Party denounces Taft-Hartley as creating slave labor but the Democrats do not tell the people that nearly 50 percent of the complaints brought under this legislation by workers are against coercive labor practices by unions rather than against employers.

The minimum wage law is another instance of failure by Democrat leadership. The Democrat Party has pledged itself to create a minimum wage of $1.25 per hour. The minimum wage that the Democrats have promised to increase has actually been increased and strengthened under Republican leadership and in the face of Democrat opposition.

Another failure of the Democrat leadership in the area of social legislation has been with respect to unemployment compensation and the record of irresponsible Democrat political machinations on this important protection for the American workingman. The President of the United States on March 8, 1958, recommended temporary legislation extending the duration of unemployment compensation benefits for unemployed workers. The Democrat leadership disregarded the testimony of two Democrat Governors, Mr. Leader, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Williams, of Michigan, that the Democrat-proposed American dole system would delay giving effective help to the American workingman who needed unemployment compensation benefit supplementation. The Democrat Party sponsored in the House its American dole program which was rejected by the House membership and there was substituted therefor a Republican-supported measure to provide prompt benefit supplementation for those workers who had exhausted benefit entitlement.

Mr. Speaker, the record of the Democrat Party leadership of broken promises and breach of faith in the area of social legislation cannot be tolerated unless the American people are willing to subject our liberty and our freedom under our free enterprise system to the tyrannical assault of the labor czars who dominate the Democrat Party lock, stock, and barrel.

III. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The pronouncements of the Democrat leadership with respect to the economic affairs of our Nation are steeped in demagoguery and saturated with Democrat cries of doom and despair. The Democrat leadership has been verbose and vitriolic as professional prophets of gloom and doom. They have done their best for political gain to talk our Nation into depression. Fortunately they have not been able to accomplish their purpose. In the conduct of our Nation's economic affairs the Democrat leadership has stood for bureaucratic regimentation of all aspects of our economic life with a three-phase program of first, the Government domination of private enterprise, second, the seizure of our factories, and third, the drafting of our workers.

One of the most outspoken of the Democrat political Cassandras has been that eminent authority on economic crisis and unemployment, Mr. Harry Truman. This Mr. Truman, who in effect told a New York Times reporter that unemployment was good for the country at a time when the Democrat Party was in power, recently said that if he were President now he would be doing something about the current unemployment rate. He continued by saying "I would not be sitting still or playing golf." Let us look at the record and see what Mr. Truman did do in the 1949–50 recession. In November 1949 President Truman was informed that October 1949 unemployment amounted to 6.1 percent of the working force. After receiving that information Mr. Truman went to Florida. On November 28, 1949, he went to Key West, Fla., where he spent 24 days. He returned to Washington on December 21 and left 2 days later on a holiday trip to Independence, Mo. In March 1950 an unemployment figure of 7.8 percent of the working force was announced. Again Mr. Truman went to Florida, this time for 29 days. An examination of the record indicates that the Truman administration did little to cure the 1949–50 recession. The economy did not become revitalized until we were plunged into the Korean war. Contrast this Democrat failure in leadership with the action taken by the Republican Party in the current economic adjustment whereby over 50 different steps have been taken effectively to stimulate the economy.

So that the record may show the unemployment experience of the Nation under the two great political parties, I will make a part of my remarks at this point table 4 showing unemployment for the period 1930–57:

TABLE 4.—*Data concerning unemployment, 1930–57*

Year	Unemployed	
	Number	Percent
1930	4,340,000	8.7
1931	8,020,000	15.9
1932	12,060,000	23.6
1933	12,830,000	24.9
1934	11,340,000	21.7
1935	10,610,000	20.1
1936	9,030,000	16.9
1937	7,700,000	14.3
1938	10,390,000	19.0
1939	9,480,000	17.2
1940	8,120,000	14.6
1941	5,560,000	9.9
1942	2,660,000	4.7
1943	1,070,000	1.9
1944	670,000	1.2
1945	1,040,000	1.9
1946	2,270,000	3.9
1947	2,142,000	3.6
1948	2,064,000	3.4
1949	3,395,000	5.5
1950	3,142,000	5.0
1951	1,879,000	3.0
1952	1,673,000	2.7
1953	1,602,000	2.5
1954	3,230,000	5.0
1955	2,654,000	4.0
1956	2,551,000	3.8
1957	2,936,000	4.3

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. Speaker, it is in the area of the conduct of our Nation's foreign affairs and our military preparedness that we find the Democrat leadership most vocal in its oratorical hindsight to detract attention from its past and present tragic lack of foresight. The cornerstone of Democrat foreign policy has been geared to vacillation, intemperate declarations, and precipitous acts of belligerence followed by the piecemeal abandonment of our free world allies 1 by 1. The Democrat policy with respect to our military security is based on a philosophy of a feast and famine depending upon whether our Nation was at war or at peace.

Mr. Truman has advocated that the United States should forget about sputniks and concentrate on civil rights. When that Truman-Democrat panacea was rejected by the American people his alternative was to advocate higher taxes. He undoubtedly was proposing higher taxes to permit greater missile spending so that the United States could buy back the time that was wasted under his administration through his failure to undertake development of rockets and missiles. In the 8 critical postwar years from 1946 to 1953 our Government spent only $3.5 million for the development of long-range ballistic missiles while in only 2 years in that same period the same Truman administration spent $50 million for price supports on peanuts. The present preeminence of the United States in modern day weapons of war can be attributed to the diligence and the vigilance with which the Republican administration immediately addressed itself to the problem of defense on assuming office in 1953.

The established authorities on international bungling that comprise the Democrat leadership have been persistent and clamorous in pronouncements of discord and dangerous manifestations of national disunity.

In an effort to conceal Democrat leadership failures the Democrat Party brashly and irresponsibly criticizes President Eisenhower for the international tensions abroad in the world today. Mr. Speaker, I am sure it is a reasonable question to ask the extent to which those tensions would exist or the extent to which they would be lessened if it had not been for the geographical sell-out to Russian imperialism by the Roosevelt-Truman-Acheson leadership at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam that put the Russians in the geographic locations to practice their game of international blackmail. Would not there be fewer tensions if we could reverse the Truman-Acheson abandonment of China?

Mr. Speaker, it is a matter of public record that in 1957 the Democrat majority in Congress criticized President Eisenhower's proposed defense expenditures and the Democrats sponsored a $2½ billion cut in those defense expenditures. This year, because of a change in the character in military weapons defense, expenditures were proposed by the administration at a level of $3½ billion more than the Democrat-controlled Congress was willing to make available last year. The Democrat leadership has criticized this proposed increase in 1958 with claims that it is not enough. What was too much in 1 year for defense has suddenly become too little in the next year, according to the politico-military hindsight of the Democrat leadership.

Mr. Speaker, this is but a brief recitation of a few of the failures of the Democrat leadership in providing for the essential needs of our Nation. This record of failure after failure makes it apparent that Republican leadership in the Congress of the United States is essential in the years ahead if we are to preserve the freedom of our national institutions, the liberty of our people, and the vitality of our American way of life.

Accomplishments for Veterans by the 85th Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE A. SHUFORD
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Housing Subcommittee of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I am pleased to report on the veterans' housing program. The figures which I am outlining below show dramatic increases since the enactment of Public Law 85–364 which was passed by the 85th Congress:

Month	Applications for loan guaranty or insurance				Types of loan applications received				
	Number received	Number approved	Number closed	Number pending approval	Home loans			Farm loans	Business loans
					Total	New and proposed	Existing and other		
1958—January	7,880	8,056	12,714	5,238	7,680	6,284	1,396	29	171
February	6,683	6,898	10,702	4,502	6,488	5,420	1,068	31	164
March	6,787	6,889	9,345	4,247	6,573	5,280	1,293	27	187
April	6,177	5,929	6,709	4,239	5,944	4,266	1,678	34	199
May	8,937	7,434	5,868	5,302	8,705	6,150	2,555	30	202
June	14,915	11,425	7,805	8,209	14,652	9,191	5,461	19	244
July	19,424	15,670	10,169	11,305	19,213	11,409	7,804	24	187

Month	Proposed new dwelling units			Defaults and claims					Number of loans repaid in full [1]
	Appraisal requests	Percent to be started with VA inspection	Starts under VA inspection	Defaults reported	Claims paid	Pending defaults and claims			
						Total	Claims and serious defaults		
							Number	Percent of outstanding loans	
1958—January	5,252	67.5	4,074	8,110	760	42,439	4,340	0.11	12,040
February	5,301	86.5	2,764	7,213	640	43,824	4,327	.11	9,971
March	8,406	63.7	3,092	9,181	671	46,013	4,800	.12	11,460
April	24,800	60.6	4,785	8,819	698	47,396	5,251	.13	14,878
May	29,170	63.1	6,043	7,764	700	47,896	5,611	.14	12,916
June	28,391	59.5	8,482	7,070	752	48,163	5,825	.15	13,527
July	28,510	67.0	10,620	7,664	820	48,936	6,308	.16	14,001

[1] Guaranteed only.

The major features of Public Law 85–364, which reactivated the veterans' housing program, are as follows:

Public Law 85–364: (While this law was a general housing act and considered by another committee, it contained the substance of H. R. 4602 which was reported by this committee and was vetoed in 1957.)

1. Substitutes a new section 512, establishing a new policy and program for 2 years.

2. Congressional intent as to declaration of direct loan areas is expressed to include small cities, towns, and rural areas.

3. Authorizes $150 million for each of the periods July 1, 1958, to July 25, 1959, and July 25, 1959, to July 25, 1960.

4. Increases the amount of direct loans from $10,000 to $13,500.

5. Provides for an advance commitment to a builder upon the payment of a commitment fee of 2 percent of the amount of the loan. The commitment to be valid for 3 months and subject to extension if the builder is active and has contracted with an eligible veteran.

6. Provides that the Administrator shall continue processing the direct loan of the veteran without delay, submitting the information to the voluntary home mortgage credit program and giving that agency up to 60 days after the loan is closed to find a lender to buy the loan from the Veterans' Administration.

7. Provides that the Administrator may make construction advances to the veteran and builder during construction, thereby eliminating the necessity of the builder obtaining a construction loan.

8. Provides discretionary authority to the Administrator to exempt new construction under this section from the subdivision and land planning requirements. Permits the building of homes in keeping with the area in which they are located. The bill does not permit any deviations from the Veterans' Administration minimum construction requirements.

9. Extends the loan-guaranty program for 2 years, from July 25, 1958, and authorizes the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to set an interest rate not in excess of 4¾ percent.

10. Includes a technical correction requested by Veterans' Administration with reference to the guaranteeing of automatic loans.

11. Repeals laws relating to mortgage loan discounts.

12. Lowers the minimum downpayments required for FHA housing as indicated in the following table:

FHA approved value	Prior law		Public Law 85-364	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
$10,000	$300	3.0	$300	3.0
$12,000	600	5.0	360	3.0
$15,000	1,050	7.0	630	4.2
$16,000	1,200	7.5	780	4.9
$18,000	1,800	10.0	1,380	7.7
$20,000	2,400	12.0	1,980	9.9
$22,000	3,000	13.6	2,580	11.7
$25,000	5,000	20.0	5,000	20.0

13. Authorizes an additional $1.55 billion for the Federal National Mortgage Association to use in purchasing FHA and VA mortgages ($500 million to be allocated by the President, $25 million for regular military housing mortgages, $25 million for housing at research and development centers, and $1 billion for new FHA and VA mortgages not exceeding $13,500).

One of the most important bills providing benefits for veterans that was encated by the 85th Congress is Public Law 85–168, which increased rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities. The provisions of this bill are as follows:

	Prior law [1]	Public Law 85-168
(a) 10 percent disability	$17.00	*$19.00*
(b) 20 percent disability	33.00	*36.00*
(c) 30 percent disability	50.00	*55.00*
(d) 40 percent disability	66.00	*73.00*
(e) 50 percent disability	91.00	*100.00*
(f) 60 percent disability	109.00	*120.00*
(g) 70 percent disability	127.00	*140.00*
(h) 80 percent disability	145.00	*160.00*
(i) 90 percent disability	163.00	*179.00*
(j) Total disability	181.00	*225.00*
(k) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of a creative organ, or 1 foot, or 1 hand, or blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, rates (a) to (f) increased monthly by	47.00	*47.00*
Anatomical loss, or loss of use of a creative organ, or 1 foot, or 1 hand, or blindness of 1 eye, having only light perception, in addition to requirement for any of rates in (f) to (n), rate increased monthly for each loss or loss of use by	47.00	[2] *47.00*
(l) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of both hands, or both feet, or 1 hand and 1 foot, or blind both eyes with 5/200 visual acuity or less, or is permanently bedridden or so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly compensation	279.00	*309.00*
(m) Anatomical loss, or loss of use of 2 extremities at a level, or with complications, preventing natural elbow or knee action with prothesis in place, or suffered blindness in both eyes, rendering him so helpless as to be in need of regular aid and attendance, monthly compensation	329.00	*359.00*
(n) Anatomical loss of 2 extremities so near shoulder or hip as to prevent use of prosthetic appliance, or suffered anatomical loss of both eyes, monthly compensation	371.00	*401.00*
(o) Suffered disability under conditions which would entitle him to 2 or more rates in (l) to (n), no condition being considered twice, or suffered total deafness in combination with total blindness with 5/200 visual acuity or less, monthly compensation	420.00	*450.00*
(p) In event disabled person's service-incurred disabilities exceed requirements for any of rates prescribed, Administrator, in his discretion, may allow next higher rate, or intermediate rate, but in no event in excess of	420.00	*450.00*
(q) Minimum rate for arrested tuberculosis	67.00	*67.00*

[1] Peacetime rates are 80 percent of wartime rates.
[2] But in no event to exceed $450.

Additional disability compensation because of dependents [1]

	Wife, no child	Wife, 1 child	Wife, 2 children	Wife, 3 or more children	No wife, 1 child	No wife, 2 children	No wife, 3 or more children	Dependent parent or parents
Service on or after June 27, 1950	$21.00 *23.00*	$35.00 *39.00*	$45.50 *50.00*	$56.00 *62.00*	$14.00 *15.00*	$24.50 *27.00*	$35.00 *39.00*	$17.50(1) *19.00* 35.00(2) *38.00*
World War II								
World War I								
Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion								
Civil War								
Indian wars								
Peacetime service (under combat or extrahazardous conditions)								
Regular peacetime service	16.80 *18.00*	28.00 *31.00*	36.40 *40.00*	44.80 *50.00*	11.20 *12.00*	19.60 *22.00*	28.00 *31.00*	14.00(1) *15.00* 28.00(2) *30.00*

[1] Above rates are for 100-percent disability. If and while rated partially disabled, but not less than 50 percent, additional compensation is authorized in an amount having the same ratio to the amount specified in the applicable table, above, as the degree of disability bears to the total disability; e. g., war service-connected disability of 50 percent, compensation rate, $100. If veteran has a wife, his compensation is increased as follows: $100+$11.50=$111.50.

NOTE.—Rates in italics as in Public Law 85-168.

Other important measures passed by the 85th Congress affecting veterans are as follows:

Public Law 85–171: Permits forwarding of all types of Veterans' Administration benefit checks where the person has moved and left a forwarding address instead of the prior requirement of returning the check to the Veterans' Administration.

Public Law 85–194: Increases from $10 to $25 the maximum amount that may be paid by VA for shipping charges on personal property of deceased veterans who die on VA property.

Public Law 85–200: Terminates, 60 days after enactment, the operation of the Veterans' Education Appeals Board and transfers its records to Archives.

Public Law 85–209: Section 1 provides a uniform alternative marriage date requirement for widows applying for pension or compensation. It provides that a widow who does not otherwise meet the applicable delimiting marriage dates as presently existing in the law be eligible for pension or for compensation if she was married to the veteran for 5 or more years or for any period of time

if children were born as a result of the marriage. Section 2 permits women to receive pension, compensation, or other gratuitous benefits based on the service of a veteran even though there was a legal impediment to her marriage to the veteran which she entered into without any knowledge of such legal impediment, if other requirements are satisfied.

Public Law 85–311: This law excludes from computation as annual income in determining eligibility for non-service-connected disability or death pension as well as service-connected death compensation or dependency or indemnity compensation for parents, any payment of veterans' bonus by a State, Territory, possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, based on service in the Armed Forces of the United States and their widows and children.

Public Law 85–425 (effective July 1, 1958): In addition to providing monthly pension of $101.59 or $135.45 (aid and attendance rate) for two Confederate veterans, it provides pensions for dependents of veterans as indicated in table below:

For non-service-connected deaths	Widow	Widow age 70	If widow was wife of veteran during service	Widow 1 child	Each additional child	No widow, 1 child	No widow, 2 children	No widow, 3 children	Each additional child
Mexican War	$65.00								
Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer Rebellion	65.00		$75.00	$73.13 83.13	$8.13	$73.13	$81.26	$89.39	$8.13
Civil War,[1] Indian wars	40.64	$65.00	75.00	48.77 73.13 83.13	8.13	73.13	81.26	89.39	8.13

[1] Includes widows and children of Confederate veterans.

Public Law 85–460: This bill amends the definition of the term "State" as set forth in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, Public Law 550, 82d Congress (GI bill of rights for Korean veterans), and the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act of 1956, Public Law 634, 84th Congress, in order to make clear that the benefits of those acts may be given to persons pursuing a course of education and training in the Panama Canal Zone. It also authorizes training under Public Law 634 in the Republic of the Philippines.

Public Law 85–461: Authorizes modification and extension of the program of grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for hospitalization of certain veterans, to—

(1) Permit use of Veterans' Memorial Hospital for cases other than those involving service-connected disabilities.

(2) Permit treatment of service-connected veterans on outpatient basis.

(3) Extend period of assistance from December 31, 1959, to June 30, 1963.

(4) Place overall ceiling of $2 million on expenditures for this purpose in any one year.

(5) Grants hospitalization (service-connected and non-service-connected) to American veterans residing in the Philippines on a permanent or temporary basis.

Public Law 85–462: Section 5 of this act incorporates the general approach provisions of H. R. 6719 reported by this committee. It provides adjustments in organization and salary structure of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration. Pay increases under this act averaged about 10 percent.

Public Law 85–586: Authorizes refunds of premiums paid by the VA in behalf of servicemen who had commercial insurance guaranteed during the period 1940–42. Premiums were later collected from policyholders. This bill would authorize repayment, pursuant to Supreme Court decision, of approximately $1,600,000 to 8,440 individuals.

Public Law 85–638: Extends the time for filing claims for mustering-out payments under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to July 16, 1959 (previously July 16, 1956).

Public Law 85–652: Increases the rate for blind veterans with only light perception from $309 to $359 monthly.

Public Law 85–655: Places dependents of female veterans on a parity with dependents om male veterans.

Public Law 85–674: Increases the burial allowance from $150 to $250.

Public Law 85–678: Amends the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to accomplish the following:

(1) Increase from $5 to $10 per month for each $1,000 insurance in force the amount of total disability income protection which may be purchased by insureds;

(2) Provide for the first time for the addition of a total disability income rider to policies of insurance issued under section 621 of the act; and

(3) Permit holders of policies with existing $5 total disability income riders who are in good health and otherwise qualify to surrender their $5 rider and add the $10 provision to their policies.

Public Law 85–782: Increases by $150 a month compensation paid to severely disabled service-connected veterans who require an aid or attendant while they are not hospitalized at Government expense.

Public Law 85–807: Provides that any World War II or Korean veteran who has received a discharge less than honorable and who later has it corrected to a discharge under other than dishonorable conditions may have 4 years within which to initiate course of education and training under the World War II GI bill of rights or 3 years under the Korean GI bill of rights. All education and training is to be completed no later than January 31, 1965.

Public Law 85–857: Incorporates into a single act the subject matter of Public Law 85–56, together with the extensive body of existing legislation governing education and training benefits for veterans and war orphans; dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors; Government insurance; vocational rehabilitation; guaranteed, insured, and direct loans for homes, farms, or businesses; and Federal aid to State soldiers' homes. In addition, the law covers the subjects of unemployment compensation (administered by the Department of Labor) and mustering-out payments (administered by the military departments). Effective from January 1, 1959.

Public Law 85–871: Authorizes the Veterans' Administration to provide certain specialized vocational training for retarded children who are eligible for training under the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act.

Public Law 85–896: The law permits a section 621 policyholder (insurance taken out between April 25, 1951, and December 31, 1956) three choices:

1. Maintain his present term policy at the Commissioners Standard Ordinary premium rates.

2. Exchange his present policy for a limited convertible term policy with lower premiums based on the new X–18 table. Such policy would not be renewed after age 50 or September 1, 1960.

3. Convert to a permanent type policy with premiums based on the X–18 table.

Colleges and Universities Providing Specialized Training Courses for Teachers of Exceptional Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it is seldom that the Government Printing Office makes even minor mistakes in the huge task each day of compiling and printing the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The excellence of their work is truly amazing. Occasionally, however, even the GPO will make a human mistake, and since the RECORD is such an important source of research material it is important that the occasional error be corrected. That is the reason I am making this statement.

In connection with our debate and subsequent passage on Friday, August 22, 1958, of the bill, H. R. 13840, the bill to encourage the expansion of teaching in the education of mentally retarded children, I submitted my revised remarks and they appeared at pages A8000–A8004 of the Appendix. This material, of course, is to be included in the permanent RECORD as part of yesterday's debate on H. R. 13840.

A tabulation which I submitted as part of my remarks, showing the colleges and universities, by States, offering programs for the preparation of teachers of various categories of exceptional children, was printed at pages A8001–A8002, but with a number of unfortunate omissions, thus giving an incomplete picture of the extent of interest and work by the Nation's colleges in helping to meet this important educational problem. A number of schools and colleges in Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas were left out of the tabulation.

Thus I am now resubmitting the tabulation below to include all of the schools which should properly have been included before. I understand that in the bound, permanent RECORD this tabulation will then be substituted for the in-

accurate one which was printed as part of my remarks on H. R. 13840.

Since so many libraries, and particularly college libraries, are dependent upon the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and do not receive the bound volumes, it would not be fair to researchers seeking to use this material if the incorrect tabulation were allowed to stand in the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Appendix; thus I think it so important to make the correction in this manner, and have it noted in the index which is printed periodically for the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In my remarks of Friday, August 22, on the bill to encourage expansion of teaching of mentally retarded children, I cited at some length the needs not only of the mentally retarded children for teachers specially trained to help them but of all other categories of exceptional children as well in requiring specially trained teachers. These categories include the very gifted children, the crippled, the deaf, the hard of hearing, the blind children with serious visual defects, those with serious health problems due to heart disease, epilepsy, or other debilitating conditions, those who are maladjusted or seriously disturbed, including the institutionalized delinquent, and so on. All of these categories of children would be helped to obtain better educational opportunities to develop their full potential if my bill, H. R. 9591, can be enacted to provide Federal assistance in the education of more specially trained teachers for these children. It is a serious educational problem in every community in the country.

Mr. Speaker, the tabulation containing the full list of colleges and universities which in the academic year 1954 were already engaged in offering courses in these fields—a tabulation made for me by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress—is as follows:

Colleges and universities having programs for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children, academic year 1954

State	Institution	Special education program
Alabama	University of Alabama	Speech correction.
	Birmingham, Southern College.	Speech and hearing.
Arizona	University of Arizona	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
Arkansas	University of Arkansas	Speech correction.
	Arkansas State College	Deaf.
California	Chico State College	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
	College of the Pacific	Speech correction, speech and hearing, socially maladjusted.
	Fresno State College	Speech correction.
	Los Angeles State College	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing.
	Occidental College	Speech correction.
	San Diego State College	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	San Francisco State College.	Blind, crippled, deaf, hard of hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, speech correction, blind and partially seeing, deaf and hard of hearing, and others.
	San Jose State College	Speech correction, speech and hearing.
	Stanford University	Do.
	University of California at Berkeley.	Mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, mentally retarded and socially maladjusted.
	University of California at Los Angeles.	Speech correction.
	University of California at Santa Barbara.	Do.
	University of Southern California.	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, speech correction.
	Whittier College	Speech correction.
Colorado	University of Denver	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing.
Florida	Florida State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech and hearing, overall.
	University of Florida	Mentally retarded, speech correction, speech correction and hearing, overall.
	University of Miami	Speech correction.
Georgia	University of Georgia	Do.
Illinois	Bradley University	Do.
	College of St. Francis	Do.
	Eastern Illinois State College.	Do.
	Elmhurst College	Do.
	Illinois State Normal University.	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, special health problem, speech correction, overall.
	Northern Illinois State Teachers College.	Speech correction.
	Northwestern University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Rockford College	Do.
	Southern Illinois	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	University of Chicago	Socially maladjusted, speech correction.
	University of Illinois	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction.
Indiana	Ball State Teachers College.	Speech correction, hearing.
	Indiana State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	Indiana University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Purdue University	Do.
Iowa	Grinnell College	Speech correction.
	State University of Iowa	Crippled, speech correction, hearing.
Kansas	Fort Hays Kansas State College.	Speech correction.
	Kansas State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, speech correction.
	Municipal University of Wichita.	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
		Speech correction, hearing, deaf, crippled, hard-of-hearing.
Kansas	University of Kansas	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, socially maladjusted, speech correction.
Kentucky	University of Kentucky	Speech correction, hearing.
Louisiana	Louisiana State University.	Speech correction.
Maryland	University of Maryland	Speech correcting, hearing.
Massachusetts	Boston University	Blind, speech correction, hearing.
	Emerson University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Smith College	Deaf.
Michigan	Michigan State Normal College.	Crippled, deaf, mentally retarded, partially seeing, speech correction.
	Wayne University	Crippled, deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, socially maladjusted, special health problem, speech correction, others.
	Western Michigan College of Education.	Speech correction, hearing.
Minnesota	University of Minnesota	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
Mississippi	Mississippi Southern College.	Do.
	University of Mississippi	Speech correction, hearing.
Missouri	Central Missouri College	Speech correction.
	St. Louis University	Do.
	Southwest Missouri College.	Do.
	University of Missouri	Speech correction, crippled.
	Washington University	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, speech correction.
Nebraska	University of Nebraska	Speech correction, hearing.
New Jersey	New Jersey State Teachers College.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
New York	Brooklyn College	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	City College of the City of New York.	Mentally retarded.
	Hunter College of the City of New York.	Blind, crippled, deaf, gifted, partially seeing, special health problems, others.
	New York University	Mentally retarded.
	Queens College of the City of New York.	Speech correction, hearing.
	State University of New York College for Teachers at Buffalo.	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction, partially seeing, others.
	State University of New York Teachers College at Geneseo.	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	Syracuse University	Crippled, deaf, mentally retarded, partially seeing, speech correction, hearing, others.
	Teachers College of Columbia University.	Deaf, hard-of-hearing, mentally retarded, partially seeing, crippled, special health problems, others.
North Carolina	Eastern Carolina College	Speech correction.
North Dakota	State Teachers College	Do.
	University of North Dakota.	Speech correction, hearing.
Ohio	Bowling Green State University.	Do.
	Kent State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
	Ohio State University	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
	Ohio University	Speech correction, hearing.
	Western Reserve University.	Speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
Oklahoma	University of Oklahoma	Mentally retarded.
	University of Tulsa	Speech correction, hearing.
	Oklahoma College for Women.	Deaf.
Pennsylvania	Franklin and Marshall College.	Speech correction, hearing.
	Marywood College	Mentally retarded.
	Mount Mercy College	Speech correction.
	Pennsylvania State University.	Gifted, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.

Colleges and universities having programs for the preparation of teachers of exceptional children, academic year 1954—Continued

State	Institution	Special education program
Pennsylvania	State Teachers College, Bloomsburg.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	State Teachers College, California.	Mentally retarded, speech correction.
	Temple University	Speech correction.
	University of Pittsburgh	Deaf, mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
South Dakota	University of South Dakota.	Speech correction, hearing, others.
Tennessee	George Peabody College for Teachers.	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
	University of Tennessee	Deaf, others.
	Vanderbilt University	Speech correction, hearing.
Texas	North Texas State College.	Speech correction.
	Southern Methodist University.	Do.
	Southwest Texas State Teachers College.	Crippled, mentally retarded, speech correction.
	Texas State College for Women.	Speech correction.
Texas	University of Houston	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing.
	University of Texas	Mentally retarded, speech correction, hearing, others.
Utah	University of Utah	Speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing.
Virginia	University of Virginia	Speech correction, hearing.
Washington	University of Washington	Do.
Wisconsin	Marquette University	Speech correction.
	University of Wisconsin	Do.
	Wisconsin State College	Mentally retarded, speech correction, deaf, hard-of-hearing, others.
Wyoming	University of Wyoming	Speech correction.
District of Columbia.	Catholic University of America.	Do.
	Gallaudet College	Deaf.
	George Washington University.	Speech correction.

The Golden Era of National Independence

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, a highly informative article on the collapse of the Czarist Russian Empire appeared in the recent edition of the Ukrainian Quarterly. It was authored by Dr. Edward Mark O'Connor, former Commissioner of Displaced Persons and widely recognized as one of our most realistic scholars and an authority on the age-long problem of Russian imperialism. The article is appropriately titled "The Golden Era of National Independence," because it examines the real causes for the internal collapse of the long reign of the Russian Czars and proposes a number of positive steps which the United States should take to recapture the initiative in the cold war.

The popular notion has been prevalent for some time that the Bolsheviks were responsible for the crackup of the Russian Empire. This is the main propaganda line of the Kremlin today as the new Russian leaders engage in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. To a large degree this false belief has gained acceptance on the American scene, even among some who are referred to as experts on the subject. This article puts to rest this basic misconception and many others about the political trends within the Russian Empire during the period 1917–18. Official documents of the Government from this period in history form the basis for this clear, informative, and provocative examination of a chapter in the affairs of nations which is practically submerged by time, Communist propaganda, Russian misinformation in the free world and the scarcity of objective scholarship and research.

As a member of the Select Committee To Investigate Communist Aggression, 83d Congress, I had the opportunity to work closely with Dr. O'Connor who served as staff director for the committee. His broad knowledge of the history of the Russian Empire, ability in original and objective research, together with his understanding of the aspirations of people and nations, earned him the respect and confidence of the committee and all those associated with its work. After 10 years of service to the Federal Government, he has recently become associated with Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y., from which point it is hoped he will expand his writing and speaking activities on the Russian problem. Such a public service would be welcomed in these days when so little creative thought is given to this vital subject.

Under leave granted, I insert the article appearing in the Ukrainian Quarterly, written by Edward Mark O'Connor, entitled "The Golden Era of National Independence":

THE GOLDEN ERA OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

(By Edward Mark O'Connor)

The year 1958 marks the 40th anniversary of two historic events, one of which now threatens the existence of all civilization, while the other holds out good hope for a just and lasting peace for this generation and many generations to come.

All thinking men are aware that 1958 marks the 40th anniversary of the seizure of power in Russia by the Communists. The leaders in the Kremlin have attempted to make certain that their version of this 40th anniversary shall be the only one indelibly marked in the memory of mankind. With the aid of their vast propaganda machine the Russian Communists have flooded the sound waves and occupied many columns of print in the free press with their rewrite of history surrounding the collapse of the Russian Czarist Empire. This carefully prepared propaganda program was launched last October amid grandiose surroundings in Moscow, enjoyed by the new Russian aristocracy and their non-Russian pawns in the dangerous game of power politics.

Leaders of the Communist movement from almost every country of the world gathered in Moscow last October to pay homage and tribute to this new Russian aristocracy. The Russians in turn demonstrated their unusual talents at stage setting for an extravaganza calculated to attract a lot of customers and cause the free world to await developments indicating that, after 40 years, the so-called dictatorship of the proletariat had mellowed and matured to the point of abandoning its goal of world conquest. For this occasion the Russian proconsuls from Asia, Europe, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere journeyed to Moscow, there to be met with pomp and acclaim similar to that accorded the returning victorious Roman legions. After many rounds of feast and festivity the Russian leaders served up a manifesto of solidarity, all neatly prepared and ready for the endorsing signatures of the feted proconsuls.

But the new Russian aristocracy had not taken into reasonable account the powerful stirrings of nationalism both within and without their present-day empire. The manifesto of solidarity which they had prepared well in advance of the Moscow festive gatherings carried many themes of the superiority of the Russians in the movement of the world proletariat. This was a theme carried over from the pre-1917–18 era, when the socialist leaders of Europe would meet and then invariably break up in disagreement over the application of the principle of national self-determination. The Russian Socialists would argue that self-determination was nothing more than a slogan to bedevil the capitalistic states, and in any case could not be applied to any part of the Russian Empire. In turn, the non-Russian Socialists generally held that self-determination was the right of all people, that the empires of the world were the root of social injustice, that subjugated nations had the right to self-government and that the people of the subjugated nations would follow the course of socialism only if their national yearnings were respected. During the intervening 40 years, since 1917–18, some of the non-Russian collaborators in the conspiracy of communism had wearied of the constant supremacy of the Russians in the affairs of international communism. Still others objected because they were aware of the handicap this central theme of world communism had placed upon their activities in the countries of their birth. This state of affairs became evident at the Moscow "homecoming" and caused grave concern to the Kremlin. However, in the end, the manifesto of solidarity which was issued from Moscow carried a softer message of Russian superiority in the conspiracy of communism as well as the rededication of all its adherents to the goal of world conquest.

REWRITING OF HISTORY

The latest propaganda initiative taken by the Russians seeks to rewrite the history of events which took place with the collapse of the Russian Czarist Empire. The objective is to erase from history the many inspiring chapters of national independence which occurred during the 1917–18 era. This task will require a herculean effort but the Kremlin is aware that so long as these chapters remain on the books, even in a dormant form, its drive for the growing political and economic domination of Asia and Africa is seriously threatened. It is in these areas of the world that Communist propaganda paints the Russian leaders as "liberators from colonialism and imperialism" and "defenders of the rights of nations to national independence and self-government." It is also in these strategic areas of the world where

Russian communism now engages the cause of human freedom in a life and death struggle, the outcome of which will likely give either side the necessary balance of power to hold the dominant voice in world affairs. In playing for these high stakes, the Kremlin is compelled to make whatever efforts necessary to prevent the exposure of historical events which would brand Soviet Russia as a colonial power, exploiter of nations and predator upon newly independent nations.

It is against this background that the 40th anniversary of the national independence of Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, North Caucasus, Turkestan, Idel-Ural, and Cossackia take on added importance for the leaders of the free world. This year celebrations are taking place in several countries of the free world to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the national independence of these nations. All of these nations have four things in common. All of them regained their national independence with the collapse of the Russian Czarist Empire; all of them in one degree or another incorporated political principles from our Declaration of Independence and Constitution into their own declaration of independence or constitution; all of them suffered the loss of their national independence through subversion and armed aggression by the Russian Communists; and all of them today are held by force within the facade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the main the various celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of independence will stress the Russian treachery and aggression which caused them to lose their national independence. This is a timely service to the cause of justice and freedom. It should also serve as a warning to any nation, large or small, whose leaders believe some sort of modus vivendi with the Russian Communists is now possible.

However, from the political and information point of view the leaders of the free world are doing little or nothing to exploit this golden opportunity. The information mediums of the free countries are, with a few exceptions, taking no official notice of these commemorative ceremonies. A curtain of official silence has been thrown up which smothers truth, the most powerful political and psychological weapon in the arsenal of democracy. This curtain of silence may result from ignorance of the facts, or from a misguided belief that the free world in and of itself can reduce world tensions. It may even result from a determination on the part of some opportunists in strategic positions to make a deal with the Russians for another "peace in our times," no matter what the cost may be. In any case, the latest Russian propaganda effort on the 40th anniversary is the only version of history covering the period available to millions of people in all parts of the world. This state of affairs deprives the politically awakened people of Asia and Africa, where legitimate national independence movements are a prime target of Russian imperialism, of historic truths which they must have if they are going to succeed in winning and consolidating genuine national independence.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL ARCHIVES REVEAL TRUTH

Ignorance is no excuse for this curtain of silence, at least so far as the United States is concerned. The official archives of our Government covering the period 1917–18 contain all the information necessary to expose the current Russian effort at rewriting history as a colossal fraud. Most of this information has been made public and is readily available to all interested. Of special interest in this connection are three volumes published by the Department of State in 1921 covering the key years of the revolution in the Czarist Russian Empire. These volumes contain dispatches and reports from the American Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and his aids, to the Department in Washington and from the Secretary of State to the mission. Also included are important documents originating with President Wilson as well as others of British and French origin. The struggles of the non-Russian nations for their national independence are thoroughly recognized though at times misunderstood by the observers who reported on them.

The national independence era which rose up from the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Russian Czarist Empire, and the Ottoman Empire was ushered in during the closing year of World War I. These empires already weakened by the demand of the subjugated nations for independence could not withstand the internal and external stresses of armed conflict. The signs of collapse began to appear in the early months of 1917. Diplomatic dispatches from Petrograd, seat of the czarist dynasty, warned of the coming crisis as the long reign of Russian despotism was in its death throes. The American Ambassador in Russia, David R. Francis, in a telegram to Secretary of State Lansing dated March 18, 1917, reported the following:

"The 6 days between last Sunday and this have witnessed the most amazing revolution. A nation of 200 million people who have lived under absolute monarchy for more than 1,000 years and who are now engaged in the greatest war ever waged have forced their emporer to abdicate for himself and his heir and have induced his brother to whom he transferred the imperial authority to accept it on condition that a constituent assembly of the people so request and when so requested to exercise its functions under authority of the government framed by that assembly."

A provisional government was then formed which promptly issued an eight-point manifesto, the third point of which was abolition of all class, religious, and national limitations which had been imposed upon the people by the Czars.

On April 6, 1917, the Congress and the President declared a state of war to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government. From that date on the United States made every effort to keep the Russian Empire in the war against Germany. In the early stages these efforts were directed at bringing stability to the provisional government. This proved to be a hopeless task, as later events proved, because the non-Russian nations of the empire did not want to maintain the old order of despotism and thus refused active support to the provisional government. This task was further compounded by the activities of the Bolsheviks who were set upon a course to destroy all semblance of order at the seat of imperial power in Petrograd. In the face of these trends the Russian aristocracy and their supporting bureaucracy were impotent because their overriding objective was to preserve the existing order of the empire. The political sterility of this objective was accurately reported by our Consul General at Moscow, Mr. Summers, in a report to the Secretary of State, as follows:

"The state of chaos is complicated by the lack of national patriotism. A Pole cares nothing for Russia. He is before all a Pole and in defense of Poland may and doubtless will do heroic deeds. The same is true with the Finns, the Lithuanians, the Bessarabians, the small (little) Russians, Baltic Province Germans, Jews, Tatars, and so forth. They are continually pulling against the national government and fomenting class interests. The same is true to a great degree with the Russians proper. The workmen are not striving to build up a country. They are, first of all, caring for their own interests and in doing so are willing to sacrifice country, honor, and all. The same is true with the peasant and other social classes. Russia, as a nation, seems to occupy but little their thoughts."

The reference to small (little) Russians is a Czarist term of Ukrainians which has fallen into disrepute during the past 30 years with the advance of knowledge concerning the rich and distinctive history, culture, language, and national aspirations of the Ukrainian nation.

The provisional government headed by Prince Lvov was able to do little more than hold meetings of the cabinet and issue proclamations. Crisis after crisis followed which exposed the complete absence of popular support for the restoration of the monarchy in any form. Finally, the Russian Cadet Party, extremist supporters of a Russian empire, resigned from the cabinet of the provisional government as a consequence of a small degree of recognition being extended to the Ukrainian national liberation movement. American Ambassador Francis reported the following to the Secretary of State on July 16, 1917:

"Cause (of the resignation of the Cadet Ministers) attributed is that Minister of War, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs who returned yesterday from Ukraine had granted that province concessions with which Cadet Party unable to agree."

The government of Prince Lvov resigned and Alexander Kerensky, a Socialist, assumed the office of premier on July 20, 1917. The reformed cabinet of Kerensky was another hodgepodge which lacked popular support of any substantial elements of the tottering Russian empire. There then followed disputes within the reformed cabinet between the Socialists and non-Socialists over land reform, protection of private property and steps necessary to restore discipline in the imperial army. Within 2 months a demand was made by Prince Lvov that Kerensky resign as premier to be replaced by General Kornilov who would then become a military dictator. Kerensky promptly relieved General Kornilov of all authority. In turn Kornilov refused to recognize the removal order and after setting himself up as a military dictator, ordered 4 divisions of cavalry to capture Petrograd and to arrest the members of the Kerensky provisional government as agents of the German General Staff.

The Kornilov effort failed, and Kerensky's provisional government changed its name, by the simple but overworked act of proclamation, to that of a republic. Kerensky designated himself as president and commander in chief of the imperial army. Meanwhile the Bolsheviks were consolidating their control over the Petrograd Council of Workmen-Soldiers, with the establishment of Leon Trotsky as president. There then followed a brief scuffle of words between the council of the republic and the Petrograd Soviet, with neither side enjoying any real popular support and being dependent upon small factions at the seat of imperial power. On November 7, 1917, this battle of words was brought to an end at a special meeting of the Petrograd Soviet. Trotsky then made a declaration that the "provisional government no longer exists." After some fightings in the streets the Bolsheviks took possession of the Winter Palace, arresting all of the ministers of the provisional government except Kerensky who had fled the scene of battle. From that date onward the Bolsheviks moved step by step to consolidate their hold upon the seat of the former imperial government and the entire Russian nation.

RISE OF THE NON-RUSSIAN NATIONS

This was not the case, however, in the non-Russian nations of the broken empire. There were other political movements taking place in these nations as the people were throwing off the chains of Russian colonial-

ism and establishing their national independence. The American Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page as early as December 12, 1917, reported to the Secretary of State as follows:

"Mr. Balfour informs me that his government will not recognize the Lenin so-called government, certainly not until it can show some sort of authority from the people. There are, moreover, at present other difficulties in the way of recognition; the Ukraine, the Cossacks, and other people in different parts of the Russian Empire, may possibly show opposition to Lenin and his program dealing with Germany. If these should remain anti-German they would deserve help if it could be given to them."

This opinion was supported by a summary report sent to the Secretary of State on December 15, 1917, by the Consul General at Moscow, Maddin Summers. In this dispatch Summers gave extensive coverage to the struggle of the Cossacks against the Bolsheviks and in reporting the Cossacks were gaining the upper hand added the following:

"The Maximalists (Bolsheviks) are, however, drawing reinforcements from Moscow, Kharkov, and elsewhere. They are trying to get support from Odessa but the Ukrainians do not seem disposed to permit the passage of troops through territory they control."

At another point in this same dispatch Summers reported these two significant developments:

"1. The Ukrainists, according to this Rostov information, are bent on independence and are more disposed to lean upon Austria-Hungary than any Russian party.

"2. Events have also been ripening at Kiev recently. All the Maximalist (Bolshevik) military formations there were disarmed on December 12. The aviation park offered resistance and there was some bloodshed. The pontoon battalion, the reserve mountain battery and the heavy artillery, parked across the Dnieper, offered no resistance. The Ukrainians captured quantities of guns and ammunition. The Ukrainans also arrested eight Maximalist leaders, who were trying to organize an attack on the Ukrainian Government. From last accounts the Ukrainians seem to have liquidated the Maximalist organization in their capital."

The Bolsheviks became concerned at an early stage with the opposition to their schemes posed by the national independence movements, particularly that in Ukraine. On December 16 Trotsky made a complaint to the French Ambassador to Petrograd concerning the presence of French officers with the Ukrainian Army. Trotsky construed this as "openly supporting counter-revolutionary machinations of Kaledin and disorganizing Russia." This puts the Bolsheviks on record at an early date during the revolution as sharing a common objective with the Russian monarchists, that of holding the empire intact at all costs and intractable enemies of all national independence movements. The French Ambassador in his reply took the position that the presence of French officers with the Ukrainian National Army "is explained by the invitation frequently expressed by various Russian governments to supervise the formation of the National Ukrainian Army."

Events on the international political and diplomatic fronts then moved swiftly. On January 7, 1918, the French Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Jusserand, notified the Secretary of State as follows:

"In informing me that it is maintaining with the secretary of the Rada of the Ukraine de facto relations further accentuated by the recent appointment of General Tabouis as Commissioner of the French Republic to that country, my Government adds that the turn of events in Russia and the reports it has received about Austro-Hungarian activities at Kiev led it to the conclusion that it could not defer any longer taking a more clearly defined attitude toward the Ukraine.

"General Tabouis is therefore to be instructed to notify the Ukrainian Government that the French Government is glad actually to recognize it as an independent government.

"I have been directed and hereby have the honor to communicate the foregoing to Your Excellency and to inquire whether the United States Government would be inclined to take a similar step with the Ukrianian Government."

UNITED STATES PONDERS RECOGNITION OF UKRAINE

American Ambassador Francis reported to the Secretary of State from Petrograd the following on January 9, 1918:

"Beginning to think separate peace improbable perhaps impossible and inclined to recommend simultaneous recognition of Finland, Ukraine, Siberia, perhaps Don Cossack Province and Soviet de facto government of Petrograd, Moscow and vicinity. Understand another government organizing at Archangel and compromising territory equal to England, France, and Germany combined."

On January 11, Acting Secretary of State Polk answered the diplomatic note presented by French Ambassador Jusserand as follows:

"In reply I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that this Government is giving careful consideration to the whole situation, but as yet has reached no determination as to acknowledging separate governments in Russia."

The American consul general at Moscow, Mr. Summers, again reported extensively on developments in Ukraine to Ambassador Francis in Petrograd on January 14, pointing out that the Ukrainian nationalists were desperately attempting to form an army to fight off the Bolsheviks and that there were already 35,000 regularly organized Ukrainian volunteers in Kiev. In his report he concluded that:

"The soldiers of Ukraine origin probably have more discipline and better fighting qualities than the average of the Russian armies taken as a whole."

The Bolsheviks had in the meantime entered into secret negotiations with the Central Powers. Trotsky, as the leader of this move, had given strong indication in public speeches that the Bolsheviks would seek a separate peace with Germany. This was a hard blow to the wartime strategy of the United States since our primary objective on the eastern front had been to keep Russia an active participant in the war against Germany. During this period reports emanating from Petrograd and Moscow, many attributed to supporters of the Russian Empire, began to picture the national independence movement in Ukraine as a creation of German-Austrian intrigue. This followed the pattern already established by Russian misinformation of branding all movements which did not support a Russian Empire as tools of the Central Powers. This together with the general chaos which prevailed, the difficulties of travel and lack of communications, created a serious shortage of knowledge concerning the true nature of the aspirations of the non-Russian nations of the empire. In the end these circumstances proved to be a fatal blow to the efforts of the Ukrainians and other subjugated people who were fighting for their national independence.

UKRAINIANS STRIVE FOR RECOGNITION BY THE ENTENTE

The Ukrainian leaders attempted to establish direct contact with and recognition by the nations associated in the entente. One example of this activity is demonstrated by the visit of Mr. Halip, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic, who called on our Ambassador to France in Paris on January 22, 1918. In this conference Halip espoused the cause of an independent Ukrainian nation and proposed the following:

"1. Recognition of the independence of Ukraine by the great powers of the entente and the nomination of the Allied diplomatic representatives in Kiev.

"2. Financial support to the Ukrainian Government.

"3. Facilities on the part of the entente for supplying the Ukraine with manufacturing products."

In turn American Ambassador Sharp stated that Ukraine must not be party to a separate peace with Germany, or enter into any degrading relations with the Central Powers. He also called for the Ukrainians to organize an army with the assistance of an Allied Military Mission to keep order in the country and to resist attack from outside; that Ukraine enter into relations with other autonomous states in Russia so as to present a solid front to the Central Powers. Halip pointed out that Ukraine was busy recruiting volunteers to maintain order in the country "as well as for fighting against the Bolsheviks and incidentally for guaranteeing independence of the country against foreigners." As to continuing the war against Germany, Halip warned "that having no army she (Ukraine) is unable to continue the war and that as regards the Brest-Litovsk conference, the desire for peace is so widespread among the Ukrainian population that the government of the Rada would be unable to withstand this current, especially if the Bolsheviks manage to conclude peace with the Austro-Germans."

On January 26, the Ukrainian delegation at Paris informed American Ambassador Sharp of the following events:

"The Ukrainian delegates at Brest-Litovsk have received full powers to negotiate peace with the Central Powers. The latter are insisting especially on the resumption of economic relations. They ask to exchange their manufactured products against provisions from the Ukraine. The government of Kiev not disposing of an army, and being obliged to employ its feeble police forces against the Maximalists (Bolsheviks), cannot resist the pressure of the Germanic powers. According to Mr. Halip the Ukraine, even after conclusion of peace, will endeavor to safeguard its future, to maintain good relations with the Allied Powers, to organize itself with their help and to limit to the inevitable minimum the amount of provisions sent to our enemies."

The sincerity of these pledges is attested to by events which followed. Consul General Summers at Moscow reported to the Secretary of State on May 1, 1918, the following:

"In Ukraine Central Powers experiencing greatest difficulty forcing peasants to sell grain, and serious uprisings reported many places."

While the Bolsheviks were organizing an army and establishing their regime in Petrograd and Moscow, they were also carrying on secret negotiations with the Germans. Meanwhile, the Allies, particularly the United States, were continuing their effort at keeping the Russian Empire in the war against the Central Powers. Extreme efforts were made to keep open a supply line on the Trans-Siberian Railway from Vladivostok to central Russia. The appeals for support of the non-Russians who were fighting for their national independence thus fell upon preoccupied and unsympathetic ears. Any movement which did not conform to the preconceived notion of preserving the Russian Empire was forthwith branded as a tool of the Austro-German intrigue.

DEVELOPMENTS IN UKRAINE

In this connection, an interesting series of events took place in Ukraine which point up the basic weakness in the strategy of the United States. The Russian Bolsheviks invaded Ukraine during January 1918 with the

purpose of destroying the independent Government of Ukraine. This occurred at a time, according to our plans, when the Russians were supposed to be fighting the Germans on the approaches to Petrograd and Moscow. With the main forces of the regrouped Russian Imperial Army at their command, the Bolsheviks captured Kiev, the capital city of Ukraine, and forthwith launched a campaign of mass terror. In Kiew atrocities were widespread, as reported by Mr. Jenkins, American consul general, at Kiev, on March 1, 1918:

"For the first 2 days of Bolshevik occupation there were hundreds of executions, or, more properly speaking, murders. It is estimated that 300 or 400 officers were shot down on the streets or taken to a park near the former residence of the governor, where they were killed."

The Ukrainian volunteers then regrouped their forces and attempted to liberate their homeland from the Russian Bolsheviks. Failing recognition and assistance from the Allies they then turned to the Austro-Germans for military cooperation in this task. This point is verified in a dispatch from Ambassador Francis to the Secretary of State on May 20, 1918, which is as follows:

"At the same time I learn from reliable sources that Mirbach is courting Kadets and anti-Bolsheviks and proposing course similar to that followed in Ukraine when anti-Bolshevik government was established by German force although composed of patriotic Russians who preferred Allied assistance to German but despairing of former they embraced the latter."

Here again the Ukrainian nationalists are described as "patriotic Russians," an indication of our ignorance of the contending forces at work within the broken Russian empire. The Ukrainian volunteers were joined by small elements of the Austro-German Army as they drove the Bolsheviks off Ukrainian territory. American Ambassador to France, Mr. Sharp, reported on April 4, 1918:

"Except at Kherson, where a German detachment is said to have been massacred, the Austro-Germans are welcomed as deliverers in all towns. In the country districts where they seize all the food supplies they meet with some difficulties as the peasants who are disbanded soldiers are massacring with their arms isolated parties. Nevertheless the Austro-Germans are continuing to obtain immense results with practically no effort, their troops being far from numerous and composed of elements of the most inferior order."

This was followed by a report from Ambassador Sharp on April 16, 1918:

"There is a rumor that the Austro-Germans intend to dissolve the Rada at Kiev and install a German government."

General Eichhorn, German commander in chief in Ukraine, issued an order the effect of which would prevent the distribution of landed estates among the peasants although guaranteeing to the peasants a fair return for their labors. The Ukrainian Agricultural Minister regarded this decree as intolerable and resigned. The Rada then adopted a resolution which read in part as follows:

"German troops were called by Ukrainian troops for purpose of helping them in restoring order within such limits and in such direction only as decided by the Ukrainian People's Republic, that no arbitrary interference on part of German and Austro-Hungarian military commanders (in) social-political life of Ukraine will be tolerated."

The Rada government fell and Pavlo Skoropadsky became hetman of Ukraine, a historic title of chief of state. General Eichhorn then took steps to prevent the German military from interfering in the internal affairs of Ukraine, and the United States Minister to the Netherlands, Mr. Garrett, reported on May 5, 1918:

"After that the new government was called into existence by Ukrainians themselves and will not recognize Communistic theories of property."

However the opinion still existed among American diplomats stationed in Russia that the Ukrainian independence movement was nothing more than a creation of German propaganda. An American consul at Moscow, Mr. Poole, commenting on the formation of the new government had this to report:

"First, it suggests that the Germans, having made use so far of the fiction of a Ukrainian nationality, may henceforth support a movement for the reconstruction of Russia through amalgamation of Great Russia with the Ukraine under government similar to that now seated at Kiev, which is strictly non-Socialist and subservient to Germany."

The new Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs, N. P. Vasilenko, in a speech reported by Mr. Poole on May 22, 1918, exposed this estimate as false in these words:

"In the Ukraine we see a healthy national feeling and the strength of the Ukraine is in this. We know that the entire Slavonic revival was built upon the national principle. * * * The facts upon which I base my stand, for the good of the Ukraine, the establishment of its strength and power, the development of its capacity for defense in the future, for these I intend giving all my strength."

Vasilenko based his program for the future of an independent Ukraine on close contact with the German military. In this he received some opposition from those Ukrainians who were not convinced that Germany would permit an independent Ukraine. However, no other course was open to the leaders of the Ukrainian independence movement because they were threatened by another Russian Bolshevik invasion and the Allies failed to respond to Ukrainian appeals for assistance.

UKRAINIANS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

The general situation on the eastern front went from bad to worse. The so-called White Russians under General Denikin while being opposed to the Bolsheviks were bent upon reconstructing the Russian Empire. The German armies in turn were desperately in need of food which they attempted to extract from Ukraine. When the Ukrainian peasants refused to cooperate with the Germans this resulted in a substantial increase of German troops in Ukraine. The American Chargé in Sweden, Mr. Whitehouse, reported an interesting piece of intelligence on the situation which he received from a Rumanian engineer who had recently arrived from Kharkiv:

"Germans will not succeed in securing food or in organizing Ukrainians into divisions for fighting in West."

On October 15, 1918 the Ukrainian National Council sent the following message to President Wilson through the American Minister in Switzerland, Mr. Stovall:

"Ukrainian National Council just founded in Switzerland of representatives of almost all political parties of Ukraine for the defense of Ukrainian national and democratic cause abroad formulates its best wishes to you, Mr. President. It places itself entirely on the basis of your program in which it sees the best guaranty for the continued free existence of the independent Ukrainian state. We are sure that the entire Ukrainian people is at one with us in placing its entire confidence in your defense of our independence before our enemies. Ukraine does not wish to encroach upon the rights of other people. Her only wish is that all the territories populated by our race, including Eastern Galicia and Bukovina now oppressed by the Austrians, be reunited under a free and independent government entering as a member into the society of nations."

Hetman Skoropadsky issued a proclamation on November 23, 1918, calling for all Ukrainians to unite for the reconstitution of Russia upon a federal basis. Soon thereafter his government fell because it acted contrary to the wishes of the Ukrainian people. On December 16, 1918, the American Minister to Sweden, Mr. Morris, reported the following:

"Reports from Berlin: Kiev besieged by troops of Ukrainian National League which captured all Ukraine. Political situation very favorable to this league."

Simon Petlura, the field leader of this movement, was at first depicted by our intelligence sources as the leader of the Bolsheviks. This misinformation was corrected on December 21, 1918, in a report from the American Minister in Rumania, Mr. Vopicka, as follows:

"This morning a committee of Ukrainians, representing public organizations which are most influential, called on me and stated that Petlura does not lead the Bolshevik army as is reported, but the republican army, which is fighting for the independence of Ukraine against Hetman Skoropadsky, who favors the federation system for Russia."

ALLIED CONFUSION HELPED BOLSHEVISM

The general confusion which prevailed, together with the basic Allied objective of keeping the Russian Empire together, proved to be circumstances of great benefit to the Bolsheviks. The extent to which some of the Allied Powers were prepared to go in support of this objective is underscored by the following report from Ambassador Francis on October 20, 1918, reporting on a conference with Russian Minister of Finance, Tereshchenko, he added:

"He gives me first information about the formation in London of a Russo-British organization with a capital of 300 million (pounds) for exploitation of northern Russia, especially Pechora district, and colonizing same with Irish. Buchanan, former British Ambassador, Russia, vice chairman. Tereshchenko objects to scheme as I do."

It will be recalled that at this same period in history the Irish people were fighting for their national independence from the British Empire.

It would appear from this that some elements in the British Government were prepared to save their own empire and that of the Rusians at the expense of the Irish patriots who, most likely would be the "colonizers" sent to Northern Russia.

The events which followed in rapid succession witnessed the collapse of the war on the Eastern front. The national independence movements in Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, the North Caucasus, Turkestan and Cossackia were eventually destroyed by the Russian Bolsheviks. The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires were destroyed. The reconstituted Russian Empire rose up in the form of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Since then the British Empire, the French Empire, and the Dutch Empire have passed into oblivion. Only the Russian Empire remains, vastly expanded and still pursuing the age-long dream of world conquest. This unhappy state of affairs should bring into sharp focus the political sterility which attaches to any national policy towards the Russians which fails to support the age-long struggles of the non-Russian nations of the Russian Empire for freedom and national independence. It should also serve as an object lesson to the newly independent nations of the world and to the leaders of the national independence movements in the colonial and dependent areas of the free world, who have taken a position of neutralism in the world political arena or who look to the Kremlin as a disinterested benefactor. There remains an urgent need to dramatize for all the people of the world the golden era of national inde-

pendence during and folowing World War I and the role of the Russian imperialists in putting out the lamp of freedom and independence in all the many countries they now occupy. This is the only logical response we can make, in our own self-interest, to the latest propaganda effort of the Russians to rewrite history.

Major Safeguards Enacted in New Trade Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DANIEL A. REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, as you know, American industry and American workingmen have been arbitrarily saddled with a completely unnecessary extension of the old 1934 Trade Agreements Act. This legislation was approved by the Congress despite the insistence by many Members that it was not in the best interests of our country.

Many of my distinguished colleagues joined with me to point out the dangers and unfairness inherent in the extension bill, H. R. 12591. We insisted that, because of the vital importance of American industry to our country, this sensitive area should be controlled by the Congress and not by the appointed officials of the State Department. However, that does not change the fact that this legislation was passed. Consequently, the industries of our country that are vulnerable to cheap foreign imports must find some way to live with the law.

For that reason, I would like to include as a portion of my remarks an article published in the July-August 1958 issue of Topics, the bulletin of the American Tariff League. This article suggests many ways that American producers can fight the rising tide of imports and I therefore commend it to the attention of the House. While I was opposed to the extension of the Trade Agreements Authority, I did support the provisions of H. R. 12591 that have strengthened the safeguards for our domestic producers.

The article follows:

MAJOR SAFEGUARDS ENACTED IN NEW TRADE ACT

While the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 empowers the President to undertake new and deeper tariff-cutting trade pacts for an additional 4-year period, Congress legislated therein major safeguarding provisions calling for more effective and expeditious remedies for American industry and labor adversely affected by present and past agreements.

The President's approval on August 20 of the 1958 Extension Act (Public Law 85-686) followed congressional acceptance of a Senate-House conference report on H. R. 12591, the controversial trade-extension bill. The President's authority to cut rates under the 1955 act expired June 30.

Enactment of the 1958 trade-extension law has a twofold significance:

It climaxes a bitter congressional debate over the administration's long-term freer trade proposals which were initially submitted to Congress last January.

It also marks a major phase in the long struggle by representatives of domestic industry, labor, and agriculture to obtain assured avenues of redress from the impact of low-wage imports by improving the administrative effectiveness of the 24-year-old trade program.

MILESTONES IN TRADE AGREEMENTS HISTORY

The following retrospective examination of trade agreements history reveals that substantial gains have been achieved by tariff proponents in the most recent congressional extensions, including the new law.

Status before 1951 extension: Although the basic Tariff Act of 1930, which includes the trade agreement provisions, proposes, among its objectives, "to encourage the industries of the United States," and "to protect American labor," no statutory safeguarding procedures such as the escape and peril point provisions, existed prior to 1951.

Beginning in 1947 provisions for invoking a trade agreement escape clause were set forth in Executive orders, which gave both the President and the United States Tariff Commission wide discretionary authority. Two-thirds of all escape clause applications filed by domestic producers before the Commission between 1947 and 1951, were dismissed by the agency after preliminary examination. No formal investigations were required and escape probes ending in tie votes were automatically dismissed.

Legislation providing for peril point findings by the Tariff Commission preliminary to United States tariff negotiations, was enacted in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1948 but was repealed in the following year by the 1949 Extension Act.

1951 extension: The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 for the first time made both the escape clause and peril point procedures a matter of legislative directive. Tariff Commission escape investigations became mandatory and criteria of injury were established. The Commission was required to submit its escape clause reports to the President within a 1-year period. The Chief Executive retained his discretionary authority to overrule the Commission recommendations, but was required to report to Congress within 60 days in the event he took action counter to the Commission findings of injury.

In cases in which the Commission found no injury it was required to publish a report stating its findings and conclusions.

The 1951 trade extension also helped to restore the effectiveness of section 22 of the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act). It included the GATT caveat which has been repeated in subsequent extensions: "The enactment of this act shall not be construed to determine or indicate the approval or disapproval by the Congress of the executive agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

1953 extension: The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 reduced from 1 year to 9 months the time allowed for the Tariff Commission to complete its escape-clause investigations. Escape cases involving evenly divided votes of the Commissioners were to be sent to the President who could not choose between either set of recommendations.

1954 extension: The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1954 barred duty cuts under the trade program if the President found that such reductions threatened domestic production needed for national-defense requirements.

1955 extension: The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 required the Tariff Commission to make public its findings of injury and recommendations thereon to the President. Hitherto, the law had required only that such reports be transmitted to the President. Escape-clause applicants claimed that the alleged secrecy involving such reports was in fact a one-sided affair since foreign countries whose imports were involved in the escape cases were often made aware of the Commission's recommendations therein while the American industry was left in the dark.

Escape-clause rules were tightened and criteria broadened to include a new definition of industry which permitted a segment thereof to file an escape application and obtain relief thereunder even though the rest of the industry was not affected by the offending imported article.

The national security provisions of the 1954 Extension Act were broadened to provide for an avenue of relief via ODM, the then Office of Defense Mobilization. Presidential authority was granted to raise duties or impose quotas in order to adjust imports to a level that would not threaten to impair the national security.

TREND OF PROGRESS CONTINUES IN NEW 1958 ACT

Improvements in addition to the safeguards legislated in the earlier extension acts have been incorporated by Congress in the new Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, including a significant provision which gives Congress for the first time in trade agreements history an opportunity to review and curtail the President's hitherto complete discretionary authority to reject favorable Commission recommendations in escape-clause cases.

The additional safeguards which Congress wrote into the 1958 Trade Act prompted the New York Journal of Commerce, on August 8, to comment editorially that the new law "gives the President and Tariff Commission much more freedom to increase tariffs than to cut them."

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF 1958 TRADE ACT ANALYZED

The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 extends the authority of the President to negotiate duty cuts by means of executive trade pacts for 4 years to June 30, 1962. He may reduce United States tariffs from their July 1, 1958, levels, by one of the following three alternative methods:

1. By reductions up to 20 percent of current rates with cuts limited to 10 percent in any 1 year, or in reductions which can be applied in 4 annual stages of 5 percent each. The tariff cuts may be made initially effective during the life of the present Extension Act; that is, until 1962, or within the 4-year period thereafter.

2. By reductions of 2 percentage points ad valorem below rates existing on July 1, 1958, and based on an annual cut of 1 percentage point. This authority permits reductions greater than the overall 20 percent cut allowed under No. 1 on rates of duty currently lower than 10 percent ad valorem.

3. By reductions to 50 percent ad valorem, or ad valorem equivalent of a specific rate, of rates which are now higher than 50 percent. Reductions under this procedure would be in yearly reductions of one-third.

PERIL POINT PROCEDURES SHARPENED IN NEW LAW

Preliminary procedures for negotiating trade agreements are amended, the effect being to circumscribe the practical application of the new Presidential tariff-cutting authority.

The law stipulates that it is the sense of Congress that the President "during the course of negotiating any foreign trade agreement * * * should seek information and advice * * * from representatives of industry, agriculture, and labor."

The period during which the Tariff Commission must complete its peril point determinations is extended from 4 to 6 months.

An automatic and immediate escape clause investigation is to be launched by the Tariff Commission whenever the latter, during its peril point studies, finds that "an increase in duty or additional import restriction is required to avoid serious injury." Hitherto, the affected industry would have been required to file an escape clause application.

In the course of its peril point determination, the Tariff Commission "to the extent practicable," and in addition to other factors, is to (a) ascertain the average invoice price "at which the foreign article was sold for export to the United States" and the wholesale price in the United States of similar or directly competitive articles during the last calendar year, and (b) estimate "the maximum increase in annual imports which may occur without causing injury" to the domestic industry involved.

The Commission is also to request the various executive departments and agencies for information in their possession concerning prices and other economic data from the principal supplier foreign country for any imported article involved in peril-point proceedings.

ESCAPE-CLAUSE CASES CUT TO 6 MONTHS

The new 1958 Trade Extension Act incorporates substantial amendments to statutory escape-clause procedures.

The period during which the Tariff Commission must investigate and report to the President in an escape-clause investigation is reduced from 9 to 6 months. This compares with the 1-year deadline first written into the law in 1951. The Commission is also authorized to subpena persons and records involving escape clause and other investigations.

The scope of tariff relief available under escape procedures is considerably enlarged by moving the base date used by the President to proclaim a rate increase of 50 percent in escape cases, from January 1, 1945 to July 1, 1934. The effect is to permit tariff increases up to 50 percent of the generally higher rates in effect before the duty reductions in the trade agreements negotiated between 1934 and 1945. Provision is made in cases involving specific and compound rates to permit increases which will take into account currently inflated prices.

New authority is given the President permitting him to assess a duty up to 50 percent on United States commodities currently bound in trade agreements to a duty-free status. Hitherto, items on the free list could not be made dutiable except by congressional action.

CONGRESS GIVEN ROLE IN ESCAPE CASES

While the 1958 extension continues the President's discretionary authority to proclaim or reject escape-clause recommendations submitted by the Tariff Commission, it provides a method whereby Congress can make effective the Commission's recommendations despite their rejection by the President.

The law provides that, following a Presidential rejection of a Commission escape recommendation, both Houses of Congress may, within a 60-day period, enact the Commission findings by a concurrent resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of each House. Such a resolution would be privileged, thus assuring prompt congressional consideration thereof.

The new congressional role in escape cases is surrounded by complex rules. The chance of an industry winning the two-thirds support of both House and Senate is unlikely. Nevertheless, the new provision permits Congress for the first time to maintain a close scrutiny over the administration of remedial machinery in the trade law. It also provides injured domestic groups with a congressional forum in which to present and publicize their cases and refute the Presidential reasons for denying them relief. Congressional review of the administration of the escape-clause safeguard may thus act as a possible deterrent on the President's frequent rejection of escape-clause relief recommendations.

NATIONAL SECURITY SECTION STRENGTHENED

The national-security provisions of the 1955 trade statute are strengthened by the new law. The principle is established that the President will not reduce a tariff if he finds that such reduction would threaten to impair the national security.

New investigatory procedures call for an immediate probe by the Director of the Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization (ODCM). If he finds that an industry is being harmed, to the impairment of the national security, and the President does not rule to the contrary, remedial action is to follow.

The scope of the national security investigation is widened to require the ODCM director and the President to "recognize the close relation of the economic welfare of the Nation to our national security, and * * * take into consideration the impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of individual domestic industries."

The OCDM is required to publish a report on the disposition of each case, set up procedural regulations covering its investigations, and submit, by February 1, 1959, a progress report to Congress which must also include an analysis of projected national defense requirements and related matters.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO CONGRESS BROADENED

The President's annual report to Congress on the operation of the trade-agreements program is broadened to include an account of the results of action taken to obtain removal of foreign-trade restrictions (including discriminatory restrictions) against United States exports, remaining restrictions, and the measures available to seek their removal.

ANTIDUMPING BILL ENACTED

The President, on August 14, signed into law H. R. 6006 (Public Law 85-630) providing for new definitions and administrative changes in the Antidumping Act of 1921. Presidential action followed congressional acceptance of a House-Senate conference version of the antidumping legislation.

The new law contains legislative recommendations submitted in 1957 by the Treasury Department pursuant to a directive in the Customs Simplification Act of 1956, and incorporates changes submitted in congressional hearings on H. R. 6006 by ATL and other trade groups.

Technical language changes enacted are designed to plug loopholes in the antidumping statute permitting more effective enforcement thereof by the Treasury.

The act requires both a finding of dumping by the Treasury and a finding of injury to American producers by the Tariff Commission. Under the new law a presumptive finding of such injury would result if the Commission deliberations in an antidumping case resulted in an evenly split vote.

Congressman Moore To Tour District

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, as this session of Congress draws to a close, we all are looking forward to an opportunity to return to our respective States and visit and talk with the people whom we have the honor to represent here in the Congress.

Inasmuch as the First Congressional District of West Virginia is only an hours time from Washington by modern air travel, I have made every effort to spend as much time in my district even while the Congress was in session. This has permitted me to better help and assist the people in my district and has given me a better-than-average knowledge of conditions in West Virginia and how the folks back home feel on particular legislative issues. Also, throughout the session, I have maintained an office in the district to better serve my constituents, and I have made a great many personal appearances and speeches in the seven counties which I represent. However, the limited time which I have been able to spend in my district has not permitted me to travel about as much as I would like, and to talk with persons who have problems on which I, as their Cngressman, might be of assistance. Consequently, I am looking forward to adjournment as a time when I might visit each community and hold regular office hours during which time persons might drop in to say hello or to sit down and discuss specific problems.

In preparation for these annual visits in each community, I have made arrangements for office space in various courthouses, post offices, and other civic buildings where it will be convenient to meet and privately discuss problems with individuals, who might want to see me. The following schedule has been arranged and in each instance the time shown is local time in the particular community:

Monday, September 22, Hancock County: 10 a. m. to 12 noon, City Building, Chester; 1:30 to 4:30 p. m., courthouse, New Cumberland.

Wednesday, September 24, Hancock County: 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., post office building, Weirton.

Thursday, September 25, Brooke County: 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., courthouse, Wellsburg.

Friday, September 26, Ohio County: 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., post office building, Wheeling.

Monday, September 29, Marshall County: 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., courthouse, Moundsville.

Wednesday, October 1, Taylor County: 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., post office building, Grafton.

Thursday, October 2, Marion County: 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., courthouse, Fairmount.

Tuesday, October 7, Wetzel County: 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, courthouse, New Martinsville; 1:30 to 4:30 p. m., city hall, Pine Grove.

Wednesday, October 8, Wetzel and Marshall Counties: 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, city hall, Cameron; 1 to 4 p. m., city hall, Hundred.

Thursday, October 9, Marion County: 9:30 a. m. to 12 noon, post office, Farmington; 1:30 to 4:30 p. m., city hall, Rivesville.

These visits in the various cities and towns are as informal as we can possibly make them, and workers, business men, and housewives are urged to drop by for a chat. No appointments are necessary and all persons are welcome to come as "they are" to see and visit with their Congressman. I hope the tour this year will be as successful as it was last year when we had several hundred people each day stop by our "mobile" office

to let me know their feelings on various matters.

In addition, I would like to mention that my district office, located in the Mercantile Bank Building in Moundsville, is open 6 days a week to serve the residents of the First Congressional District. When I am out of the office on official business, there is always a competent member of my staff available to answer questions or assist persons with their problems. I always welcome having my friends call upon me whenever my services might be of particular assistance.

The Small Business Administration

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, now that we have enacted into law legislation making the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Government, in my opinion, a measure long overdue, I set forth below the testimony of myself and our distinguished colleague, Mr. RIEHLMAN, of New York, as given before the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 1, 1958:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(Statement of Hon. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York)

PREPARED STATEMENT

Representative MULTER. I am ABRAHAM J. MULTER, Representative from the 25th Congressional District of New York.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear this morning. I am doing so by the unanimous direction of the Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Small Business Committee.

I have a joint statement prepared on my own behalf and on behalf of Congressman R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, of New York, who is the ranking minority member of the committee.

With your permission, I will ask you to make it part of the record and I will summarize it briefly.

Chairman HAYDEN. That will be done.

(The statement referred to follows:)

"STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER, CHAIRMAN, AND HON. R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER, SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my colleague, the Honorable R. WALTER RIEHLMAN, of New York, and I deeply appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee and to testify with regard to the pending appropriation request of the Small Business Administration. Both Congressman RIEHLMAN and I have been members of the Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives for many years, and more specifically are chairman and ranking minority member, respectively, of subcommittee No. 2 of the Small Business Committee which, within the committee as a whole, has the responsibility of reviewing the operations of the Small Business Administration as well as Government procurement. The other members of this subcommittee are: Hon. SIDNEY R. YATES, of Illinois; Hon. TOM STEED, of Oklahoma; and Hon. HORACE SEELY-BROWN, Jr., of Connecticut.

"This particular subcommittee during the past two Congresses has held extensive hearings and has made intensive investigations directly related to the programs of the Small Business Administration. Mr. Chairman, we believe that these studies with the resulting recommendations have contributed to a considerable degree to the Small Business Act as it exists today. It is because of the deep interest of our committee in the welfare of small business throughout the country and in the effectiveness of the varied programs of assistance within the Small Business Administration's legislative authority that my friend and colleague, WALTER RIEHLMAN, and I requested an opportunity to appear here today.

"Since the Small Business Administration request for funds will not be formally heard by the House Appropriations Committee, the members of our subcommittee will discuss the matter individually with members of that committee.

"SBA programs

"As you gentlemen well know, the Congress has designed the SBA programs to help small business in the areas of financial, procurement, management, and technical assistance since it is in these fields that small business concerns have encountered the greatest impediments to successful operation. We know you are well aware that the difficulties confronting small business have been very much the same over the years. The continuing and fundamental nature of the problems of small business which the Congress has long recognized, of course, was responsible for the establishment of the Small Business Administration.

"Through the financial assistance program the SBA has supplemented the assistance given by our private financial institutions by supplying credit which would not bo obtainable otherwise. This supplemental assistance by the Federal Government, within the limits the Congress has decreed to be necessary to properly safeguard public funds, is essential to the well-being of thousands of small-business concerns and, we believe, to the welfare of our entire economic structure.

"The Federal Government spending for goods and services in the interest of our national defense and security has for many years had a serious impact not only on the type of goods we produce in this country but also on the productive facilities of our industrial complex. It has been a matter of great concern to our committee and, we know, to all Members of the Congress whether our smaller productive units are properly utilized in producing for the national defense. If they are not, then these effective units of industry may be lost to our civilian economy, and more compelling an integral part of any all-out defense effort may not be available when the need arises.

"It is axiomatic that small business is essential to a well balanced, fully productive democratic society. In support of this principle the Small Business Administration has been diligent in its efforts to increase small business participation in Government procurement. Within the limits of its manpower, we believe, the SBA has used every possible means to make small business better aware of the opportunities in Government procurement and has assisted in the actual awarding of contracts to small business through the set-aside program and by the use of certificates of competency as provided in the act.

"We are sure you gentlemen are well aware that one of the biggest problems confronting small business is the lack of competent management and technical know-how. We believe that the SBA, through counseling and dissemination of carefully prepared and informative published material, has done much to assist small-business men all over the country to become more alert to the changing demands of markets and techniques, thereby attaining a stronger competitive position.

"Of particular importance has been the role of the Small Business Administration within the executive departments as the spokesman for the small-business concerns of our country. Through its efforts, and more than ever before, other Government agencies are aware of the need for adequate consideration of small business. The SBA has increasingly acted as an adviser and as a critic in the formulation of agency policy and in the administration of existing programs.

"Future success of SBA programs

"Mr. Chairman, the record of SBA speaks for itself. Much has been done to help small business; much more still needs to be done. Both the accomplishments and the need for future planning have, we are sure, guided the action taken by both the House and Senate when the Small Business Administration was made a permanent agency. But, Mr. Chairman, it is not enough that the SBA be made a permanent agency, it must have sufficient funds and personnel to fulfill the intent of Congress, to do the job that needs to be done.

"In this respect our subcommittee, for whom we are speaking today, wishes to point out certain areas in the operations of SBA where a lack of sufficient funds could seriously impair the effectiveness of the agency and which would, in turn, act to the detriment of small business.

"Procurement assistance

"We would like to call to your attention the fact that the Bureau of the Budget has requested funds for only 88 technical positions in the field to carry out all procurement assistance programs. The Department of Defense alone has designated about 380 small-business specialists or representatives assigned to its small-business programs although in most cases these employees have other assigned duties. Yet the Small Business Administration, which is assigned the primary responsibility of assisting small business to receive its fair share of Government purchases, is allotted but 88 positions. It is in the field offices that most procurement takes place and where the small-business man must have access to SBA services and assistance.

"We might say parenthetically, Mr. Chairman, that the Senate Small Business Committee has commented in its reports that the Small Business Administration has spent too few dollars on its nonlending functions. Our subcommittee concurs in this view. However, the SBA has fully utilized its appropriations for nonlending functions. The question of increased appropriations for procurement assistance and other nonlending functions is one which the Congress must decide because apparently the Bureau of the Budget fails to recognize the importance of the procurement-assistance program.

"Let us look at the small number of personnel now assigned to the small-business joint determination set-aside program. The agency indicates that 37 of its representatives are carrying on this program on a regular basis in 90 Government purchasing offices. In addition, these men are attempting to maintain liaison with 140 procurement installations and initiating set asides when they can be present. There is no Budget Bureau request for additional personnel for this program.

"Frankly, we cannot visualize how a staff of 37 can adequately carry out the program at so large a number of installations. The adequacy of set-aside coverage by the Small Business Administration can be more seri-

ously questioned when it is realized that there are approximately 800 military installations which make purchases, plus a greater number of Federal civilian agency offices. Gentlemen, we do not believe the beneficial results of the joint determination (set aside) program as provided for in the Small Business Act will be achieved unless the Congress, on its own motion, provides the necessary personnel to prosecute the program vigorously as we certainly intended in drafting the legislation.

"In response to inquiry we have been informally advised that the Small Business Administration is limiting publicity regarding its procurement and technical-assistance programs because its present staff cannot adequately handle more inquiries and problems from small-business firms than are now being received. Yet only 18 positions (not new positions) are authorized to carry on the program of how to sell to the Government and to handle casework where the SBA assists individual firms with their procurement problems. These 18 employees are also required to assist small firms in bidding in areas of procurement where small-business competition is needed and to notify them of prime contract opportunities suitable to their facilities. These are important programs, as we have said, yet only 18 positions are being requested to carry out these functions in the agency's 55 field offices.

"The agency has reported that during calendar year 1957, about 23,500 cases of procurement assistance, counseling and representation in behalf of small-business firms were handled. Gentlemen, we know that there are many more small firms needing assistance in selling to the Government. At present there are an estimated total of 309,000 manufacturing establishments in the United States. Of course, an undetermined number of these manufacturing establishments would necessarily be deducted to secure an accurate figure for the number of companies involved since many companies, we know, own one or more establishments. However, allowing for a certain amount of duplication, it is estimated that somewhere between 50,000 and 75,000 companies are interested in Government contracts, and most of them fall into the category of smaller companies. The SBA facilities survey of smaller manufacturing plants numbers approximately 40,000. We must assume that many companies require procurement assistance more than once during the course of a year; therefore, we believe that in this particular phase of SBA's activities the number of positions allotted should be doubled, that is 36 positions.

"Subcontracting assistance

"Another area in which small business deserves more assistance is in the field of subcontracting. The Small Business Administration provides assistance in this area by visiting large prime contractors and subcontractors to develop subcontract opportunities for small concerns. During calendar year 1957, the SBA reports that 3,926 calls or visits were made, from which it was able to refer 4,978 subcontract opportunities to small-business firms. The success of such a program depends upon a sufficient number of personnel to make repetitive contacts to firms which secure large Government contracts. It is our feeling that the agency's efforts in making less than 4,000 calls or visits to develop subcontract opportunities is merely scratching the surface. We seriously question whether the request for 11 positions (10 new positions) is sufficient to carry on this very important program. We must recognize that subcontracting has become most important to small-business firms because the volume of Government purchases devoted to the missile programs, to aircraft production, and to highly complex weapons has increased and will undoubtedly increase still more in years to come.

"Small-business firms cannot handle this type of prime contract and should receive greater assistance in their efforts to obtain subcontracts. The skill and inventiveness of thousands upon thousands of our smaller manufacturers and machine shops have been fully demonstrated in the growth of the aircraft industry. We must keep our procurement base broad in the missile as well as the aircraft industry. We need the skills which have been developed, and we need the small concerns which have grown up in the weapons industry during the past 20 years. They constitute a strategic reserve which must be kept in a position of readiness.

"Other procurement assistance

"Another SBA program of great importance to small-business concerns is that of certifying the credit and production capacities of small-business concerns that are low bidders on Government purchases. This program offers an appeal procedure for those small firms whose low bids on Government procurement have been questioned because of doubt as to their financial and productive capacities. Requests for assistance and for certificates of competency issued by the Small Business Administration are expected to increase as this program is extended to more military and civilian purchasing offices.

"Another factor which may add greatly to the number of requests for assistance is a recent decision by the Comptroller General stating Government contracting officers should apply the same standards to ascertain the fitness of the subcontractor as they apply in determining the fitness of a prime contractor. This may require the SBA to offer assistance in the form of certificates of competency to a large number of subcontractors. It would seem that the six positions (no new positions) for this program are too low to handle the number of requests for assistance which should be forthcoming.

"New responsibilities

"We are concerned, too, that only a total of 16 positions is requested to carry out the 2 programs which are new to SBA. These programs are: (1) set-asides on the sale of Government property, including timber leases; and (2) research and development assistance for small firms. In view of the importance of these programs, it would seem that this is a very modest request to cover the initial staffing requirements.

"Management service

"It is our subcommittee's feeling that the request does not include adequate personnel for the management services program. As previously stated, one of the biggest problems confronting small business is lack of managerial skill and technical know-how. Despite this, only four positons (no new positions) are requested for SBA's field offices to provide management counseling services and to assist educational institutions in providing management courses for small-business executives.

"Summary: procurement assistance

"We find, therefore, that there is no increase requested for personnel to further the following programs: Joint set-asides, procurement counseling, and prime contract referrals, certificates of competency, facilities inventory, products assistance, and the management series.

"For emphasis we desire to summarize the status of new positions which have been requested in the fiscal 1959 request for procurement and technical assistance:

"1. Ten additional positions are requested for subcontracting making a total of 11. These 11 men, we understand, will be expected to work with more than 400 large prime contractors in carrying out subcontracting projects.

"2. Twenty additional positions are requested for procurement and technical assistance for branch offices where there are no professional staff members for this work at the present time.

"3. Sixteen positions are provided to handle the work in connection with surplus property sales and research and development activities. These additional positions, however, were recommended by virtue of the adoption of the Senate amendments to the Small Business Act which provided for set-asides for small business in the sale of surplus property and assistance to small-business concerns in obtaining Government contracts for research and development as well as assistance flowing from other research and development activities sponsored by the Government.

"This matter, Mr. Chairman, is of the utmost concern to small business. The Small Business Administration has become, insofar as small business is concerned, an agency of major importance in our Federal Government. The Congress in delegating authority to the Small Business Administration has established many types of services which the agency must perform in the behalf of small business. We believe, as we are sure you can gather from our statement, that assistance to small business in securing an equitable portion of contract awards for goods and services is a most important function of the Small Business Administration. That assistance when combined with the work pertaining to subcontracts, managerial, production, and other technical services, assumes even greater importance.

"It is difficult to relate the results of the procurement assistance and collateral programs in definitive terms. The set-aside program can be evaluated in dollars and number of set-asides. Of course, we can also evaluate in dollars the direct contract awards which small business receives from our defense and civilian agencies; and we have some idea of the dollar amounts of subcontracting, but we cannot give exact figures. Other types of assistance may be, as we have seen, statistically calculated in various ways; but we cannot evaluate in dollars the results of such assistance accruing to the thousands of small-business men who are the recipients. We know that this assistance is sought by small business, and we know that the staff of the Small Business Administration has been zealous in its efforts to render maximum service. We mention these points because they are important in developing and crystallizing determinations relating to the procurement and technical-assistance programs.

"We as a Nation are spending some $20 billion a year for goods and services for our national defense and about $4 billion for goods and services required by our civil departments and agencies (including the Atomic Energy Commission). The Congress has placed a responsibility on the Small Business Administration to make certain that small business gets its share of the contracts awarded by the Government for goods and services. A procurement contract or subcontract provides employment, profits, and taxes and contributes to the growth of communities and of our economy as a whole.

"Procurement assistance translated into contract awards, broadens our procurement base and keeps active the skills, ingenuity, and inventiveness which have contributed to much of the building and success of our total manufacturing establishments. In many respects procurement assistance renders to smaller manufacturers and other small concerns supplying the Government a greater service than the making of a loan. In making this statement we do not intend to imply that the financial assistance program does not need every penny which has been requested; we simply use this known fact to emphasize the necessity of providing

SBA's other programs with sufficient manpower and money to do the job.

"Therefore, we believe that an inequity exists in the current appropriation request because of the inadequate increase in funds allotted for procurement and technical assistance. This inequity may be illustrated by noting that, in fiscal 1958, 24 percent of SBA's administrative funds were allocated to the procurement, production and technical assistance programs, while in the present request for fiscal 1959 the Bureau of the Budget allocation is only 22 percent of the total administrative funds. It will be noted that the 1959 allocation is 2 percent lower than the 1958 allocation despite the fact that the 1959 request includes 16 new positions to carry out the requirements of the Senate amendments relating to surplus property disposal and research and development. To express this point in another way we refer to the 1959 request of $9,950,000 for financial assistance which represents an increase of 45 percent over the 1958 actual expenditures, for the regular lending program. This figure, of course, does not include funds for making disaster loans, the contingency reserve of $1,750,000 or funds for the liquidation of RFC loans.

"We do not feel it proper to appear before the distinguished chairman and distinguished members of this great committee and offer what our subcommittee believes to be constructive criticism without offering for your consideration a suggested solution or compromise on the most important problem of procurement, assistance. We respectfully suggest that the appropriation for procurement and technical assistance be increased by an amount equal to the increase for the regular lending program. An increase of 45 percent over the 1958 actual expenditure for procurement and technical assistance would equal $3,240,750 exclusive of the sum recommended for personnel to administer surplus property sales and research and development activities as provided in the Senate amendments to the act. The addition of $150,000 for this work would make a total of $3,390,750. This, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we believe would add sufficient manpower to the procurement and technical assistance programs to strengthen the areas of operation which we have previously called to your attention. Particularly, it would enable the Small Business Administration to extend its coverage of the principal military and civilian procurement operations, many of which are now covered only on a part-time basis. At present, out of the some 800 military and civilian agencies which procure for the Government, the SBA is able to cover only 90 of such operations and as indicated many on a part-time basis only. At the very least all principal procurement offices should be covered by the Small Business Administration's procurement specialists. That would cover only 175 offices of the 800 mentioned.

"At this very moment in our history when our national security is once again seriously threatened by the shadow of Communist aggression, all of us are concerned with thoughts of our national defense. It is of transcendent importance that every shop and factory in our country capable of producing for the national defense be given all possible assistance in connection with defense contracts when such assistance is required. We earnestly suggest that this is not possible unless the procurement-assistance programs, as provided for in the Small Business Act, are materially strengthened."

GENERAL STATEMENT

Representative MULTER. The appearance here on behalf of our subcommittee is to urge to add to the appropriation for the Small Business Administration approximately $600,000 in order that they can adequately perform the job that we in Congress expect them to perform.

Of course, most people look upon SBA as a financial agency giving lending assistance to small business. While that is a most important function of SBA, I think even though we cannot measure it in dollars and cents by far the most important function of SBA is the work it does on behalf of small business in connection with procurement, particularly Government procurement. They have a tremendous job that they have been trying to do and can do and will do much better if we give them the tools with which to work in getting prime contracts to small business, in having Government set aside particular parts of procurement for small business, and in addition not only getting prime contracts for small business but inducing prime contractors who have Government contracts to subcontract part of that work to the small-business man.

Procurement functions

In addition to the work that the agency has been doing to date, in the Small Business Administration Act which was approved by the President on July 18, 1958, we added at the instance of the Senate, with the concurrence of the House, new procurement functions for SBA.

We have required them now to take on the job of disposal of Government property including timber leases incidentally and in addition to that to do a job of research and development assistance for small-business firms.

The strange part of it is that the Budget Bureau has approved practically no increase for this very important part of the work of the Small Business Administration. As a matter of fact, while increasing the budgetary appropriation for the Small Business Administration for financial assistance by some 45 percent over the current budget they have actually recommended a 2-percent decrease in the procurement work despite the fact that the law, as now enacted, requires the Small Business Administration to do additional work and, as I say, very important work.

The House committee will not formally hear this matter, but we on the Small Business Committee have undertaken to approach the members individually on the House side and present this problem to them so that, when this bill gets back to the House, they will be favorably disposed to give this agency the money it needs with which to properly carry on.

I do hope that this committee will see fit to recommend and the Senate will follow the recommendation to give the Small Business Administration adequate money with which to carry on this very important work.

Chairman HAYDEN. I understand your colleague, Mr. RIEHLMAN, cannot be here today.

Representative MULTER. Mr. RIEHLMAN went to the Bethesda Hospital this morning and hoped to be able to get here. He went there for a checkup. He hoped to be able to get here in time to add his comments to what I have said. Unfortunately he has been delayed.

As I said at the outset, not only does Mr. RIEHLMAN agree with what I have said and with the statement but the statement has the unanimous approval of our subcommittee.

Senator YOUNG. Congressman, this would help small business a great deal. It is the small business that is in trouble much more than big industry.

Representative MULTER. There is no doubt, Senator. Big business can do this job for themselves and unless small business has an agency such as the Small Business Administration to help them do this job they are swallowed up in the mass.

Senator YOUNG. I certainly agree with you.

Representative MULTER. Thank you, sir.

Chairman HAYDEN. We thank you for your appearance.

Report to 11th Congressional District of Michigan

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. VICTOR A. KNOX

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KNOX. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I take this opportunity to provide the residents of the 11th Congressional District of Michigan with a brief résumé of major legislation and of my activities as their Representative in the 85th Congress.

I consider one of my primary responsibilities is keeping my constituents informed of the activities of the Congress. During the sessions of the Congress I have reported to them by means of weekly radio and TV broadcasts. I have also dispatched press releases at times when I considered it imperative that they be informed. Now at the close of the 85th Congress there is a need of bringing the activities of the Federal Government close to those who are affected by the laws which we pass, and who must assume the burden of the cost of the vast operation of the Federal Government.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

To streamline the operations of our national defense program, Congress passed the defense reorganization bill, as recommended by the President, which promises both efficiency and economy in the most costly of our Government operations. The defense reorganization bill is a step in the right direction, and was long needed to eliminate overlapping of authority and certain rivalries between the various branches of the service.

To further enhance our national defense, Congress created a National Space Agency; passed the atomic facilities bill; raised military pay; and authorized nuclear navy construction.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mutual security was authorized with an appropriation of $3,298,092,500. Reciprocal trade agreements were extended giving the executive department authorization to regulate and lower tariffs for 4 more years.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

H. R. 8002, one of the major Hoover Commission recommendations which grants Congress control over unused appropriations was passed. This legislation makes it necessary for the various departments of Government to return to the Treasury surplus funds which previously had been carried over from one year to the next.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system were increased by 7 percent. Benefit increases will be provided effective with benefit checks received in February of 1959 with respect to the month of January 1959 by a minimum amount of $3 and the maximum amount of $7.50 per month for a primary insured individual who is currently on the benefit

rolls. Persons retiring in the future will be eligible for a maximum benefit of $127 compared to the existing maximum of $108.50. The minimum primary insurance amount is increased from $30 to $33. Comparable adjustments will be made with respect to individual benefits and the maximum family benefits have been increased from $200 per month to $254.

The contributors' rate is increased by one-fourth percent applicable to both employee and employer over the rates provided under existing law with a corresponding increase for the self-employed of three-eighths percent. The schedule of 4 additional tax increases projected under present law at 5-year intervals up through 1975 are accelerated so that the contribution schedule will become fully mature at 4½ percent in 1969. This is applicable to both the employee and employer. The maximum annual amount of earnings on which workers will pay social-security taxes has been increased from $4,200 to $4,800.

The new law increases from $60 to $65 the maximum amount of public assistance benefits to which the Federal matching is available for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled. In the case of aid to dependent children the maximum Federal matching is applied to a dollar figure of $32 a month for the first dependent child in the home, $23 for each additional child in the home, and $43 a month for the relative caring for the dependent child or children. The new average method of computing amounts to which a State is entitled to Federal reimbursement is included in the new law. This is expected to increase the amount of Federal funds available in a State such as Michigan. A new variable grant formula is included that places some discretion in the Federal Administrator as to amounts that will be received by the respective States. The committee report on this subject indicates that Michigan will receive with respect to all public-assistance programs combined, a monthly increase per recipient of $3.50.

The amount authorized for annual appropriations for maternal and child health services, crippled children's services, and child welfare services has been increased from $43,500,000 to $58,500,000. These programs are now extended to children in urban areas. Heretofore, child welfare services were limited to predominately rural areas.

TAXES

The Congress enacted legislation to repeal the Federal excise taxes applicable to the transportation of property, effective August 1, 1958. This is a very significant step in granting tax relief to the railroad industry, American agriculture, and to American small business. This is one of the provisions that were contained in the bill which I sponsored, H. R. 9166. I regret that the Congress did not see fit to repeal also the Federal excise taxes on the transportation of persons, but I assure you that I will continue to press for the repeal of this war-imposed tax.

Provisions contained in Public Law 866 improve the tax application to small business so as to facilitate the acquisition of growth capital, the more rapid write-off of depreciable assets, the carryback of net operating losses to a third year, and the avoidance of corporate mergers through liberalizing deferment of estate-tax payments.

VETERANS

The monthly rates of pensions to widows of Spanish-American, Indian, Mexican, and Civil War veterans have been increased. Public Law 168 will increase the rates of compensation for service-connected disabilities averaging from 10 percent to 25 percent. Also, Public Law 364 will provide for direct loans for veterans housing, increase the amount of such loans, and lower the downpayment for FHA housing.

HOUSING PROGRAM

There is a need for vast improvements in our highway systems. The Federal Government has tried to remedy this situation for the last few years. For the purpose of carrying out this plan, the Congress authorized to be appropriated the sum of $900 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. Of this amount approximately $31,179,000 is designated to Michigan. The sum of $925 million is appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, of which an approximate appropriation of $32,046,000 is designated for Michigan.

LAMPREY EEL PROGRAM

The United States and Canada lamprey eel control program has shifted into high gear and it seems that an answer has been finally found to rid our streams and lakes of this salt-water bloodsucker. A substance called Dowlap was first tested in Little Billie's Creek near Cheboygan. Four hours after the chemical was introduced the dead lamprey larvae attracted hundreds of gulls and sandpipers. This research has been called unconditionally successful.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The St. Lawrence Seaway is the second great project which is going to be the most advantageous to the growth and development of our district. While the Mackinac Bridge joins the people of Michigan, the seaway joins us to the peoples of the world. At last report the actual construction was ahead of schedule. If all continues to go well, we will see the opening of this multimillion dollar project in the coming spring.

DISTRICT BENEFITS

The 11th Congressional District of Michigan has benefitted in many ways through legislation enacted during the 85th Congress. River and harbor projects for which funds were appropriated for advance engineering and for actual construction are Cooke and Indian Rivers, Devils River, Manistique Harbor, Poe Lock, Port Inland, St. Mary's River, and Whitefish Point Harbor.

Kinross Air Force Base was appropriated $9,948,000 for operation and training facilities and authorization was granted for 475 housing units at the base. Thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars was also authorized for the construction of the Bomarc Missile Base at Kinross. Alpena County Airport has been appropriated $171,000 for operation and training facilities for the Air National Guard. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated for an Army National Guard armory and motor-vehicle-storage building at Sault Ste. Marie.

Included in the CAA budget for 1958–59 are improvements to the Escanaba, Gaylord, Pellston, Menominee, Rogers City, and St. Ignace Airports. VORTAC radar is planned for Grand Marais and Pellston.

POST OFFICES

In the past 2 years new post offices have been built in Alpena, Elk Rapids, Harbor Springs, Hillman, Indian River, Sault Ste. Marie, Stephenson, and Vanderbilt. New ones are being planned for Mackinaw City and Mackinac Island.

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

H. R. 8456: To give the farmer the right to produce wheat for consumption on the farm where raised.

H. R. 9036: To amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide accounting procedures whereby dealers in personal property may exclude from gross income amounts withheld by banks and finance companies on notes purchased from such dealers employing the accrual method of accounting.

H. R. 9166: Repeal of taxes imposed on the transportation of persons and property.

H. R. 10115: To provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce.

H. R. 10492: To regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing quantitative restriction on the importation of hardwood plywood.

H. R. 10860: To amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit schoolteachers and administrators to deduct from gross income certain expenses for additional education or training.

H. R. 10861: To amend the Internal Revenue Code to exempt from the club dues tax certain charges made by nonprofit clubs for the use of facilities.

H. R. 11221: Lower excise tax on automobiles, parts, and accessories.

H. R. 11453: To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose an import quota on iron ore.

H. R. 13186: To amend the Social Security Act to authorize payment of old-age insurance benefits to all individuals who have attained age 70, and to increase the minimum amount of all monthly insurance benefits payable under OASI to $50.

H. R. 13217: To amend the Social Security Act to increase the maximum amount of monthly insurance benefits payable for any month where there is a disabled child over age 18 entitled to child's insurance benefits.

As a member of the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Government Operations Committee, I was afforded an opportunity to make an on-the-spot inspection trip and observe the administration of our foreign-aid programs in the Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, Greece, and Spain. One of the

direct results of this trip was an improvement in the administration of these programs which has saved the taxpayers $1,500,000.

While the 85th Congress enacted some important, necessary, and constructive legislation, it did not complete its job. Farm legislation beneficial to the small-family-size farm and the dairy farmer was overlooked. The revenue of these farmers should be increased, and the farmers should be released from many Government controls. The Democrat-controlled 85th Congress, for politically motivated reasons, was the "spendingest" peacetime Congress. It appropriated $7 billion more spending than was requested by the President without adequate study of the programs approved. The Democrat leadership in Congress thwarted the efforts of the Republican minority to pass meritorious legislation to protect the rank and file of labor from criminals, and dishonest and uncouth individuals who have infiltrated labor officialdom.

David Marcus: Israel's Lafayette

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 7, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most illustrious heroes of the new State of Israel was a West Point Academy graduate from Brooklyn, David Marcus. He had been nominated to the Academy from my district.

I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the July 21, 1958, issue of Congress Weekly. The editorial was written by Leo Heiman, an Israeli journalist, a specialist in military affairs:

DAVID MARCUS: ISRAEL'S LAFAYETTE

(By Leo Heiman)

June 10, 1958, marked the 10th anniversary of the death of an outstanding hero of Israel's war of liberation, Col. David "Mickey" Marcus, whose name has been perpetuated in the memory of a grateful nation.

Colonel Marcus was the only American officer buried at West Point Military Academy who gave his life for a foreign country. The tough, stocky soldier, who was the Academy's boxing champion, was to Israel what Lafayette was to America during its War of Independence.

A colonel with 13 years of active service under MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Clark, Marcus quit soldiering in 1947 to establish a private law practice. One of his first clients was a worried-looking Palestinian named Shlomo Shamir. Shamir, who later became one of the first Israel Army generals, was at that time on a special mission to the United States.

He had ample reason to worry. The war, which began in December 1947 with Arab guerrilla attacks on Jewish communications, was going from bad to worse. The underground Israeli forces, trained and organized for guerrilla warfare, had to be hammered into a regular army as they fought.

Marcus was chosen by Shamir to be the hammer to knock the Haganah into regular shape. The young colonel was neither a Zionist nor an observant Jew. But after having seen with his own eyes the horrors of Hitler's death camps, after succoring the displaced Jewish survivors of the Nazi terror in Europe, he became convinced that national independence in Palestine was a matter of life and death to the Jewish people and that it was his duty to help.

With false documents, the sturdy West Pointer was smuggled into embattled Palestine disguised as a foundry worker named Michael Stone, who had presumably come under contract to Solel Boneh to teach Jewish foremen American production methods. Marcus arrived at Lydda airport on February 1, 1948. He spent 2 months touring the country to get acquainted with Haganah commanders in the field and with their battle problems, and preparing the first Jewish General Staff structure since the days of the Maccabees.

He could not take with him restricted United States Army manuals and tables of organization for fear of British customs controls at Lydda, but he memorized most of them and dictated them to relays of Haganah stenographers, who translated them into Hebrew, mimeographed them and rushed the first copies of regular military instruction orders to all Haganah units.

Upon his return to New York on April 8, 1948, Marcus was called to the British Embassy in Washington to receive one of Britain's highest honors—the Order of the British Empire—for his services to the Allies in World War II. The British Ambassador admired the sunburned American officer, whose hand he was shaking with vigor and affection.

"Where did you get your fine tan, colonel?" he asked.

"Oh, down in Florida," Marcus replied nonchalantly.

Mrs. Emma Marcus did not want to part from her husband for the second time. She had a foreboding that she wouldn't see him again, but she let him go when he promised to be back in New York by midsummer.

Marcus kept his promise, but he did not return alive.

The South African Dakota, donated by South African Jews to the Haganah, which landed at the small and primitive Tel Aviv airfield (Lydda airport was occupied by the Arabs) in the late afternoon of May 9, 1948, and which was the first Israeli transport aircraft to arrive in Palestine before the declaration of independence, brought a most unusual complement of passengers and crew. The pilot, Claude Duval, a South African Christian, was later to become one of the best Israel Air Force Transport Command pilots. He died in an air crash in South Africa where he returned after the war of independence to work with the South African airways. The passengers included Teddy Kollek, today director-general of the Prime Minister's Office; Munya Merdor, who brought with him two bulging suitcases filled with 30,000 pounds sterling in single-pound notes for bribing British military personnel who sold arms and ammunition to the Haganah during the chaos of the British evacuation. There was also the American journalist I. F. Stone, and a collection of secret agents and emissaries of all kinds.

The last passenger to disembark from the South African Dakota was David Marcus. Before leaving New York he had declared: "The Haganah is not yet an army but just a crowd of very brave and courageous guerrillas. They must master the arts of strategy, battle order, combat logistics, and combined operations in a hurry, or perish in the unequal battle against regular Arab armies." Within a week of Marcus' arrival in Tel Aviv, 5 regular Arab armies invaded the day-old State of Israel on 7 different fronts. The most critical sector was the Jerusalem front.

Earlier in April two Israeli brigades had succeeded in smashing through the tight ring of Arab blockade and opening the road to Jerusalem, but they were decimated in the continuous 6-week action and could not withstand the furious onslaught of armored Arab Legion forces. The Old City fell, New Jerusalem was shelled day and night, water pipes were blown up and Arab Legion armor recaptured the key position of Latrun, dominating Jerusalem's only link with Tel Aviv and the rest of Israel. Three successive Israeli offensives at Latrun failed, with heavy casualties, and hungry, thirsty, and besieged Jerusalem, shelled by cannons and mortars, was in danger of being overrun by the enemy.

At this critical juncture Prime Minister Ben-Gurion appointed Colonel Marcus commander of the Jerusalem front. Marcus was the first front commander to be appointed during the war. A young lieutenant-colonel named Moshe Dayan became his deputy.

Shlomo Shamir, who had brought Marcus to Palestine earlier in February, had in the meantime organized the famed Seventh Brigade out of Jewish volunteers from Europe, cemented by a handful of British Army veterans. Without heavy weapons or any previous combat experience the Seventh Brigade made a final bid to win the vital Latrun junction. Enthusiasm without sufficient training and heavy weapons proved insufficient in the face of stubborn Arab resistance. Running into continuous Arab Legion artillery barrages, the Seventh Brigade was repulsed and had to fall back with hundreds of casualties.

But although tactically defeated the Brigade won a major strategic victory. It is known now that General Glubb, then in command of the Arab Legion, decided to rush all available reserves to stem the tide of successive Israeli attacks at Latrun. As a result the Arab Legion forces which besieged Jerusalem had to relax their pressure, which made possible Israeli counterattacks at Ramat Rachel, Kiriat Anavim, Mount Zion, and other key positions in the battle for Jerusalem.

On June 9, 1948, the Arab Legion attacked south of Latrun, hoping to win some higher commanding ground overlooking the Tel Aviv plain before the first truce came into effect within 48 hours. The Iftach Brigade, brought up by Marcus to relieve the battered Seventh, stopped the Arab onslaught, counterattacked successfully and drove the Arabs out of a number of important villages, capturing a whole country district which later served as a base for the famed Burma Road to besieged Jerusalem. The same day Marcus and Dayan arrived at Iftach Brigade headquarters to congratulate its commander on the unexpected success and to plan the next operation.

Later that night, a few hours before the first truce was to take effect, Marcus told his friend, the famous American photographer Robert Capa (later killed during the Indochina war): "We have been lucky so far, but I feel my luck is running out." His premonition came true. Two hours before the first truce began, Colonel Marcus left the hot headquarters tent for a breath of fresh air. A stray bullet fired by a nervous sentry pierced his heart as he stood in the darkness, breathing the air of the liberated Judean hills. His body was carried to Tel Aviv in Robert Capa's jeep.

"Your husband was our moving spirit," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion cabled Emma Marcus. "He built and perfected our war machine. His name will live forever in the annals of the Jewish people."

The Colonel David Marcus Foundation, headed by Judge Arthur H. Schwartz of New York, is commemorating the tenth anniversary of the hero's death with a whole series of projects. A monument to Marcus and the heroes of the Jerusalem front has been erected at Kibbutz Mishmar David (named after the Colonel), two kilometers south of Huldah, near the spot where Marcus fell. The David Marcus Military Library at Sarafand is being increased to make it the biggest Israel

Army institution of its kind. Camp Marcus on Mount Carmel in Haifa will get a library of its own. A Colonel Marcus stamp will be issued by the Israel Postal Services. Ten annual scholarships at the Aaron Biram Military Academy on Mount Carmel in Haifa and several scholarships in military engineering at the Haifa Technion will be established in Colonel Marcus' name.

The foundation's ultimate aim is to build the Colonel Marcus Military Academy, which will be to the Israel Army what West Point is to the U. S. Army. Judge Schwartz is sure that this is what "Mickey" would have wanted to do himself.

Laws Passed by the 85th Congress That Missed the Headlines

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, the following is an interesting article published in a recent issue of the U. S. News & World Report. It gives a brief outline of several bills passed by this session of Congress that received very little publicity:

LAWS THAT MISSED THE HEADLINES—MAYBE THEY AFFECT YOU

New rules now are to protect the food you eat. A new law requires correct labeling of the textiles that you buy.

Fitness standards for military draftees are to be raised.

Benefits are increased for war veterans and their widows.

New laws that passed Congress without attracting much attention may have something else for you, too.

Many little-noticed laws now are beginning to take effect. Amid the big legislative battles in Congress, few people paid much attention to these "minor" measures.

Yet some of them deal with food and clothing, affecting everyone. Others are of vital importance to many businessmen, farmers, boatowners, draftees, reservists, prospectors, veterans, widows of veterans, and other groups.

Here are some changes to be expected:

FOOD

Congress voted new rules affecting the food you eat. The rules say, in effect, that new chemical ingredients must be tested and proved harmless as used before they are sold to the public.

In the past, the burden of safeguarding consumers has rested on the Food and Drug Administration, charged with checking foods, stopping sale of those found unsafe. In many cases this could not be done until the products had been marketed for some time.

Another new law is intended to reverse court decisions which held that the Federal Trade Commission did not have power to police some of the big grocery chains for unfair business practices.

CLOTHING

Labels, which now tell the buyer what is in woolens and furs, are to be used, after 18 months, to describe the contents of other textiles, including imports. This means informative labels on other types of clothing, drapery material, and carpets. The Federal Trade Commission will check to see that the fiber content is what the labels say it is.

MEAT

Packers who want a share of the Government's $250 million a year meat business will have to use "humane" methods of slaughtering livestock after June 30, 1960.

Humane methods are defined as those which render an animal insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast or cut." Jewish ritual killing is acceptable. Specific rules are to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture by March 1, 1959. Penalties are provided for packers who claim to be following the rules in order to get Government businss but do not actually do so.

SWITCHBLADE KNIVES

These knives are now to be barred from interstate commerce. Some States already prohibit sale or shipment inside their boundaries.

In another step to deal with juvenile delinquency, Congress gave the Post Office Department more clear-cut power to stop the mailing of indecent or crime-inciting materials.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

The Federal Government removed a constitutional bar which had limited the ability of States to cooperate on safety measures. The new law specifically authorizes State compacts which might provide for uniformity in traffic laws, road marking and testing of new drivers. Conceivably this approach could lead, in time, to more nearly uniform speed limits, for example.

MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Children in nonprofit schools, nursery schools, child-care centers and summer camps can be provided with free milk for three additional years ending June 30, 1961. It is estimated this program will cost the Commodity Credit Corporation about $75 million a year.

DRAFT

Mental, and possibly physical, standards are to be raised under a new law dealing with the President's authority to set standards. The Army reports about 40 percent of its inducted men fall in the lowest acceptable group, from the standpoint of mental ability.

Specifically, all services plan to give a special battery of nine aptitude tests to inductees in the lowest mental group. The tests will be designed to see whether these boys have any skills the services need. Failure to pass at least two tests will result in rejection, according to present plans.

THE DEAF

A new program is set up to make films with printed captions available to the deaf. The films will be distributed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through schools for the deaf and other agencies. Up to $250,000 a year is authorized for the program.

VETERANS

When a disabled veteran or a veteran who saw active service in wartime dies, the Government now will pay $250 toward the funeral. The payment heretofore has been $150.

A number of other changes in law will help veterans and their dependents. For instance, any veteran will now be entitled to unemployment insurance, based on credits assigned for the time he was in service. In the past, credits were assigned only to veterans of World War II and Korea.

Bigger benefits will be paid to holders of national service life insurance, if permanently and totally disabled, who pay extra for disability coverage. The monthly payments will be $10 per $1,000 of insurance, instead of $5.

Payments to veterans totally blinded in military service are increased by $50 a month to $359.

The time for veterans of the Korean war to claim mustering-out pay is extended to July 16, 1959.

WIDOWS OF VETERANS

Pensions of some 90,000 widows of veterans of the Spanish-American, Indian, Civil, and Mexican wars are increased. The typical payment will be $65 a month, up from $54.18. Widows of Confederate veterans qualify for Federal pensions for the first time.

HUSBANDS OF VETERANS

The husband of a woman veteran now qualifies for a dependent's or survivor's benefit, if he is totally and permanently disabled.

AIR CADETS

The Navy will now require its air cadets to agree to serve for at least 3 years as commissioned officers following the initial training period of 18 months. This is an increase of 6 months in service.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Surgeon General is authorized to make grants aggregating a million dollars to schools for training of public-health specialists.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Congress decided, in the case of colleges and nonprofit research groups, to waive the rule that nuclear reactors should be covered by private insurance as far as possible. In general, the Government pays indemnities only after private insurance has been used up. Now, for educational institutions, the Government will pay all but the first $250,000 of damages.

CULTURE

A new law authorizes a national cultural center—for opera, concerts, and other performances—to be built in Washington, D. C., the cost of construction to be raised by donations. Washington also is to get a new air museum and a new stadium. Money for the stadium will be raised through sale of about $8.5 million of revenue bonds.

SALT-WATER CONVERSION

The Interior Department is authorized to build five plants to show how salt or brackish water can be made fresh for drinking or for irrigation. Two plants will be in the Midwest and Southwest; the others on the coasts.

BOATING

A new law aims at making boating safer, cutting down on reckless use of boats and encouraging States to enact boat-safety laws.

Owners will be required to register boats of more than 10 horsepower with either their State or the Coast Guard and will have them numbered. This rule will apply to boats on any navigable waters and, in addition, on some Federal lakes not considered navigable.

Fines will be levied for reckless boating: in the case of private boats, up to $100; in the case of boats carrying passengers for hire, up to $200.

Accidents involving damages of more than $100 are to be reported to the State or the Coast Guard.

ALASKA

An additional $225,000 is authorized to continue a study of the need for roads and railroad links between Alaska and the rest of the United States.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Paving of the last 562 miles of a road from Laredo, Tex., to the Panama Canal is covered by an authorization of $10 million.

DISASTER LOANS

The conditions under which the Small Business Administration can make loans to small firms is broadened to include disasters caused by excessive rainfall.

BUSINESS-REPLY MAIL

A new schedule of rates goes in effect on October 31 for carrying business-reply cards and letters. Rates are to be 2 cents on material weighing 2 ounces or less, and 5 cents on heavier pieces, in addition to regular postage.

RESERVISTS

Several thousand enlisted Reservists of the Navy and Marines will be able to qualify for the same retirement benefits as the regulars. A new law clears the way for those with 20 years' active service who transfer to the fleet Reserve.

DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Companies will continue to be subject to renegotiation of profits on defense contracts until June 30, 1959.

LIVESTOCK LOANS

Some farmers who aren't able to repay these Federal loans will get supplementary advances, at interest of 5 percent a year, until July 14, 1961.

MINERALS

The Interior Department is authorized to lend up to $250,000 to a prospector or company exploring for strategic materials.

Companies digging coal on public lands will be allowed to lease much larger tracts than in the past. The limit on the area that can be leased to one company or individual in a single State is raised from 5,120 acres to 10,240 acres, and can be even larger in some cases.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Government will continue school aid to some 3,300 districts where costs have been boosted because of increased Federal employment. Where the problem is caused by children of employees who live and work on Government property, the grants are made a permanent program. They are continued for 3 years, to June 30, 1961, for districts where employees work on Government property but live in their own homes.

Congress appropriated $180 million for these grants for the year ending next June 30.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the foregoing, I call attention to the legislation passed in this session concerning small business. The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 became effective on August 21, 1958, and it is a new approach to helping small business find a solution to one of its most pressing problems—the problem of obtaining adequate financing. In enacting this legislation, Congress has provided a new system whereby small-business concerns will have better access to equity capital and to long-term loans. We enacted this legislation because of our growing public concern over the handicaps which face small- and medium-size firms in our business system. One handicap was small-business' inability to obtain financing such as the major corporations obtain with relative ease. I believe this legislation will go far in reducing the number of bankruptcies in small business today, and will help small business to help itself.

The Role of Government in Maintaining a Stable Economy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article I have written entitled "The Role of Government in Maintaining a Stable Economy," appearing in the current issue of Social Action, published by the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN MAINTAINING A STABLE ECONOMY

(By Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, of Minnesota)

Before discussing the nature of the recession and what the Government should do—and what it should have done—about it, the seriousness of the recession might well be put in proper perspective.

THE RECESSION IS SERIOUS

We are not suffering from a depression. Nor is there likelihood that we will soon, or perhaps ever again, experience another economic catastrophe similar to that which paralyzed the United States in 1929–32. The legislative measures adopted during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations will prevent such a recurrence.

But we are experiencing a costly recession—the deepest and the longest economic decline in almost 20 years. The statistics speak for themselves. Our gross national product has declined since the third quarter of last year by an annual rate of $18 billion. Industrial production is down by more than 11 percent from August of 1957. Business failures are currently at the highest level since pre-World War II. Unemployment as of June stood at 5.4 million—the highest figure since 1941. Profits have fallen off drastically; for example, manufacturing corporations' profits in the first quarter of this year were down 39 percent from the same period of 1957. And the all-important expenditures by business for plants and equipment for 1958 are now estimated to be $6 billion less than last year, representing a drop of 17 percent. These statistics cannot be dismissed casually.

RECESSION IN THE UNITED STATES AFFECTS OTHER NATIONS

And unfortunately the repercussions of this recession are not confined simply to the domestic scene. International consequences are also involved. Last year the Soviet Union boosted its industrial production by 10 percent while our own production fell off by 10 percent. Coming on top of Little Rock and sputnik, this has dealt a further tragic blow to America's prestige and reputation. It has undermined the confidence of free peoples elsewhere in following the American economic system. We have exported the recession because our imports have declined and the prices of the raw materials we buy have fallen in relation to the prices of the finished goods we sell.

The underdeveloped countries are largely prdoucers and exporters of raw materials. The volume and value of these exports are down. The underdeveloped countries have had to cut back their meager development programs. They are blaming the United States—and not without cause. In some degree, Vice President NIXON's reception in Latin America is a reflection of what the recession has done to the less developed countries of the world.

RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT

In 1946, the United States Government adopted the Employment Act, which states clearly that it is the responsibility of the Government to maintain high levels of production, income, and employment. In spirit and in practice, this law has been violated by the Eisenhower administration.

The administration would have us believe that this recession is simply a natural phenomenon over which it can exercise little if any control. This is a myth which should be promptly exposed. For the plain fact of the matter is that this recession was aided and abetted by the planning, engineering, and policies of the administration itself.

The recession was instigated by adherence to the fallacious theory that the steadily rising cost of living was due to excessive wage demands forced upon business due to the labor shortage. The remedy was spelled out by the First National City Bank of New York in its newsletter of July 1957.

"The way to hold back the pressure of excessive wage advances on prices is to relieve the labor shortage created by attempting too many projects at one time. This can be done by making money harder to borrow and by curtailing public expenditures."

And the administration accepted in toto this recession blueprint. Tight money became even tighter and interest rates soared to new heights—the highest levels in fact since Herbert Hoover was President. This occurred several months after economic indicators clearly showed that the economy was in a decline.

TIGHT MONEY POLICY

Coupled with the administration's adherence to and defense of the tight-money policy, were sharp curtailments in public expenditures. The administration, in fact, issued secret orders last summer to Government agencies to cut back on spending to fiscal 1957 levels, which meant a slash of $2 billion from what President Eisenhower had publicly told the country he needed to run the Government in fiscal 1958.

The recession blueprint was reported by the authoritative Journal of Commerce on July 15, 1957, in an article stating:

"The evidence now points strongly to the conclusion that both the administration and the Federal Reserve authorities believe that a moderate recession now would be a small price to pay for the avoidance of another boom-and-bust later on."

The administration's recession blueprint as here outlined has now become a reality. It has achieved its goal of, to put it nicely, "relieving the labor shortage." But there is one serious flaw in the whole thing. Inflation is still with us despite mounting lines of jobless workers. The cost-of-living is at the highest level in the history of our Nation and it has moved up month after month despite rising unemployment and declining business activity. In the past 12 months alone prices have risen 3.3 percent.

POLICIES OF THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION

Having moved the country into this serious recession and having failed completely to stop inflation, what is the administration doing to get our economy back on the road to recovery? The tragic answer to this question is that the administration has been doing pitifully little. It has maintained a negative and defeatist approach. Rather, the criteria for action should have been the prospects and programs for quick recovery. Instead of doing nothing unless and until conditions became much worse, the Government should have acted promptly to bring about complete and total recovery.

It may well be that the recession will not get much worse. It may be that we have already hit bottom. However, there is little evidence and almost no confidence that an immediate and vigorous upturn is in prospect. In fact, most business analysts believe that the recovery will be gradual and slow and that unemployment a year from now may well be over 6 million.

It should be remembered that when we speak of "recovery" and "full employment" we do not mean merely regaining the levels of production of 1957 from which the decline began. Year by year the population grows and so does our capacity to produce, so that full employment of our manpower and other resources in 1958 would yield production 4 or 5 percent greater than in 1957. If full employment is not reached until 1959, it will have to be at levels 8 or 10 percent higher than 1957; and if it is not reached until 1960, it will require levels of 12 or 15 percent above 1957.

In view of our critical international situation, in light of Russia's economic offensive, and because of the terrible waste of manpower and material resources now being suffered by the people of the United States, the Federal Government is failing miserably to measure up to its responsibilities.

The liberalization of the Federal Reserve credit policies, and some legislation of remote or uncertain effect with respect to unemployment compensation and public works, have been wholly inadequate to serve the objective of restoring the vitality of our economy. In effect, the administration's program has reflected a "let nature take its course" or "do nothing" policy. Such bankruptcy of ideas and such violation of the principles of the Employment Act of 1946 cannot but result in the further deterioration of America's leadership in the free world.

FIVE BASIC STEPS TOWARD A STABLE ECONOMY

There are five basic steps which should have been taken by the Government a long time ago and which ought still to be taken.

First, the administration's program with respect to unemployment insurance is miserably inadequate. The recession is a national phenomenon, and the Federal Government should provide directly for both higher levels and longer duration of benefits. The unemployed today receive lower benefits in relation to prevailing wages than they did 20 years ago. This is shocking in such a highly productive economy as ours.

Second, taxes ought to be cut for the middle and lower income groups to increase their buying power and thereby provide real markets for the goods and services which the increased capacity of our economy makes possible. Yes, this will further unbalance our budget temporarily, but in the long run it will result in a smaller accumulated deficit and a smaller increase in our national debt than if we continue to drift according to the policy of the Eisenhower administration. The Federal deficit is already running at a $10 billion annual rate, and this deficit financing will last longer and the increase in the national debt will be bigger unless steps are taken promptly to restore prosperity. The sooner we can increase personal and corporate incomes, the sooner Federal revenues will rise again, and the sooner we can achieve a balanced budget.

Third, there should be a substantial increase in essential public works and public services. Our needs for schools, slum clearance, health institutions, recreational facilities, conservation and resource development and the like are obvious. It makes no sense to deny our people these important needs while at the same time resigning ourselves to tens of billions of dollars of loss in production.

Fourth, we should scrap the Benson programs of trying to solve the problem of surplus by impoverishing or liquidating the family farms. Even if this would work, it would be a poor substitute for a positive policy of using our capacity for abundance to raise the consumption standards of our own people and to send food abroad under conditions that will both relieve hunger and promote economic development. A prosperous and productive agriculture is an indispensable ingredient of a prosperous and productive economy.

Fifth, we should expand our programs for the economic development of underdeveloped countries. This is good international policy in any case, and would benefit the United States as part of the free world and the United States economy as part of the world economy. But particularly at this time, when our heavy goods industries are greatly underutilized, we have a unique opportunity to provide machinery and other needed capital goods, through the Development Loan Fund and other sound financing devices. At the present time these industries are not producing to capacity for our own needs; and the industries and their workers, as well as the rest of us, would be better off if they were producing for needs abroad.

Without interfering with the basic principles of free enterprise, the role of the Federal Government can and must be positive and constructive in terms of providing an environment within which private business can prosper and provide jobs for all American workers. In essence, it is the failure of the Government to exercise this responsibility which weakens the free enterprise system and which brings more harm to business and labor and agriculture than all the Federal economic regulations.

CONCLUSION

In summary, I reemphasize that for our country to be strong and healthy we must have continued economic growth and development. We cannot permit our economy simply to level out in the face of constantly increasing productive capacity and an ever-growing work force. To permit such a course of action can only result in rising numbers of jobless workers. On the international level it means a lessening of the strength of the free world at the very time the Soviet Union is stepping up its economic offensive in an effort to gain world power.

Freedom for the Ukraine: A Challenge for the Free World

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, one of the great challenges confronting the free world is the problem of the brave people trapped behind the Iron Curtain. In the face of great odds and in the face of terrible threats of reprisal, literally thousands of these people have stood up to their Soviet overlords and continued their belief in freedom and democracy.

One of the tangible means by which the free world can bolster the spirit of these people and assure them they are not forgotten, is by annual observances of their special days. Last January, it was my honor to be invited to address the United Ukrainian Congress meeting in Rochester, N. Y., on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The remarks I prepared for that occasion have apparently won wide approval and a number of people have written me requesting copies. Therefore, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert my address prepared for that occasion, and place it in the RECORD with the fervent hope that the next time I am honored with an invitation to participate in this occasion, the freedom of the Ukraine will be much closer to reality.

The address follows:

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE KENNETH B. KEATING ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, JANUARY 25, 1958

It is a real and humbling pleasure for me to join with you tonight in celebrating the 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. These gatherings are, for me, a wonderful shot in the arm. The warmth of the fellowship, the exhibitions of folk music and dancing, the bandurists and the choir singing—all these things are distinctive with this group. May you ever cherish them, preserve them, and pass them on to your children and from them to their children.

The high esteem and genuine affection felt by the whole Rochester community for the fine Americans of Ukrainian descent in our midst is perhaps typified by the mayor's proclamation of last Wednesday as Urkainian Independence Day. Also, on that day, in Washington, I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—which travels to the far corners of the earth—my own tribute to this event.

This is an occasion which looks not only to the past, but perhaps more importantly, to the future. It is a time for remembrance. But it is equally a fitting opportunity to look ahead.

A heritage of freedom is a thing to be cherished, to be commemorated. But more significantly, it must be used to maintain and extend the liberties we in this country treasure so highly, to all the peoples of the world.

Tonight we gather to salute a nation and a people whose long struggle against oppression serves as a symbol of the never-ending desire of man to be free.

Tonight we gather to pay homage to those heroes who have fallen in liberty's cause.

Tonight we gather to rededicate ourselves as a rebirth of freedom in the noble Ukraine.

Forty years ago, the people of the Ukraine formed a free and independent national republic. Just as they had played an important role in overturning the Czarist dictatorship, now they expressed their desire to live in liberty by forming a popularly elected government.

It was not the first time. Down through the years, as all of you here tonight know from your history books, the story of the Ukraine's struggle for independence has been a prolonged and bitter one. Under a series of despotic governments the people kept alive the spark of freedom, nursing it for the day when it could best burst into flame.

Throughout the long periods of oppression and suffering the people did not lose heart. Through patriotic underground movements they kept alive the language, the national church, and many of their national cultural traits and traditions. That they taught their children well, you have seen tonight.

Though rebellion against their heartless oppressors was a constant thought, they knew they could not succeed without outside help. And so, the people waited and bided their time until the opportunity was ripe.

Then came World War I. It proved to be the aid from abroad the Ukrainian people needed to translate their wishes into reality.

As the war sapped the strength of the Czarist regime, the people of the Ukraine made their plans. And when the Russian Revolution of 1917 shattered the Czarist grip, the people were ready.

Yes, they were prepared. And the long years of planning, praying, and working reached fruition. The people witnessed the dawning of a new era.

In January of 1918 the western Ukrainians declared their independence. Some time later the national republic was proclaimed in Kiev, that historic national capital of the country.

Perhaps some of you here tonight took part personally in those stirring events. If so, you will recall the excitement and the hope they produced. You will remember the determination on the part of the people that this age-old dream which had at last become a reality should be maintained.

But it was not to be so. The brave, new republic was destined to lead a short and stormy life. At least, in that period, your people were able to bask in the warm sunlight of freedom. In that period, at least, they were able to taste the fruit of the tree we call liberty.

The specter of rising and advancing communism brought all this to a halt. Unfortunately, the free Ukrainian Government was not strong enough to ward off the Red tide. At the same time, western Ukraine was being callously divided among her neighbors.

By 1920, the Ukrainian National Republic was no more.

Of the years since then, we know all too much. Or perhaps all too little. We know the story of these last 38 years can only be described as one great tragedy on a scale that has rarely been equalled.

Millions have met their deaths, either through Kremlin-made famines, or through liquidation by the dreaded Soviet secret police. Countless others have been banished to slave labor camps scattered through the desolate reaches of the sprawling Soviet Empire. To these people we pay our deepest homage this evening. May their spirits never be quenched. May their memory never be erased from our minds. May the future they had prayed for never escape our vision.

The Ukrainian answer to the unparalleled brutality of the Soviet masters took the form it had taken for centuries. Underground resistance groups were formed. Insurgence and opposition to the hated Kremlin regime became the order of the day. Guerrilla warfare was commonplace.

The sturdy spirit of resistance has not been wiped out by the merciless suppression of the ruthless agents from Moscow. We know that well today, just as we knew it during World War II.

During that war, the hopes of Ukrainian nationalists rose again. When the Nazis attacked the Soviet Union, it appeared to the oppressed citizenry that they would have a new chance to free themselves from the clutches of the Communists.

The Nazis soon made it clear, however, that they came as conquerors, not as liberators. Ukrainians simply exchanged one set of alien masters for another. The haughty and brutal Nazis took the place of the corrupt and heartless Soviet overlords.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians were shipped to the west to work in Nazi plants. Others who displayed nationalistic tendencies were carted off to concentration camps.

When the Nazi armies were driven back, the Red Army advanced from the east, trampling everything before it.

Once again, Ukrainians died by the thousands, for no other reason than that fate had made of them a human frontier between the East and West. Before the onrushing Red hordes more than a million Ukrainians fled their homes, preferring an uncertain and precarious existence in the west to certain misery at the hands of Communist rule. Many of those courageous people who braved the hazards of escaping to the west are with us tonight. We rejoice in their presence with us.

What followed the recapture of the Ukraine by the Soviets need hardly be repeated. It seems probable the world has never before witnessed a regime more savage and more efficient in its ruthlessness.

But the movement for Ukrainian national independence refuses to die. Even the worst of tyrannies cannot quench that spirit. I am told the guerrilla tactics and underground warfare which your liberty-loving countrymen have used through the years is again serving them well.

Their political and propaganda activities now embrace much larger sections of the Ukrainian people. They are employing all the means at their disposal to oppose the hated regime.

As word filters painfully through the Iron Curtain, the picture becomes clear. Once again, Ukrainians are sacrificing themselves for the age-old dream of national political independence.

I would need more than a mere crystal ball to prophesy when your people will be free. We know it will not be achieved overnight. We pray it will not be too long delayed.

Today, more than 1 million of your countrymen have settled in the United States. Your talents and culture, your skills and your arts, have enriched our land.

Here in Rochester, we are proud to claim leaders of Ukrainian descent in every line of endeavor. Wherever your people have practiced their arts and skills, they have achieved success.

You have become true Americans in heart and spirit. Yet you have retained the best of the rich culture, heritage, and traditions of your native land.

All of us may well, then, on this occasion, rededicate ourselves to two ideals. Freedom for America. And freedom for the Ukraine.

To those behind the Iron Curtain we must continue to give our assurance that their resistance is not in vain. Theirs is not a forgotten front. The power they possess—the power of the human spirit itself—the will to be free, these are forces greater than any tyranny ever forged by man. Their craving for liberty is far more powerful than man's most destructive weapons. It cannot be denied.

This country is stronger today for those valiant efforts behind the Iron Curtain. It is stronger just as it is richer for the distinct contributions over 1 million Ukrainians living in this country have made to America.

On this occasion let us look to the past. But let us also look to the future. Just as it is a time for remembrance, it is equally a time to look ahead.

May the day be not far off when the 40 million Ukrainians will again be a people who can breathe the fresh air of freedom. Then we all can join in the celebration of a new and lasting independence.

Grain Terminal Association Radio Roundup

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the text of a radio broadcast by the Grain Terminal Association on Friday, August 15, 1958.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION DAILY RADIO ROUNDUP

The farm fight is over insofar as the 85th Congress is concerned. Congress wants to adjourn for understandable reasons. Washington, D. C., is like a hothouse at this time of year—hot, humid, sticky. Add to the unpleasant weather conditions the pressure heat of relentless lobbyists and some heat from "back home" and we can understand the desire of the Members of the Congress to adjourn. As usual, several thousand bills will die with the adjournment. Until yesterday, it looked as though the farm bill would die along with many others which should have more consideration than time would allow. The farm bill, in the form it will no doubt now become law, is hailed as a victory for the administration, for Secretary Benson and for the Farm Bureau.

It appears to us that it is an unclean victory, but is right in line with the program Secretary Benson has been working on ever since he came into office. Certainly it is no victory for many Members of both Houses of Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, who have vigorously opposed such policies, and, particularly those Members of the President's own party, who have pleaded with him, time and time again, to fire Benson and get a new Secretary of Agriculture. The real victory, we might add, is a victory for transportation, warehousing, finance, insurance, and other lines of business whose interest in agriculture and agricultural products is primarily that of handling volume, large volume of rates of compensation which assures all costs of the service rendered plus a profit.

The present farm bill is not a victory for the American farm family who produce for all of us food and fiber of highest quality in generous amounts, and who, in return, would like to enjoy an American standard of living. As we write this commentary, we think of a statement in this morning's Minneapolis Tribune regarding the current strike and lockout between the teamsters' union and Minneapolis and St. Paul wholesale grocery firms. This particular reference reads, "The chief stumbling block, was the union's insistence upon a cost-of-living escalator clause to guard against inflation during a 3-year contract." This simply means that the truck drivers for these wholesale grocery firms want assurance that the increase in wages (now pretty well agreed to) which will cover increases in living costs since their last wage increase will not again soon be lost in further and uncompensated higher living

Not so in the case of the American farm family under the terms of the farm bill which will most likely become law. Instead of increased wages to cover materially increased production, as well as living costs as of now, this farm bill reduces the wages of the farm family, and, in addition, provides for a de-

crease in pay each succeeding year. We, in GTA, certainly will not join in hailing this as a victory for anyone. In light of all of the legislation passed to increase the pay of Congressman themselves, the military, particularly those in the higher brackets—Government employees (this was made retroactive for several months), public utility rates, increased subsidies to shipping interests, wage increases, tax relief—all of these either by legislation or negotiation under law—we cannot join in decreasing the buying power, the living standards, economic security, and future hopes of the American farm people.

We believe this discrimination against the men and women—yes, and children—on the farms of America who do so much for all of us will react with discredit to all who now hail this action as a victory. We do not believe it will be long before a new Congress, seriously and with compassion, will pass legislation to correct this shameful error. We believe the American farm family, no matter how small a percentage of our population it may become, will always be the one indispensable segment of our great country.

Again, we thank you for listening to GTA, the co-op way.

A Report to the People of the 11th District of Missouri

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, I am making this statement for the record in reporting on some of our work and activities in the 85th Congress. We considered and passed 2,546 bills out of 15,660 introduced in the House of Representatives. We have achieved a good record of legislative work. No previous Congress has had so much responsibility. Among the history-making acts, the 85th Congress set up a new Government agency to cope with the problems of the outer space age and created a new State out of the Territory of Alaska.

First, and foremost important, is agriculture. The farmers of America are Democrats and they are Republicans. Their well-being and assurance of a fair and prosperous income should have no dependance upon or involve party politics. But it is clear that the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, has at all times injected partisan politics and has promoted political alinements in Congress during our deliberations on vital farm bills to the detriment of the farmer.

When this administration came into power in 1953, Hon. Ezra Taft Benson took over a farm program under which for 11 consecutive years—1942 to 1952, inclusive—our farmers had enjoyed their greatest prosperity in history. Farm prices in each of those 11 years were at or above 100 percent of parity. During these years our consumers bought food at fair and reasonable prices.

Mr. Benson, in 5 years, with the backing of the President, has reduced this program to a shambles.

In 1957, our total population consumed 11 percent more farm-produced foods than in 1952, the year before Mr. Benson took office, yet our farmers received $600 million less for that larger volume of production for domestic consumption in 1957 than for the more limited volume in 1952. And, in contrast, consumers paid food processors and marketing middlemen $6.1 bililon more in 1957 than in 1952 for hauling, processing, and handling the food between the farm gate and the retail counter.

Here are the figures on the deterioration of farm income under Mr. Benson, taken from the books of the Department of Agriculture:

TOTAL REALIZED NET INCOME OF FARMERS

(After deducting agricultural production expenses from the total of cash income from farm marketings, Government payments to farmers, value of home consumption of farm-produced foods, and computed rental value of farm dwellings.)

5 pre-Benson years:	
1948	$16,057,000,000
1949	13,789,000,000
1950	13,185,000,000
1951	15,158,000,000
1952	14,416,000,000
Total	$72,605,000,000
5 Benson years:	
1953	13,899,000,000
1954	12,201,000,000
1955	11,470,000,000
1956	12,111,000,000
1957	10,840,000,000
Total	60,521,000,000

The price support for dairy farmers was the first to be reduced by Mr. Benson after he became Secretary, and Government losses in the dairy program in the last 5 years have been greater than all costs of all Commodity Credit Corporation price support programs for all crops during the previous 20 years.

It is indeed a regrettable record that Mr. Benson has compiled as Secretary of Agriculture in the years he should have been the chief champion of our farmers. He has consistently made a dedicated drive for lower and lower farm prices based upon an absurd theory that a greater volume of farm products at a lower or poorer price will make a better income. In the application of this principle, he has set the stage for even greater losses within the next 2 years.

Record wheat and feed-grain crops in 1958, the weakening of production-adjustment programs, and further reduction in price supports which will encourage larger crops outputs as farmers seek to make up in volume what they lost in unit price—all these factors clearly foreshadow these distressing developments:

Farm surpluses will amount to a new record high.

Farm program costs will climb to new heights.

Meat animal prices and the income of feed and livestock producers will decline sharply. We may see hogs selling at $10 or $12 per hundredweight.

Farm debt will set a new high record.

Finally, unless an effective farm program is developed in the next Congress and put into operation, in spite of Mr. Benson's objections, farm income will establish a new postwar low, and the effects will be felt not only by our farm people but also by the Nation's total economy.

Mr. Speaker, the 85th Congress strove, with earnestness and dedication, to arrest the 5-year deterioration of our agricultural economy, and to return our farmers to a parity position in our free-enterprise society, but our efforts were thwarted—they were scuttled—by the veto power of the President.

This Congress worked constantly in the shadows of Mr. Eisenhower's veto power wherever the interests of agriculture were to be served.

The President put this power at the disposal of Secretary Benson.

Early in this session the Congress passed Senate Joint Resolution 162 intended to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from cutting the price-support levels in 1958 for dairy farmers, wheat producers, and for several other crops, and also to forestall severe acreage reductions in 1959 for cotton and rice producers. This legislation was intended to prevent a loss this year of over one-half billion dollars to wheat, rice, dairy, and feed grain farmers. It proposed a reasonable solution in 1959 to the acreage allotment problems of cotton and rice farmers. The President vetoed this legislation. That was his constitutional right, but to the great injury of the farmers' interests. Mr. Speaker, we need and must have a stabilized farm program and an administration that is sympathetic to the principle and consider that the farm families of this Nation have a right and ought to be equal partners in the rewards and blessings of free enterprise and a 100-percent parity position in our great Nation's growth and prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, we finally passed another farm bill in the closing days of this session of Congress. The bill is not what I wanted. The bill is not what any friend of agriculture wanted. It is an offspring of necessity and fear of the President's veto power. It protects producers from something worse in 1959 but, unless it is repealed or changed it will create greater problems in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture is the only major element of our total economy that has no device, outside of the help of Government to pattern its production to market needs; that farmers have no way of measuring what should be their individual contributions to a balanced national supply of food and fiber without Government help; that farmers have virtually no bargaining power in the commerce they conduct; that agriculture is the only major industry that does not set its prices to cover costs and reasonable profits but goes into the market place and asks: "What will you give me?"

I am pleased to say that I point with pride to the fact that I have always supported and voted for farm parity price support legislation and have always favored 100 percent parity price support for the farmers of America.

Mr. Speaker, when speaking on the subject of agriculture and farm parity price support programs, I naturally think of those who favor the so-called foreign aid programs. They are generally the same people who oppose the farm parity price support programs and other farm legislation beneficial to our own people in America. This foreign aid giveaway and our foreign policy has created for us more enemies and hatred throughout the world than any other program or policy adopted by our Government in the history of our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it has, these past several years, too often and too unhappily, appeared to me that in the zeal and zest to sustain our faltering foreign policy too many hasty programs, of too great, too extravagant, and too expensive a nature have been approved to assist foreign nations. I have consistently, in this period, warned that in our concentration upon the rehabilitation of the free world there has been too great a neglect of the interests and welfare of our own American people and I have attempted to point out that the most important strength, underlying any foreign policy, is a continuation and encouragement of a high morale among our own citizens. If they lost confidence in this Government and its officials, then we are indeed in dire trouble. In my opinion this is one of the most important issues facing the people of the 11th Congressional District and all of the people of our great country. I have opposed and voted against this extravagant, wasteful, and dangerous policy and I believe that the people of the 11th district will support me on this stand at the coming election next November 4.

Africa: Egypt's Dream of Empire

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 5, 1958

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues a most timely article which appeared in the summer 1958 issue of Prevent World War III. The article is particularly interesting in view of the present situation in the Middle East and the current activity of United Nations:

AFRICA: EGYPT'S DREAM OF EMPIRE

"Today's Africa may not know exactly where it is going, but it is on the march, and marching fast toward Western standards." In this one observation John Gunther's Inside Africa has captured the dominant motif underlying the growing ground swell in modern Africa. After a long period of relative dormancy the African peoples have come alive. They are now giving clear indication of their determination to throw off the dead hand of the past. They are entering the broad stream of progress. They are determined to take an active part in the great constructive tasks awaiting all of mankind.

Of course, it should be borne in mind that the rates of development vary in the many regions of Africa according to local patterns of life. Nevertheless, "the fat is in the fire" and, in the words of Mr. Gunther, "almost the whole of the African Continent is * * * trembling and astir with acute nationalist spirit." The powerful ferment confronts the advanced countries of the West with unparalleled opportunities—or dangers.

UNITED STATES POLICY

Up to modern times, United States links to Africa mainly revolved around humanitarian endeavors and missionary work. Interest was further engendered by the fact that the ancestors of millions of American citizens came from Africa. Commenting on that vital point, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State Julius C. Holmes remarked: "Who can evaluate the rich contribution made to America by the 10 percent of our population of African origin?"

As the leading power in the Western World, the United States can play a constructive role in widening the opportunities for a better life among the African peoples. Cooperation based on mutual respect and assistance will serve to solidify friendship between the peoples of Africa and Americans.

Mr. Joseph Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, described the situation that confronts the United States in Africa today: "The political map of Africa," he said, "has undergone tremendous changes in the 12 years of the postwar period. The number of independent states on the continent as a whole has more than doubled. The number of self-governing entities has shown an even greater increase. The dynamism of the situation becomes every day more apparent."

It is precisely the dynamics of developments in Africa which demand the closest attention. History has shown that dynamic situations are always pregnant with good and evil. Africa is no exception. Thus, while the forces making for progress are steadily gaining strength, there are other factors which could inflict grave damage. For example, there is the potential danger of Communist infiltration and subversion. As Mr. Palmer noted, "the Communists are openly eager to exploit the soft spots wherever they find them." There is another factor present in the African situation which in many ways has greater possibilities for doing harm and is operating with great force today. This powerful impulse emanates from the so-called United Arab Republic under the leadership of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Like the Communists, the forces directed by Nasser probe for weak spots and make no pretense of their determination to exploit the justified aspirations of the African peoples for ulterior motives. Mr. Palmer defined this problem as follows: "We in the United States have a very real interest in a politically stable Africa and believe that this stability is dependent upon steady and orderly political progress. We believe that only in this way will responsible, moderate, and positive elements emerge—in contrast to the extremist, disruptive, and negative nationalism which poses such dangers for us all."

CAIRO'S AMBITIONS

It is safe to say that most Americans are unaware of Cairo's ambitions in Africa. However, John Gunther took note of it. "Egypt," he wrote, "regards itself as a kind of mother and father to African nationalist movements everywhere, and the case might be made that it has its own subconscious 'imperialist' design on the continent." In recent times the subconscious aspect of this imperialist design has passed more and more into the conscious. The essentials were outlined by Nasser himself in his book, Egypt's Liberation, which, incidentally, should always be on the desk of every statesman who wants to know what Nasser hopes to accomplish, whether it be in Africa, the Middle East, or Asia.

Nasser's book is essentially a geopolitical tract bearing all of the earmarks in terminology and mysticism characteristic of the works of German geopoliticians. In Nasser's book we find the cry for "Lebensraum." Nasser starts from the premise that Cairo is the natural center of an ever-expanding empire which consists of three circles. The inner or first circle is the Middle East. The second circle encompasses Africa and the third takes in the entire Islamic world.

As regards the African circle, Nasser writes:

"I may say without exaggeration that we cannot, under any circumstances, however much we might desire it, remain aloof from the terrible and sanguinary conflict going on there today between 5 million whites and 200 million Africans. We cannot do so for an important and obvious reason: We are in Africa. The peoples of Africa will continue to look to us, who guard their northern gate, and who constitute their link with the outside world. * * *

"The Dark Continent is now the scene of a strange and excited turbulence: The white man, representing various European nations, is again trying to redivide the map of Africa. We shall not, in any circumstance, be able to stand idly by in the face of what is going on, in the false belief that it will not affect or concern us.

"I will continue to dream of the day that I will find in Cairo a great African institute dedicated to unveiling to our view the dark reaches of the continent."

Nasser's pledge for Africa has been woven into the intricate tapestry of his imperialist ambitions. It has brought forth a variety of ways and means to reach all the corners of Africa and to influence the peoples of that vast continent so that they will look to Cairo as their natural savior and liberator. Many of the practical aspects of the plan were outlined in the Egyptian Economic and Political Review, August 19, 1956. Significantly, the article "An African Policy for Egypt," appeared shortly after Nasser had seized the Suez Canal and gloated over the fact that he was able to threaten the lifeline of Western Europe. This program in conjunction with the general principles set down by Nasser, provide us with a well-rounded picture of Cairo's African policy.

THE PLAN

In the introductory paragraphs of the article we read: "Egypt, in its capacity as leading African state, can contribute to the liberation of the peoples of Africa for it is the largest and richest African state and occupies an eminent position in the Islamic and Arab worlds. * * * Egypt finds itself called upon to endeavor strongly and resolutely to liberate these peoples. * * * Egypt has to plan its African policy on the basis of 'Africa for the Africans' and to direct this policy to its liberation from foreign influence, politically, economically, socially, culturally, and militarily."

Proceeding from this generalized self-appointed role, the program as outlined in the Egyptian Economic and Political Review spells out Egypt's responsibilities.

(1) In the field of politics Egypt is enjoined to establish "at once * * * a net of consular services in Africa." This network must become the eyes and ears of the Cairo government. It must be ready to effectuate close political ties with the African peoples and their political institutions.

(2) Propaganda must be utilized as an effective weapon. It must be varied and all inclusive. Egyptian broadcasting in African languages and dialects must be stepped up. Documentary and cultural films should be distributed far and wide so as to open the mind and enable the African peoples to grasp the extent of Egypt's civilization. They would induce the African peoples not to delay joining the caravan that marches in the path of civilization and that Egypt has prepared for them. All forms of the press must

be thoroughly exploited. The written word should possess simplicity of style and call for Egypt and its African policy.

(3) Egypt must infuse her missions with zeal and energy. Such missions, whether they be scientific, religious, political, economic, or social, must dedicate their work to aid the African peoples. More and more Africans must be educated in Egypt and they should be given every opportunity to study the great progress made in Egypt's renaissance.

(4) Cairo must become the center for an annual African conference. This conference will become the sounding board for spreading Egypt's principles among the peoples of this continent.

(5) Communications between Egypt and the different parts of Africa must be strengthened and expanded. In this connection it is proposed that Egypt organize an airline service crisscrossing the continent. Communications of this type would facilitate closer contact between Egypt and the African hinterland.

(6) Cairo must establish an Institute for African Studies. The main function of this institute would be to act as a clearinghouse for all important problems concerning relations between Egypt and the rest of Africa. Applying the scientific point of view the institute would study the imperialistic methods which have enabled some European states to maintain their hold on these regions. So-called experts from the institute would devote their talents toward building up the ideological blocs that would provide the foundation for Egypt's African empire. Toward this end the institute would set up a special department for the development and instruction of religious leaders. They, in turn, would be sent to all parts of Africa for teaching, preaching, and giving lessons in the fundamentals of religion so that they may by this means be able to preach Egyptian politics there.

(7) The slogan "Africa for the Africans" must be more the battle cry of the whole continent. The reaffirmation of this principle would enable Egypt "to win a high position in the hearts of the peoples of Africa. This will make all these countries direct their gaze toward Egypt and gather around her."

(8) The United Nations, too, should be exploited for furthering the goal of "Africa for the Africans." The world organization is a potential "fertile field where Egypt can carry out her African policy." Therefore, Egypt should seize every opportunity to lead all the African members of the U. N. and to "utilize the pulpit" of the U. N. to further Cairo's policies in Africa.

(9) Egypt must lose no time in taking advantage of the great economic opportunities in Africa. A study of all of the African markets must be undertaken with the view toward bringing it closer to Cairo. In addition, Egypt must launch a program of technical assistance and the establishment of joint African stock companies for the exploitation of African resources. By including Africans in its economic programs, Cairo will prove its altruism in contrast to the "grasping" activities of "foreign imperialists."

(10) Culturally more emphasis must be placed on student exchange programs, tourism, exchange of athletes, lecture tours, etc. However, the main stress from the cultural point of view is laid on the spreading of Islam. It is through this medium that Egypt will be most effective in widening her influence throughout Africa.

EGYPT EYES THE SUDAN

There is no question but that this comprehensive directive serves to implement Nasser's ambitions. Of course, the program cannot be put into operation all at once. Furthermore, there have been and there will continue to be many impediments and difficulties. The recent dispute between Egypt and Sudan is a case in point. This conflict grew out of claims and counter claims concerning 3 areas along the 700-mile Egyptian-Sudan frontier. Two of these areas—the most important ones—bulge north of the 22d parallel. The third one is south of the parallel. Egypt has claimed sovereignty over the two northern areas and sought to include these areas in the plebiscite which "ratified" the United Arab Republic on February 21, 1958. The Sudan protested vigorously and subsequently appealed to the United Nations. Apparently, this firmness took the Egyptians by surprise and Cairo retreated, at least temporarily. It is true that the territories in question may have some economic significance, but in the last analysis this factor is of secondary importance. The timing and the brutal manner by which Cairo endeavored to make good its claims revealed that Nasser was conducting a probing operation with the view towards testing the determination of the Sudan Government to stand up for its rights. It was also a move designed to help the pro-Egyptian faction within the Sudan.

Though the Sudan today is one of the most backward areas of the world, it is, in the words of the Department of State, "the Middle East bridge to Africa." Nasser has also noted the strategic possibilities of the Sudan which "extend far into the depth of Africa bringing into contiguity the politically sensitive regions in that area."

The northern part of the Sudan is predominantly Arab while the southern population consists primarily of Negro tribes. In a study of the Sudan (January 1958) the State Department described the significance of this duality: "As a new African nation, the Sudan itself will be deeply involved in this future course of Africa. But as a middle eastern nation, too, the Sudan will also be a bridge to Africa, imparting to it ideas, philosophies, and forces which may have great influence on Africa's decision and on its future." Because the Sudan is the vital link between the Middle East and Africa, it is a great prize to be won and this is precisely Cairo's objective.

The importance of the Sudan has been recognized by the Egyptians throughout history. As early as 2800 B. C. the Egyptians conducted military raids in that area. However, the country did not become an important factor in world history until it was conquered in 1820–22 by Egyptian armed forces under the son of Mohammed Ali the Great. Up to the time that Britain became the dominant influence in Egypt, the Sudan was more or less under the tutelage of Egypt. Following the end of World War I Egyptian nationalists not only campaigned for the independence of Egypt but also for full Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. Thus, past historical relationships show that Egypt always regarded the Sudan as a country to be subjugated rather than to be treated on an equal basis.

Today Egyptian influence in Sudan is formidable. There are Sudanese political factions which lean toward Egypt. Besides these legal political activities Cairo does not hesitate to resort to tactics which are a challenge to the independence and sovereignty of the Sudan. On a number of occasions Egyptian agents have ben caught red-handed in subversive activities. For example, in 1955 one of Nasser's emissaries to the Sudan, Major Salah Salem, was requested to leave the Sudan because of his brazen interference into the internal politics of the country. Another report in 1956 disclosed that Sudanese security authorities had arrested four men after leaving the Egyptian Embassy carrying subversive literature. The Egyptian press attaché was asked to leave the country as a result.

Another example of interference occurred in 1957. This is the way it was reported in the Arab newspaper Hayat (February 3, 1957): "Egypt will not succeed to harness the Arab states to its policy through terror and intimidation. A few days ago the Egyptian Military Attaché, Colonel Abu Nur, was expelled from Sudan for his brutal attempt to silence the Khartoum daily, El-Nass, which criticized Egypt, by hurling bombs into its editorial offices."

There is no question that relations between Egypt and the Sudan are of great importance to both countries. The river Nile links them together. They are therefore both enmeshed in all of the problems arising from their common dependence on the Nile which is the key to their sustenance and their future economic development. If relations between the two countries were based on mutual regard for each other's sovereignty and independence, much could be done in the way of developing the Nile to the benefit of both countries. The Sudanese Government has been endeavoring to conduct its policies in such a way as to uplift the conditions of its people.

Internal progress requires that the Sudan maintain good relations with all countries. When the Sudan joined the United Nations in November 1956, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "* * * We would not like to take any course of action which would impair our sovereignty or give chance of foreign interference in our local policies; we have therefore decided to follow the policy of strict neutrality between the West and East. Our economic policy is essentially one of free trade."

This is a fair statement of policy which seeks friendship and normal relations with other countries on an equal footing. It is, however, precisely the kind of policy which grates on the nerves of Nasser and is practically considered insulting to his African ambitions. Nasser does not want a relationship of equality with the Sudan for this would be in contradiction to his proclaimed goal of utilizing the Sudan as a bridgehead to the rest of Africa. "The road to Tanganyika and the headwaters of the Nile, the lifeline of Egypt, runs through the Sudan. * * * The Sudan is also needed by Nasser to mount his onward march against Somaliland, to wrest Eritrea from Ethiopia, and to bring east Africa and later the whole of north Africa into his domain" (Middle East and the West, February 28, 1958).

THE PROPAGANDA MACHINE

Cairo has put to the fullest use its propaganda machine in its efforts to carry out the program for Africa. By radio and the written word there is a constant drumbeat of anti-Western attacks, all with the aim of inciting race hatred. There is no bona fide desire on the part of Cairo to contribute to a constructive program that would make for harmony between the African Negroes and other sections of the population. If the Prime Minister of South Africa is the symbol of brutal white chauvinism, then Nasser represents the reverse side of the coin, for he, too, has stooped to every conceivable prejudice so as to prevent better relations between black and white. The terroristic Mau-Mau movement which harmed white and black alike, received the enthusiastic support of Egypt. Even when Mau-Mau was isolated and rendered impotent, Cairo continued to play it up. Thus, on October 13, 1956, the Cairo radio broadcasting to Africans said: " * * * The Mau-Mau revolt, in which white arms defeated black courage, must be revived, not only in Kenya but in the entire continent and must go on until Africa belongs to the African."

Up to the year 1956 broadcasts to Africa and other forms of propaganda were relatively on a modest scale. By the end of 1957 the picture had changed tremendously. More and more references are made to the "oppression of the Africans" by the "white imperialists." The United States which previously had not come into the target range,

since most of the attacks were leveled at the French and British, had now become the butt of Cairo's fury. America was the real exploiter of Africa. According to the Cairo newspaper Ash-Shab (December 31, 1957), "America is * * * the one behind the European common market which aims at exploiting the markets of smaller countries and the one behind the Europe-Africa plan for dividing Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Mauritania and creating a white state in the oil-rich desert region." By January 1958 there was a marked acceleration in the tempo of attacks. By that time "The Voice of Free Africa" had been added to Cairo's arsenal of anti-Westernism.

The establishment of the Voice of Africa represents a new and more advanced phase in the carrying out of the Egyptian program for Africa. It is a 2-hour daily short-wave broadcast which makes frequent use of Swahili, the most popular of African languages. It also employs other African languages and dialects to reach areas such as east Africa and central Africa. The broadcasts concentrate on whipping up the emotions of the people and the power of the radio station sends these messages of hate to the remotest corners of the vast continent. In their own dialects the Voice of Africa calls upon its listeners to drive "the dogs of the oppressor countries of the West" from their lands.

The United States is portrayed as the arch villain, as the "banker for the sterling bloc of countries" and therefore Africa's "second colonial master." When the Voice of Africa was first established it put on the air a young African student attending the Moslem University in Cairo. Speaking to his people back home, he said: "Western colonialism is like an untamed horse or donkey going around and around without thinking. Hitting such a horse or donkey is a good way to teach it manners and our blows will not stop until this horse or donkey leaves our lands." Another speaker told his listeners that the British after having suffered in two world wars, "induced another colonialist state—the United States—to establish companies in our countries, thus giving the nationals of Africa two masters." In an editorial comment on these broadcasts the Baltimore Sun (January 23, 1958) wrote: "To call this propaganda Communist would be inaccurate, for it is Colonel Nasser's special kind of anti-Western propaganda. Nevertheless, it serves Communist ends and provides a challenge."

Indeed, these attacks which are a challenge to the West, have as their main target the United States. Why is this so? In our opinion it is because the United States has played a minimum political and economic role in African affairs since its foundation. Moreover, it has a good record on the whole with respect to relations with the African peoples. Finally, it possesses the resources to help the African peoples in ways that will produce orderly development and progress. This is exactly what Nasser fears for, unless he can portray all of the Western countries as exploiters and white overlords, the force of his propaganda is lost.

Therefore, whenever possible, the Voice of Africa takes the United States to task as the secret exploiter of the African peoples. Here are some examples of anti-United States propaganda which are worthy of the rantings of Goebbels:

"The European imperialist states have found that there is no way to repay their wealthy colleague, America, but to lower their poverty-stricken buckets down the African wells of riches and plenty. America is a real Jew in matters of lending and extorting usurious interest, and as the debt owed it by European states mounts daily and repayment prospects are slender, it has become necessary to make room for America in those parts of Africa dominated by European states which are indebted to America, so that America can take a hand in the companies' and governments' plans aimed at squeezing the wealth from Africa at the price of poverty for us Africans. However, the European states with their rich merchant, America, are faced with another economic problem arising from the exploitation of Asia and the Middle East, where there is abundant oil, because the peoples of these regions have risen in earnest to demand their legitimate rights.

"The European common market is a special plan devised to remove everything, from food to other produce, from Africa to fatten the European states and their rich merchant, America" (February 13, 1958).

"American capital invested in the mining of minerals projects in Africa has been increased, and now America is cooperating with the rest of the Western nations in forming a common market to deprive us of our raw materials" (May 1, 1958).

TO CONQUER THEIR SOULS

This brief survey of Cairo's efforts to dominate the minds of the African peoples would not be complete without an examination of the attempt to capture their souls, too. This is the role allotted by Nasser to Islam. As mentioned above, the program for Africa called upon the spreading of Islam throughout the continent as a political must. In this connection it is important to note that Islam has made enormous headway in a relatively short period of time. Islam has always been the predominant religion in North Africa. Now, however, Islam has reached southward from the edges of the Sahara Desert down to the Belgian Congo where it is attracting tens of millions of African Negroes.

In 1931 the number of Moslems in Africa was in the neighborhood of 40 millions. Today the estimate is about 85 millions. In French Africa alone the Moslem population has grown from 8½ million in 1952 to close to 10 million by January 1956. This means that about 1 out of every 3 persons of French Africa is a member of the Moslem faith. According to experts on Africa it is clear that the mission of Islam has been tinged with political slogans and tends to serve the cause of Arab nationalism. "Cairo more than Mecca has become the focal point of Islamic propaganda" (Christian Science Monitor, March 3, 1958).

Through the Voice of Africa the spokesmen for Islam hurl their wrath at the white imperialists. There are continual hints at a holy war to drive out the Europeans. The great Moslem University in Cairo, Al Azhar, has been drawn into the program of Africa for Africans. At this university young African students are specifically prepared for the mission. Only 200 such students were in attendance from French Africa in 1952. By the end of 1957 the number rose to 500.

African students graduating from Cairo's Al Azhar, return to their homeland imbued with the spirit of antiwesternism. The conversion of millions of African Negroes to Islam is regarded by seasoned observers as a political phenomenon of major importance. It is noted that Islam's thrust into the heart of Africa generally runs along the ancient Arab trading routes through the dark continent. Even today, itinerant Arab merchants are considered to be among the most fervent propagators of Islam and are said to employ economic pressures to convert their pagan customers. Attacks against other major faiths is a favorite theme of the Voice of Africa:

"These missionaries, who come to our countries on the pretext of teaching people religion, are interfering too much in the policies of the nationals. In east and central Africa they always embark on underhand activities so that the hirelings and lackeys of the colonialists are elected. In Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and Zanzibar we observe that these missionaries are inciting discord in a desire to see the nationals more dominated, oppressed and subjugated. These missionaries must be put in their proper place" (February 17, 1958).

"These missionaries came to our countries in the name of the Bible, but behind this guise they have evil intentions of wishing us nationals to be exploited and enslaved. * * * I will give you one example, reported by the British press, to prove to you that these missionaries only wear clerical clothes and that their intentions are not in the least pure. On February 14 a report was published in the press to the effect that a Roman Catholic priest has been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in Newcastle for stealing property worth £2 and 16 shillings. Thus my brother, I beg of you to fight and struggle against corruption and the disturbing of affairs by these missionaries and others who like to see us nationals always persecuted, exploited, and enslaved" (February 17, 1958).

THE KREMLIN AT WORK

Egypt's designs in Africa are supplemented by the activities of Communist agents and the Germans. It is a remarkable fact that Cairo has managed to juggle these forces without getting hurt as yet. Insofar as the Communists are concerned it is clear that their agents will stop at nothing to discredit the prestige and position of the West in Africa. This is precisely what the Soviets hoped they would accomplish when they attended the so-called Asian-African Peoples Solidarity Conference in Cairo in the latter part of December 1957. Needless to say, Cairo was very much flattered by the fact that more than 400 nongovecrnmental delegates from 40 Asian and African states and colonies attended. The Egyptian newspaper Ash Shab (December 26, 1957) wrote: "The Afro-Asian Peoples Conference will also expose Western and other conspiracies to destroy the independence of small struggling peoples which look for a bigger life and of other fields of dignified living." Another newspaper, Al Gumhuriyh, proudly declared: "It is not accidental that the Afro-Asian Conference should be held in Cairo. The winds again blow from the East."

During the conference the Soviet delegate made a beautiful speech offering economical and technical aid to the Africans "as brother helps brother." This same delegate praised Nasser's seizure of the Suez and, at the same time, slyly encouraged his audience to step up their anti-Western campaign.

Of course, the conference, as far as Nasser was concerned, would have been a failure had the Soviet delegation dominated it completely. Therefore, through various maneuvers which in effect meant that both Cairo and Moscow would have to compromise, Nasser managed to remain on top of the conference. A permanent council was set up and the leading official was virtually handpicked by Nasser. On the other hand the council granted the Soviet bloc a base in Egypt from which the Communists can direct and finance anti-Western movements throughout Africa. A New York Times reporter described the situation in these words: "What has occurred, therefore, is tantamount to a deal between President Nasser and the Soviet bloc to allow Cairo to become the nerve center for a vast new campaign of subversion and rebellion against all Western interests in the area" (January 2, 1958). To what extent the Soviets will be able to break through the limitations set by Nasser, remains to be seen. In any event, the key control of the council rests in his hands for the present.

While we do not wish to minimize the Communist influence in Africa, the fact remains that no force is so well situated to inflict irreparable damage against the West in Africa as the Cairo machine. Complacency or underestimation of Nasser's capabilities

will bring harm not only to the interests of the West but to the African peoples as well.

In this connection it is encouraging to note that the conference of African States held this spring in Accra, Ghana, foiled the attempts of Nasser's agents to convert the conference into an anti-Western demonstration. The African people who seek freedom will refuse to be mastered by the strong man of Egypt under the slogan of Africa for the Africans. In the conclusion of Inside Africa John Gunther writes: "Europe is stuck, so to speak, with Africa, and Africa is stuck with Europe, and America is stuck with both. So at least we should give Africa our most seasoned, scrupulous and long minded attention. The challenge to American as well as European statesmanship is undeniable. Africa is awake, Africa is alert . . . and for good or ill it is marching with the times."

If the Western World will demonstrate in deed as well as in word that we are fully behind the African peoples' march to progress, then there is every reason to believe that the insidious forces at work will find barren ground.

Open Primary Election Law

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD my statement on the open primary system of elections.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The open primary is the safeguard against professional political bosses and corruption. I am an ardent believer in the open primary election law, and I warn the people who now have primaries that it would be a sad day for them if the open primaries were ever abolished and the convention system solely came back into being.

Under the open primary, any man—rich or poor—can become a candidate simply by filing his petition signed by the requisite number of voters, and this gives an opportunity for folks to get together and select a man or woman of the people as their candidates in the primary election of their party.

It prevents a few selfish politicians from getting together and handpicking candidates who may be opposed to the people's interests, or who may be representing giant monopolies from outside of the State and the "fat boys." Before the primary election law was adopted in North Dakota, a few politicians representing the railroads, the big banking interests of the Twin Cities, the grain and produce exchanges from without the State had met in the Merchants Hotel in St. Paul, Minn., and sometimes weeks before the convention met, announced who the candidates were going to be for the National and State offices in our State. They were able to carry out their plans of nominating the officers because Alex McKenzie, the then political boss of the State, handpicked the delegates and handed out free railroad passes and paid their expenses to and from the place of the conventions, where the majority of the delegates simply ratified what the bosses had agreed upon previously.

In 1906, when the late chief justice, A. M. Christianson, came from Towner, N. Dak., to the convention held at Jamestown, the then political boss, Alexander McKenzie, told him that if he wished to become a candidate for attorney general, he would have to "sign here." Mr. Christianson, being a Progressive Republican, of course did not sign. He was not selected for attorney general and was helpless to run independently because the primary law was not then in existence.

Two years ago, a great outstanding progressive Republican, Congressman USHER L. BURDICK, was endorsed by the Republican Party at a so-called unity convention in North Dakota, and all during the campaign he led the so-called unity ticket—a ticket to allegedly unify all Republicans. So successful was that campaign that the professional political bosses this year figured that they no longer needed Congressman BURDICK and so the professional political bosses ignored him and although he was present at the convention they did not even accord the Congressman the courtesy of inviting him to the platform to address the convention. Mr. BURDICK walked out in disgust.

Of course, when it came to myself as a candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket, I was anathema to the political bosses, and a week before the convention convened, the Kingfish of the Republican bosses announced "anybody for the Senate but LANGER." Most of the daily newspapers took up the refrain. If we had not had an open primary, the political bosses would have succeeded in ending my political career. But all I had to do under the open primary, was to get 300 voters to sign my petition and file it with the secretary of state and I had my name automatically on the ballot. Instead of 300 names, my supporters got 31,696, although they did not file all the petitions.

To show how the convention can be controlled, Bowman County had three delegates. At no time did any of the three vote for my nomination at the convention. Yet in the primary election, I carried the county 2 to 1. In Grant County, there were 6 delegates and I received 1 vote, while in the election I carried the county 5 to 1. In Kidder County there was 1 vote out of 5 delegates while I carried the county over 2 to 1, and in the county of Richland, where there were 17 delegates and only 1 voted for me, yet I carried the county by a vote of over 70 percent. I could go on and name other counties with similar results.

Mr. President, while I am addressing my colleagues today, I want them to know that I am giving this speech for the benefit of the people who reside in those States where they have open primaries, and I want this speech to be considered as a warning to the people never to let their legislatures abolish it, and if they do in those States where they have a referendum like we have in North Dakota, by all means to refer the action of the legislature directly to the people. It is the one and only way that professional political bosses can be controlled and put out of business completely. In those States which do not have the primary, in my humble opinion, in only too many cases men are chosen for public office who represent special interests or giant monopolies, and not the people. They, of course, owe their election not to the people, but to those who got them nominated at the hand-picked convention, and they usually vote accordingly.

One reason for my speaking today, is that I believe the people do not fully appreciate the value of a primary election, and that the number who go out and vote are much less than the number who vote in the general election although the primary in most cases is of even more importance than the general election. Now to confirm my statement, I refer to the largest newspaper in my State which for over 40 years, has fought me—the Fargo Forum. On September 7, 1958, they became interested in the election of Congresswoman COYA KNUTSON, in Minnesota. I know the people of my State will rub their eyes in surprise and read and reread and reread the editorial contained therein entitled "Minnesota Voters Should Respect Intent of Primary." Here is what this newspaper has to say now which was directly opposite to what they said in June before the primary. It is as follows:

"Again, this practice is not limited to Minnesotans. In North Dakota Democrats often have voted for Senator LANGER on the Republican ticket, although it isn't quite as easy as in Minnesota where there is one consolidated ballot with both DFL and Republican candidates listed in adjoining columns. In North Dakota a voter must ask for either a Republican or Democratic ballot.

"Aside from the practical danger of such tactics boomeranging if LANGER gets a small vote in the primary, Minnesota Republicans should stay in their own column for the fundamental reason that a primary election is designed for the members of each party to pick the best possible candidates of the party. These candidates then oppose each other in the general election so the voters have a choice between men of different political philosophies.

"Probably few of today's voters or potential voters remember that prior to 1912 political conventions picked party candidates for office. The compulsory statewide primary became law in 1912, after reformers, as in other Midwestern States, successfully persuaded the Minnesota Legislature that political corruption and bossism could be brought under effective control if the rank-and-file voter were given an opportunity to help select directly the candidates of his party.

"Thus the primary is one of the keystones in our democracy even though political conventions endorse a slate of candidates. The primary enables anyone dissatisfied with a convention choice to seek office, and the Knutson-Evenson contest is an example of how the primary operates to give the DFL voters a choice of congressional candidates.

"If the primary is to continue this important freedom of choice and the vital two-party system is to continue in Minnesota, Republican voters should not meddle in the DFL's primary Tuesday."

Thus, it is true, as this reactionary newspaper stated in the editorial above, that the direct primary was passed to give the people the opportunity to bring "corruption and bossism under effective control if the rank-and-file voter were given an opportunity to help select directly the candidates of his party."

There, Mr. President, is the reason for the open primary. There is the safeguard which the people have, and which, God forbid, I hope they never relinquish.

Law Day—International

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. IRVING M. IVES
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, during the past year, Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, outgoing president of the American Bar Association and a distinguished Washington attorney, launched a most successful program known as Law Day—U. S. A. It was designed to emphasize the dedication of the American people to the principle of government under law.

Recently, at the annual spring meeting of the section of international and com-

parative law of the American Bar Association, Mr. Rhyne called for the inauguration of Law Day—International, which would call for a program in which lawyers and laymen throughout the world would join on a worldwide basis in honoring the rule of law. Mr. Rhyne's formula for a better world was based upon the idea that only the rule of law can both achieve and maintain lasting peace. Clearly law offers the best route to order in a disordered world.

In a recent issue of the International and Comparative Law Bulletin, published by the international and comparative law section of the American Bar Association, Mr. Max Chopnick, a distinguished member of the New York bar and the editor of the bulletin, wrote an editorial commending Mr. Rhyne's efforts and urging enthusiastic support of his formula for a better world.

This editorial demonstrates dramatically the role of the lawyer in achieving the goal of all freemen—world peace through law.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, the editorial and a letter from Mr. Rhyne commenting on it.

There being no objection, the editorial and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LAW DAY—INTERNATIONAL

On May 22, 1958, while our section was holding its annual spring meeting in Washington, D. C., Charles S. Rhyne, A. B. A. president, speaking to another group in the Capitol, advanced a proposal for Law Day—International.

As everyone knows, Law Day—U. S. A. was probably the most successful idea ever launched by the A. B. A. President Eisenhower's proclamation designating May 1, 1958, as Law Day—U. S. A. received widespread national and international notice. Newspaper and magazine coverage was sensational. Time featured Law Day and the picture of our Association president on its cover. Other magazines and newspapers ran special editorials. Observances throughout the country took place in many forms and before many audiences. Special ceremonies were held in courthouses. Law Day was the theme of sermons in churches. Radio and television programs echoed the significance of the day as one dedicated to the principle of government under law.

The A. B. A. has prepared a collage of editorials and articles from magazines and newspapers throughout the country and it is a demonstrative showing of the appeal of an inspired idea. The public was "jogged on the value of law," in the words of The Christian Science Monitor. The Washington Post referred to Law Day as a happy thought on the part of Charles S. Rhyne and his associates and an "occasion for emphasis of the importance of law in the lives of free people."

The Wilkes-Barre Record of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., said:

"We agree that in an hour in history when world order is in peril, when law is flouted or perverted elsewhere, it is particularly appropriate that the people of America should proclaim anew their dedication to its great principles."

Said the Independent of Richmond, Calif.:

"Let us declare that it shall not be a day for celebrating dictatorships and lawlessness, but a day for celebrating the orderly development of society under the protection of justice."

Life quoted Tom Paine's "An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot" in its full-page discussion of how much Law Day can do to make a peaceful world.

Ralph McGill, distinguished editor of the Atlanta Constitution of Atlanta, Ga., elaborated:

"Law is the great fact of western civilization. The Bible has traveled along with the statutes. The British common law was in the first ships to the new America. It is necessary to have a reverence for law—and the courts—not for the men who come and go in the courts * * * but for the organic law which is the bloodstream of our way of life. If we lose the law, we lose our civilization."

On the basis of so solid a response from every part of our country, President Rhyne has now proposed an expansion of the Law Day concept, saying:

"I know of no plan or program in our Government today where men are working on law for peace. At least we do not have men working as did the scientists, supported by Government funds in large amounts, as was the case in achieving the splitting of the atom and the launching of the satellites. * * *

"Is not peace under law just as worthwhile or even more worthwhile? If so, why the failure to concentrate on a breakthrough for peace under law?"

Mr. Rhyne called for the inauguration of Law Day—International and the collective effort of lawyers and laymen throughout the world to join on a worldwide basis in honoring the rule of law."

"Then, having planted the seed on a worldwide basis, we must move on to International Law Year in which the whole world can have its attention focused upon peace under law, just as the scientists of the world have thrown the worldwide spotlight on science through their International Geophysical Year."

In the same direction of thought on international rather than national effort, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower has proposed a worldwide medical science for peace program under the United Nations, to help solve the mysteries of the principal devastating diseases, such a program to include rapid exchange of information, frequent face-to-face meetings of experts and in general, the use of the world as a testing laboratory.

President Rhyne, in his travels across the country, has used as his main theme in speeches the importance of law as an instrument for peace. He has repeatedly stated that "the need for law in the world community is today the greatest gap in the growing structure of civilization." And "Only the rule of law can both achieve and maintain lasting peace. Clearly law offers the best route to order in a disordered world."

The prescription suggested by Mr. Rhyne deserves enthusiastic support. "Law Day—International" to be followed by "International Law Year" is another inspired idea of the highest order. Since we must recognize that both within and outside the United Nations the world is divided into two camps—those that believe in the rule of law and those atheistic countries that deny not only law but the primary principles of freedom and justice—the United States and other free nations should take the lead, set a day and proclaim and celebrate "Law Day—International." Thereby all the world will be reminded that in the free world there are liberty and justice and peace through law. International observance of such a day would not only solidify the free world, but reach and affect the minds and hearts of those in lands suppressed where the yearning for freedom and justice and right is real but unrealized, and where hope has never died. Such yearning could stir into change and with change may come attainment of the basic freedoms which are protected wherever the rule of law prevails. To this goal the lawyers of America, through the A. B. A., can lend their strong support and enlist the support of the bar associations of other free countries. And, if this idea brings a response anywhere near that which resulted from "Law Day—U. S. A.," then indeed the lawyers of our country will have contributed substantially toward the attainment of world peace through law.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION,
July 7, 1958.

MAX CHOPNICK, Esq.,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR MAX: Your "Law Day—International" editorial is to me one of the most moving things I have ever read. Perhaps I am prejudiced, but I think it should be read by every American. I hope you will send marked copies to the editorial-page writers of many of the major newspapers of the Nation, and would particularly appreciate your sending a marked copy to Henry R. Luce, Sr., and to someone in Congress who can insert it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as that is one of the best ways to bring it to the attention of the State Department.

I would also like for you to send a marked copy to the Secretary of State, personally, and to Loftus E. Becker, the Solicitor of the State Department, as I have invited the Secretary of State to deliver the major address at the annual banquet in Los Angeles on the use of law to bring peace to the world.

Sincerely,

CHARLES S. RHYNE.

The Role of Competition in the Regulated Industries

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD an address, entitled "The Role of Competition in the Regulated Industries," which was delivered by Dr. Walter Adams before the last annual convention of the American Economic Association. Dr. Adams is a professor of economics at Michigan State University, has frequently served as an economic consultant to the Senate Small Business Committee, and in 1953–55 was a member of the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws.

In his comprehensive speech, Dr. Adams has treated the vital and, I might say, the frequently controversial role which competition should play in the activities of our regulated industries. As vigorously as possible, I commend Dr. Adams' views on this subject to those who are seriously seeking a sound and constructive solution to the economic ills besetting so many members of the regulated industries.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE ROLE OF COMPETITION IN THE REGULATED INDUSTRIES

(By Walter Adams)

Ideally, competition and regulation are opposite sides of the same coin. In theory, both are directed at the same objectives,

efficient use of resources and protection of the consumer against exploitation. The means to these ends, however, are different. To be effective, competition requires rivalry among many sellers and freedom of entry into markets. It envisions a regulatory scheme in which the operation of autonomous market forces obviates the need for detailed government supervision. This is the philosophy embodied in the Sherman Act of 1890.

Regulation, as originally conceived, was to be both a supplement to, and substitute for, competition. It was to be applied in those industries where the cost of entry was so great or the duplication of facilities so wasteful, that some degree of monopoly was considered unavoidable. Here the visible hand of public regulation was to replace the invisible hand of Adam Smith, in order to protect consumers against extortionate charges, restriction of output, deterioration of service, and unfair discrimination. This was the rationale of the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887.

In many respects, the Sherman Act and the Interstate Commerce Act were generically different. One was cast in terms of negative prohibitions on certain types of conduct. The other was aimed at detailed and direct supervision of individual firms. One sought to protect the public by preserving competition, the other by regulating monopoly. Nevertheless, both hoped to protect the public against the aggressions of private interests rather than to shield these interests from the bargaining power of the public. Both relied on competition wherever its operation was functionally feasible and economically beneficent. Thus, Congress did not exempt railroads from the antitrust laws. On the contrary, Congress insisted on the direct regulation of individual railroads as well as on competition between them. As long as railroads stood in the very gateway of commerce, taking toll from all who pass, the Sherman Act was strictly enforced against railroad combinations and conspiracies.

This regulatory policy, however, was first eroded and then extended. The regulatees themselves came to recognize that the better part of wisdom was not to abolish regulation, but to utilize it. Gradually the public-utility concept was transformed from consumer-oriented to industry-oriented regulation. By a process so brilliantly analyzed by Horace Gray, "the policy of state-created, state-protected monopoly became firmly established over a significant portion of the economy and became the keystone of modern public-utility regulation. Henceforth, the public-utility status was to be the haven of refuge for all aspiring monopolists who found it too difficult, too costly, or too precarious to secure and maintain monopoly by private action alone. Their future prosperity would be assured if only they could induce government to grant them monopoly power and to protect them against interlopers, provided always, of course, that government did not exact too high a price for its favors in the form of restrictive regulation."

Once this new mercantilism had taken root, it was extended to important segments of the economy. Between 1934 and 1940, Congress subjected radio, television, motor carriers, water carriers, freight forwarders, air carriers, and natural-gas transporters to the certification requirements of independent regulatory commissions. To mitigate the debilitating effects of depression, the role of competition was substantially curtailed. New commissions were created, and public convenience and necessity became the shibboleth of the day.

It is significant, nevertheless, that in these regulatory statutes Congress did not sanction the abandonment of competition. The standards set up to guide administrative action may have been indefinite—public interest and public convenience and necessity may lack precise meaning—but, as the Supreme Court has squarely held, there can be no doubt that competition is a relevant factor in weighing the public interest. In the transportation industry, said the Court, Congress has not made the antitrust laws wholly inapplicable nor has it authorized the regulatory agency to ignore their policy. In short, Congress provided for the regulation of competition, not for its elimination by administrative fiat. Yet this is precisely the task which some commissions—not by intent, perhaps, but in effect—seem to have undertaken.

It is my contention that the experiments in public regulation during the last 2 decades have been singularly unsuccessful, and that the creation of a fourth branch of government has, in many cases, resulted in (1) undue restriction of entry, (2) encouragement of mergers and consolidations, (3) sanction for anticompetitive rate and service agreements, (4) erosion of inter-industry competition, and (5) suppression of unregulated competition. Since this creeping paralysis infests most regulated industries, the following analysis of transportation is only illustrative of a more general and pervasive challenge.

I. TRUCKING

1. Entry restrictions. Under the Motor Carrier Act, the ICC was empowered to regulate entry into the trucking industry through the licensing of common and contract carriers. Carriers which had conducted regular operations for 3 years prior to 1935 were to receive "grandfather" certificates or permits. Private and agricultural haulers were to be exempt.

In carrying out this mandate, the Commission imposes an almost insurmountable burden on applicants for new operating authority, extension of existing authority, and alternate route privileges. According to a recent report of the Senate Small Business Committee, the Commission tends to ignore shipper needs and to show an inordinate concern for the protection of established carriers. In its restrictive view of public convenience and necessity, the Commission often loses sight of the congressional directive to promote efficient, economical, and flexible transportation service for the public.

Shipper need, the Commission admits, is to be measured in physical rather than economic terms; that is, as long as existing carriers are physically capable of performing a particular service, prospective competitors are to be denied entry—even if their service is cheaper, better, and more efficient. In its decisions, the Commission emphasizes repeatedly that where existing carriers have expended their energy and resources in developing facilities to handle all available traffic, and where their service is adequate, they are entitled to protection against the establishment of a new, competitive operation. This is what might be called the going-concern theory of regulation, a reluctance to subject existing firms—especially large firms—to competitive pressure. The test throughout is the physical adequacy of existing service, not the promotion of better and cheaper service.

The economic results of such regulation are not only restrictive but, at times, absurd. A carrier operating between New York and Montreal must operate via Reading, Pa., a detour of some 200 miles. A carrier between the Pacific Northwest and Salt Lake City may haul commodities eastbound, but not westbound—and so on ad nauseam. According to James C. Nelson's study, 40 percent of the specialized carriers were allowed to carry only 1 commodity; 7 in 10 regular route common carriers possessed less than full authority to serve intermediate points; more than one-third of the regulated intercity truckers had return haul limitations, and about one-tenth had no backhaul authority at all. That these regulations result in empty mileage, deadhead runs, higher unit costs, inefficiency, and wastefulness is too obvious for further comment.

But, more fundamentally: Why are any entry restrictions necessary, if the objective of regulation is to protect the public? The trucking industry does not fit the public utility, natural monopoly model, and does not require one or a limited number of large firms to achieve cost minimization. In trucking there are no substantial economies of scale. According to the New England Governor's Committee, for example, the coefficients of rank correlation between carrier size (as measured by gross revenues) and cost per vehicle mile, ton mile, or average haul in miles were so low as to indicate—at least for carriers operating in and out of New England—that size of firm bears little relation to operating cost. Efficiency in trucking seems primarily related to effective route utilization rather than size. This means that large firms have no inherent economic advantages over small firms, and that existing firms have no insurmountable leads over new firms. It means that entry, in the absence of restrictions, would be brisk and the number of competitors large. It also means that by increasing competitive pressures, entry could work toward better route utilization and hence greater operating efficiency.

In an industry of this sort, entry restrictions tend merely to preserve the capitalized expectations of established carriers—carriers who maintain, on the one hand, that they are efficient and provide superior service, and who demand, on the other, Government protection from interlopers and competitors. In the final analysis, however, these restrictions do not assure the adjustment of capacity to demand, because the Commission, unlike its British counterpart, limits the number of firms rather than the number of trucks in operation. Entry control does not prevent established carriers from creating and, in the absence of rate competition, from perpetuating excess capacity. Without competition, moreover, there are no effective pressures to compel either efficient use of existing capacity or elimination of the excess capacity which tends to develop in a cartelized, monopolistically competitive industry. Thus, ironically enough, regulation may breed the very evils it was supposed to eradicate.

2. Mergers. Under the Motor Carrier Act, mergers and acquisitions require prior approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Approval is contingent on a finding that the proposed combination will be in the public interest, in which case the participating parties are expressly relieved from the operation of the antitrust laws.

In a recent study for the Senate Small Business Committee, Professor Hendry and I found an increase in the number and size of trucking mergers as well as increasing concentration in important segments of the trucking industry. Also notable was the upturn in aggregate concentration. Thus, in 1947, the largest 2,097 carriers (constituting 9.99 percent of all carriers) earned 67.92 percent of the industry's revenues. By 1954, the largest 853 carriers (constituting 4.7 percent of all carriers) earned almost the same share of revenue, viz. 62.3 percent. In other words, by 1954, the 853 largest controlled only a slightly smaller share of the industry (5.6 percent less) than the 2,097 largest carriers (a 60 percent larger number) had 7 years earlier. This increase in concentration was accompanied by the net disappearance of some 2,800 carriers, or more than 10 percent of the industry's population in the brief span of 7 years.

The rationalization of this trend seems to rest on a vague and vacillating merger policy which shows little consistency in approach or decision. What is embraced in one opin-

ion as a natural and inevitable result of the economic facts of life is rejected in a second as not shown to be in the public interest. Where the fears of competitors are airily waved aside in one instance, the probable plight of competitors is of great importance in another. The Commission approves some acquisitions (usually by large carriers) because nothing has been adduced to show that they are contrary to the public interest. It rejects other acquisitions (usually by small carriers) because they are not shown to be consistent with the public interest. The first standard represents an effective rear-guard action by the Commission against protests; the second standard puts the full burden of proof on the applicant, with the necessary volume and quality of proof somehow always just beyond his reach.

Most disturbing, perhaps, about these decisions is the Commission's failure to indicate the specific public benefits to be derived from particular combinations. To be sure, the Commission goes through its ritualistic legalisms and turgid incantations, but it seldom makes an affirmative, economically meaningful showing that a given merger will result in lower rates or better service. More important, it seldom considers the possibility of achieving the statute's regulatory objectives by alternative, less restrictive techniques, such as granting extensions or admitting new carriers. Some years ago, for example, the Commission approved the combination of seven large eastern motor carriers into Associated Transport, Inc., which, as a result of the consolidation, became the largest trucking company in the country. The merger not only eliminated competition between the participating carriers over roughly one-third of their routes, but also made Associated the only carrier to provide single-line, through service from Florida to the Northeast. Despite the protests of the Agriculture and Justice Departments, the Commission insisted that this large-scale diminution of competition would result in improved transportation service, greater efficiency of operation, and substantial operating economies. Apparently the Commission ignored the alternative of permitting some of the companies in the area to extend their operations and offer an integrated through-service—thus giving the public all the alleged benefits of the merger, plus competition on the long haul, and without sacrifice of the competitive mileage. The Commission eschewed this alternative, much to its subsequent embarrassment. Today, Associated is still the Nation's largest trucker, but its recurrent deficits lend force to the suspicion that there may be more effective, and less anticompetitive, ways of promoting the public interest than by merger.

Nevertheless, the Commission seems to proceed on the assumption—so candidly stated by Chairman Clarke—that "there hasn't been enough concentration," and that "we need more concentration than has occurred if we are going to have a healthy, vigorous motor carrier industry." The Commission seems untroubled by the fact that this is nothing but an unproved assertion and that available evidence points in the opposite direction—indicating that carrier size per se has little or no relation to efficiency, profitability, or better service. If it did, why has Congress not empowered the Commission to do more than merely authorize mergers initiated by private parties? Why has the Commission not asked for, and received, the power to compel mergers in the public interest?

In the final analysis, the Commission's anticompetitive merger policy creates problems primarily because entry into the industry is restricted. Were entry free, rarely, if ever, would a consideration raise important antitrust problems. Competition, as the Brownell committee observed, would then serve as an adequate safeguard against private regulation of the market by would-be monopolists. But entry into trucking is not free, and competition is not allowed to perform its regulatory role. This makes it doubly important to ascertain whether mergers and concentration are, in fact, the most efficacious means of promoting the public interest.

3. Rate bureaus. The Reed-Bulwinkle Act empowered the ICC to approve ratemaking agreements which are in furtherance of the national transportation policy and accord to each party the free and unrestrained right to take independent action. Commission approval immunizes such agreements from antitrust coverage.

Generally speaking, the Commission favors and encourages collective action in rate matters, regarding such action as a necessary part of the ratemaking process. To guard against what it calls cutthroat competition, the Commission sees no alternative to procedures calling for initial joint consideration of rate changes. Throughout, it emphasizes the need for as much stability of rates as is practicable, in the belief that rate stability is more important than rate competition. But the Commission does not dismiss rate competition entirely. It still sees some value in competition from other modes of transportation.

This position might seem plausible, were it not for the manner in which the ICC exercises its maximum-minimum rate powers. As the Brownell committee observed, the Commission utilizes its minimum rate power "both to protect the railroads from motor-carrier competition as well as to safeguard the motor-carrier industry from 'destructive' competition within its own ranks. Indeed, from the inception of motor-carrier regulation to the present day, the power to fix minimum rates has been more significant than the authority to fix maximum charges." Under the circumstances, intermode competition can hardly contain the upward pressure on the entire rate structure. It cannot neutralize the combined impact of minimum rate fixing by government and private rate fixing by trade associations.

But what about the built-in checks and balances—the rigth of independent action as a safeguard against arbitrary and exorbitant charges, collusively arrived at? The record shows that, in practice, this right is little more then a sterile gesture. To the rate bureaus, it represents a minor annoyance which cannot break down the self-imposed restraints born of history, habit, and strong mutual self-interest. To the Commission, it represens no more than an element of flexibility, a safety valve, to take care of special situations which must not be allowed to undermine general adherenec to the idol of rate stability. In other words, independent action is not to be encouraged, but tolerated—tolerated so long as it falls short of promoting genuine rate competition.

That the right of independent action is more formal than real is repeatedly demonstrated in the cases. In the Southern Motor Carriers case, for example, the record showed substantial interference with managerial discretion and individual initiative in the ratemaking process. The general manager of the conference announced his determination that every member should have exactly the same level of freight rates. The conference filed several suspension proceedings against the independently announced rates of its own members—no doubt to encourage independent action, free from coercion or fear of retaliation. The conference utilized meetings to facilitate the submission of identical section 22 bids to the Government. Finally, the conference used its power as a trade association to boycott recalcitrant outsiders who refused to go along with its rate policies. Yet the Commission, after insisting on some purely formal safeguards in the written agreement, approved the conference charter. The Commission held that rate bureaus have a right to protest the independent action of their members, that such protests in no way prevent or discourage independent action, nor work any hardship on bureau members. In short, the Commission once again sacrificed substance for form. It looked at provisions in the charter rather than practices in the market place.

Ultimately, rate bureau regulation raises two major issues. First, does the Reed-Bulwinkle Act afford adequate protection to the public interest? Second, if so, does the Commission possess the wisdom to determine, as Congress intended, whether the advantages to the public interest, through furtherance of the national transportation policy, are such as to outweigh the disadvantages to the public interest guarded against by the antitrust laws. Obviously, carriers must be permitted a degree of collaboration in setting joint rates and through rates. "Noone," as Wendell Berge concedes, "would gainsay this right. Commonsense dictates it, the Interstate Commerce Act provides for it, and the Sherman Act does not forbid it." But when does collaboration become collusion and coercion, and how much of it must be tolerated in order to promote the public interest?

4. Intermode competition. The Interstate Commerce Act directs the Commission not to authorize the acquisition of a motor carrier by a railroad or its subsidiary except upon finding that the transaction (a) will be consistent with the public interest, (b) will enable the railroad to use motor vehicle service to public advantage in its rail operations, and (c) will not unduly restrain competition. This—as well as Federal legislation affecting air carriers, freight forwarders, and inland waterways—reflects a historic opposition to common control over competing mediums of transportation.

Since the early days of the Motor Carrier Act, the Commission has respected this congressional policy. Starting with the Barker case of 1936, the Commission consistently rejected the notion that the way to maintain for the future healthful competition between rail and truck service is to give the railroads free opportunity to go into the kind of truck service which is strictly competitive with, rather than auxiliary to, their rail operations. The Commission always insisted that motor carrier service furnished by a railroad be confined to service auxiliary and supplementary to its rail service and in territory parallel and adjacent to its rail lines. Given the difficulty of promoting competition among railroads, the policy objective was to preserve as much competition with other means of transportation as possible.

Two recent decisions, however, may foreshadow a reversal of Commission policy. In the Pacific Motor Trucking case, the Commission permitted a subsidiary of the Southern Pacific to acquire one of the largest independent motor carriers on the west coast and a formidable competitor of both the railroad and its trucking subsidiary. The hearing examiner, after concluding that the transaction was a "concerted plan to restrain competition" and that its primary objective was the elimination of a powerful competitor, recommended denial of the application. But the Commission approved the merger without requiring, as is customary, the selection of key points which are break-bulk and consolidation points on the parent railroad. It shrugged off its responsibility to restrict the railroad's trucking operations to bona fide auxiliary and supplementary service. In short, the Commission not only sanctioned a substantial diminution of competition, but also a signicant erosion of intermode rivalry.

Similarly, in the Rock Island case, the Commission authorized a railroad subsidiary to conduct unrestricted motor operations

across the breadth of the State of Iowa. Here again the Commission departed from the well-established precedent that railroads should be prohibited from initiating new or acquiring existing motor-carrier operations which are not supplemental or auxiliary in character.

The issue here is fundamental. The railroads have persistently demanded the right to engage in unrestricted motor operations. Congress has consistently rebuffed them. Yet the Commission seems now prepared to effectuate through administrative adjudication what powerful pressure groups have failed to achieve through legislation. On the one hand, the Commission justifies drastic departures from intramode competition because the public is protected by intermode competition. On the other hand, the Commission approves the gradual erosion and undermining of intermode competition as well. If this trend continues, the integration (as distinct from coordination) of rail-truck service will become a reality—without legislative sanction and without an affirmative demonstration of the public benefits to be derived from eliminating this major source of competition in a regulation-riddled, restriction-infested industry.

5. Unregulated competition. Under the Motor Carrier Act, agricultural haulers, as well as private carriers, were freed from the entry, rate, and route restrictions of the ICC. Section 203 (b) (6) exempted motor vehicles carrying ordinary livestock, fish, or agricultural commodities (not including manufactured products thereof), if such vehicles did not carry other property for compensation. Attacked almost from its inception by the regulated carriers and the Commission, the exemption has had a profound competitive impact on both rail and motor carriers, and has been a live laboratory for testing the viability of competition in the trucking industry.

No comprehensive comparison of exempt and regulated rates is available, primarily because rates on exempt commodities do not have to be filed with the Commission. Individual studies, however, indicate that the impact of exempt carriers has been substantial. One USDA study, for example, concluded that the rates on agricultural commodities charged by railways and by regulated motor carriers generally have been reduced by the competition of exempt and otherwise unregulated motor carriers below a level which they would otherwise attain. Another study showed that, on Florida citrus, the railroads in 1950 were forced to reduce their rates to several Midwestern cities in order to recoup their traffic losses to exempt haulers. Again, because of traffic losses, the railroads in 1950 reduced the rate on Virginia apples to southern destinations by 22 percent—with the result that during the next 2 years the rail unloads of Virginia apples in southern cities increased by 159 percent whereas the rail unloads in northern cities showed no significant change. In short, given the high cross-elasticity of demand for transportation, railroads and certificated motor carriers have felt the profound impact of exempt competition.

This impact is, perhaps, best measured by the extent to which unregulated carriers have increased their relative share of the market. Between 1949 and 1955, according to the ICC, nonregulated truck ton-miles increased 92 percent, compared to 18.1 percent for railroads and 56.8 for regulated trucks. Even more notable is the growing importance of truck transportation of commodities moving under the agricultural exemption. In 1939, for example, 0.5 percent of the oranges shipped into Chicago came by truck; in 1955, 28 percent. On cattle, the analogous percentages are 49 and 92; on hogs, 46 and 94; and on shell eggs, 60 and 99. With respect to apple shipments from the Appalachian Belt, the preponderant volume in 1952 was handled by for-hire trucks operating under the agricultural exemption and by private carriers, also exempt from ICC regulation. This distribution of market shares appears to reflect significant differences in rates, speed, and quality of service.

Though the shipper benefits from the agricultural exemption have consistently been defended by all the farm organizations, by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General (under Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower), and by Congress, the ICC never gave up the fight. Its persistent attempts to eliminate or emasculate the exemption are marked by both determination and futility.

First. The Commission announced the poisoned vehicle doctrine which held that if a vehicle was ever used to transport nonexempt goods, it automatically lost the benefit of the exemption. This interpretation which sought to make the vehicle rather than the commodity the test for the exemption was struck down by the courts.

Second. The Commission announced the "channels of commerce" theory which held that the exemption covers only the first haul from farm to market. This too was struck down by the courts.

Third. The Commission announced a number of restrictive commodity interpretations. Contrary to expert testimony of the Agriculture Department, the Commission held that redried tobacco leaf, dressed poultry, shelled nuts, nursery stock, flowers and bulbs, and frozen fruits and vegetables are not agricultural, but manufactured goods. In all these cases, the courts have reversed the Commission—often with overtones of ridicule. One judge pointed out that "a chicken which has been killed and dressed is still a chicken." Another observed that "after shelling, a nut is still a nut." Substantial identity, according to the Supreme Court, is the relevant test: "where the commodity retains a continuing substantial identity through the processing stage we cannot say that it has been 'manufactured' within the meaning of section 203 (b) (6)."

Fourth. Defeated in its frontal assaults, the Commission launched a flank attack. It decreed that all trucks leased by a common carrier must be leased for at least 30 days. This would have nullified the exemption for agricultural haulers who use single-trip or back-haul leases to achieve full utilization of equipment and consequent economy of operation. But this strategem also failed, when Congress specifically exempted agricultural haulers from this crippling regulation.

In general, the Commission has been consistently defeated in both its judicial and legislative efforts to curtail the exemption. As Judge Graven concluded in the Krobiin case: "There are two features that stand out most predominantly in the voluminous legislative history relating to amendments made or proposed to section 203 (b) (6). One feature is that every amendment that Congress has made to it has broadened and liberalized its provisions in favor of exemption and the other feature is that although often importuned to do so, Congress has uniformly and steadfastly refused or rejected amendments which would either directly or indirectly have denied the benefits of the exemptions."

The explanation for this is probably twofold. First, performance under the agricultural exemption has demonstrated that shipper and carrier interests can both be served through a competitive industry organization. The shipper benefits from lower rates, speedier and more flexible service, while the carrier retains his managerial discretion and competitive opportunity. Second, and more important, perhaps, the exemption has remained inviolate because the political strength of the farmer effectively neutralized the bureaucratic rapacity of the Commission. Here, indeed, is countervailing power at its best.

Summary. Motor carrier regulation, after 25 years of ICC administration, can boast of 1 major achievement. It has created a Government-approved freight cartel—with entry restricted, mergers encouraged, rate fixing tolerated, and outside competition harassed. It has proceeded on the untenable assumption that competition in trucking is unworkable and, hence, against the public interest.

This anticompetitive policy rests on bizarre rationalizations. Entry restriction is tolerated, because the Commission protects shippers against unreasonable rates. Private rate fixing is allowed, because intermode competition guards against exploitation. Intermode competition is curtailed, on the one hand, to protect each mode and preserve its inherent advantages; it is eroded, on the other, to permit rail-truck integration in the public interest. Mergers are sanctioned to promote efficiency, but exempt carriers are harassed precisely because their operations are too efficient, their rates too low, and their service too good. The only constant in this equation is a paranoid, bureaucratic fear of competition and its effects on established carriers.

There is, to be sure, some current agitation for more competition. The Cabinet Committee on Transportation, for example, has urged a greater reliance on competitive ratemaking and a curtailment of the Commission's rate regulation powers. But this is not a fundamental policy reorientation. In essence, the Committee proposes to allow railroads to use cost-of-service pricing on commodities where the demand elasticity is high and intermode competition strong, and to use value-of-service pricing on other commodities—thus shifting more of the overhead burden to commodities primarily dependent on rail service. This means more discrimination, not more competition. Strangely enough, the Weeks committee advocates competitive ratemaking, but is silent on collusive, Reed-Bulwinkle rate fixing. It eulogizes competition, but favors tigher controls over private and exempt motor carriers. It speaks of competition, but, in the same breath, stresses the need for protecting common carriers in the interest of national defense.

This position is neither consistent nor sound. If we are to stifle unregulated competition to protect common carriers and prevent traffic dilution, where is this process to stop? Should we also restrict common carrier trucks to increase the load factor of railroads, and curtail private automobile travel to assure fuller utilization of bus line capacity? What evidence is there, that competition cannot—as in other industries—eliminate excess capacity and prevent the dilution of traffic for existing carriers? Moreover, is an inherently competitive industry like trucking incapable of serving the national defense? Would Mr. Weeks, in the interest of national defense, urge Government regulation of the steel industry, where there is less evidence that competitive forces are strong enough to promote the public interest? Finally, if common carriers are to provide standby capacity for national defense or to engage in uneconomic operations, should we pay for this by suppressing more efficient competitors or through outright subsidization?

Perhaps the root of the problem is political rather than economic. Once a commission is given power to dispense private privilege, it is almost compelled to validate the financial values predicated on such privilege, and does so by suppressing competition wherever possible. The only escape from this dilemma is to abolish the power of privilege and, where economically and technologically feasible, to place greater reliance on the regulatory machinery of competition.

II. AIR TRSANSPORT

Entry

Like the trucking industry, air transport is not a natural monopoly. It does not require a heavy investment in rights of way, airports, weather stations, etc. The indi-

vidual airplane is the basic unit of efficiency, and there are no marked economies of scale. Competition, therefore, is technologically possible and economically feasible. But the amount of competition and its role in the industry depend primarily on the entry policy of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The congressional mandate, though more precise than in the Motor Carrier Act, requires only that the Board consider competition to the extent necessary to assure the sound development of an air transportation system.

Until very recently, the Board's certification policy was unduly restrictive and protective. Despite a 4,000 percent increase in demand between 1938 and 1956, not a single new passenger trunkline carrier was allowed to enter the industry. As Ross Rizley, a former CAB chairman, told the Celler committee: "in every instance thus far in which the Board has found that additional and competing passenger trunkline services on high-density segments are required by the public convenience and necessity it has concluded that the objectives of the act would be better served by the award of the route to a carrier already holding certificate authority than to a new company." According to Mr. Rizley, this restrictive entry policy reflects an undue shift of emphasis from public convenience and necessity to the seeking and protection of private carrier rights. As a result, 18 years after regulation was instituted, the grandfather carriers still earn roughly 90 percent of all commercial revenues in the industry.

Most questionable was the Board's policy toward the irregular or nonscheduled airlines. These carriers were denied entry because the Board feared the probable diversion of traffic from established carriers, the effect of such diversion on existing load factors, and the consequent subsidy drain on the Federal Treasury. But these fears were unfounded. As the Senate Small Business Committee concluded in 1953, the "irregular airlines have not caused a diversion of traffic from the certificated carrier. While there is duplication of routes between the irregular and certificated carriers there is relatively little duplication of markets. The introduction of hundreds of thousands of lower income bracket travelers to aviation should be attributed to the irregulars. Their pioneering, which has been along economic rather than geographic lines, has shattered the concepts of a fixed, limited market for civil aviation. As a result, the question is no longer what portion of a fixed pie any company will get, but rather how much the entire pie can grow."

Clearly, the Board failed to appreciate the dual role which nonscheduled competition played in the industry. On the one hand, the nonskeds provided a yardstick for measuring the possibilities of profitable, unsubsidized service. By exerting competitive pressures on the certificated carriers, the nonskeds proved a valuable adjunct to conventional regulatory controls. On the other hand, and probably more important, the nonskeds provided promotional competition. They innovated low-cost coach service and thus tapped formerly untapped markets. Far from diverting traffic from the certificated carriers, the nonskeds created traffic which formerly did not exist. As the Celler committee points out, the skimming of the cream complaint against the nonskeds does not have substance. The best indication that the certificated airlines have not been hurt by diversion is that, with minor exceptions, they no longer require Government subsidy.

It is significant that the Board, under the leadership of Ross Rizley, modified its unduly restrictive entry policy. Starting in 1955, the Board began to give additional routes to the have-nots of the certificated industry. It also elevated the nonskeds to the status of supplemental carriers, permitting them 10 flights per month in the same direction between any single pair of cities. The Board conceded that its past efforts to restrict regular operations by the nonskeds in order to protect the certificated lines had outlived its usefulness. In short, the Board recanted but only after many nonskeds and their competitive potential had been eliminated. It took a step toward more effective competition. But before this goal is reached, the Board will have to assure more balanced route structures and greater participation by small carriers in major traffic markets.

Rate conferences

Just a word about rate conferences. Though sections 412 and 414 of the Civil Aeronautics Act are closely comparable to the Reed-Bulwinkle Act, the CAB has been far more sympathetic to competitive ratemaking than the ICC. In the air freight tariff case, for example, the Board refused to permit compulsory advance notice of rate changes or group discussion of local rates charged by a single carrier. It refused to sanction the establishment of rate levels by agreement rather than by competitive forces. Upholding the concept of individual ratemaking in the air transport field, the Board insisted that this spur to competition should not be cast aside in the absence of compelling reasons for doing so.

The Board's record on international rate conferences, however, is less impressive. The Board approved the IATA agreement despite its condemnation of IATA as a monopolistic price-fixing cartel which serves the private interests of the international carriers, is contrary to the philosophy of the antitrust laws, and is opposed to the protection of the basic rights of the traveling and shipping public. The Board advised Congress that no proper concept of governmental responsibility can justify leaving the ultimate determination of a fair and reasonable international rate structure wholly in the hands of an all-embracing international cartel. Yet, by approving the IATA agreement and refusing to withdraw its antitrust immunity, the Board has done just that.

As a result, international air fares are outrageously high and bear little relation to operating costs. Transatlantic forces, for example, are more than double the corresponding domestic rates: a New York-London roundtrip, first class, costs $720 compared to a New York-Los Angeles roundtrip fare of only $301.90. The respective coach fares of $522 and $198 are even more divergent. A further result of IATA's rate-fixing is the substitution of service competition for price competition. But this service competition tends merely to divert traffic from one carrier to another without at the same time enlarging the overall market. Costs are raised through increased sales efforts, overexpansion of schedules, and the operation of more luxurious equipment than the traffic justifies. These higher costs eat into profit margins and benefit neither the consumer nor the investor. Unlike price reductions, such competition does not expand the total size of the market in which all carriers share.

To be sure, the Board has asked Congress for the same power over international fares as it has in the domestic field. This power the Board should have. But even without it, the Board can still choose an open-rate situation. Lacking authority over specific rates, it can still reject a collusive rate-fixing machinery. To do so would not precipitate certain chaos. On the contrary, competitive-rate reductions may well stimulate the same phenomenal increase in international travel which coach competition triggered in the domestic market.

III. OCEAN SHIPPING

Entry

The regulatory restrictions in ocean shipping are somewhat analogous to those in trucking and airlines. While the Federal Maritime Board does not control entry directly through certificates of convenience and necessity, it limits entry through the operating differential subsidy. The Board determines, for example, which routes are essential for the promotion, development, expansion, and maintenance of the foreign commerce of the United States and how much subsidy a particular carrier shall get in order to meet foreign-flag competition. Where more than one American line applies for subsidy on a given route, the Maritime Board must deal with the same type of issues as arise in certification proceedings before the ICC and CAB.

Rate conferences

The right of shipping conferences to engage in collusive rate fixing has long been recognized by law. What is at issue, however, is whether these conferences, unlike their rail, truck, and air counterparts—may also coerce outsiders through an exclusive patronage dual rate system which imposes a penalty rate against shippers patronizing nonconference vessels. Counsel for the Maritime Board has frankly conceded that this contract system, if effective, will result in a complete monopoly in the sense that all cargo moving in a trade where the system is used will move in ships of conference carriers. The Board has justified the system on the grounds that something more than voluntary shipper cooperation is necessary if the conferences are to operate effectively. The courts, however, in the Isbrandtsen case (1956) have held that the coercion and discrimination inherent in exclusive patronage contracts are not authorized by statute. This raises the basic policy question—whether the conference system per se is sufficiently desirable to justify coercive measures which would ultimately drive independents out of business or into the conferences. The issue, in short, is rate fixing by compulsory cartels.

IV. CONCLUSION

Summarizing, then, public regulation involves the application of two fundamental policies. One is purely regulatory in nature. Its aim is to assure the public of adequate service at reasonable rates in industries with natural monopoly characteristics. Its orientation is static, negative, and protective. The other policy involves primary reliance on competition. The yardstick device is used not only as a measure of industry performance, but also as a spur to increased efficiency, rate reductions, and service improvements. Promotional competition is used to foster developmental pioneering and overall growth of the industry. Throughout, the emphasis is on progressive performance—achieved through the maintenance of competitive opportunities and the promise of competitive rewards. Thus, competition serves as a useful adjunct to regulation and promotes the attainment of goals that are seemingly unattainable by administrative fiat.

Unfortunately, this regulatory role of competition has never been fully appreciated by the high priests of administrative expertise. Even in the absence of misfeasance, venality, or irregularity, they have generally succumbed to the institutional infirmities of the regulatory process. The cost and delay of processing applications, the harassment of powerful protestants, the slavish adherence to legal technicalities, the pharisaical devotion to a case-by-case approach, the petulant defense of the status quo—all these have militated against the competitive entrepreneur and the dynamic innovator.

Commissions have proved peculiarly sensitive and susceptible to organized pressures: witness, for example, the integrated opposition of railroads, railroad labor, giant motor carriers, and a slightly tainted teamsters union to a more competitive trucking industry. Commissions have shown a congenital distaste for dealing with large numbers of firms. They have dreaded the necessity of facing up to the realities of today rather than clinging to the outmoded regulatory concepts of the 1880's or 1930's. In short, commissions have acquired an anticompetitive bias, a bureaucratic rigidity, an annoyance with the forces of change. In an era of unparalleled technological advances, they have tried to freeze an anachronistic grandfather pattern and to suppress whatever dynamic forces threaten to disturb that pattern.

What, then, are the policy implications? First, with respect to such inherently competitive industries as trucking, gradual but total deregulation seems desirable. Second, in industries where some economic regulation is considered necessary, Congress should specifically direct the administrative agency to promote competition to the maximum extent practicable and to grant no exemptions from the antitrust laws unless the regulatory need therefor is clear. Third, Congress should make the approval of entry applications mandatory, except where a commission can affirmatively show that such approval would be prejudicial to the public interest. In other words, the presumption should be in favor of competition and the burden of proof, in case of denial, should be on the Commission, not the applicant. Fourth, Congress should specifically prohibit private rate fixing. If rate fixing is necessary to prevent destructive competition and to protect the public interest, this task should be assigned to a duly constituted public body, not delegated to private interests. Never should governmental entry restrictions be coupled with private rate fixing. Finally, where appropriate, competition should be encouraged from whatever source it may spring. The integrity of interindustry or intermode competition should be preserved from erosion by merger or internal expansion. And where, as in electric or atomic power, the autonomous forces of competition may be inadequate, we should place increasing reliance on institutional competition—i. e. competition from Federal, State, municipal, and cooperative bodies. Such competition, as experience shows, benefits not only the consumer, but also the private segment of the industry which is subject to its pressure.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that we need education in the obvious more than investigation of the abstruse. May I suggest, however, that education in the obvious is not enough. What we need most of all is the courage to act on it.

New Aid for Schools and Students—Who Can Get It and How

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ARCH A. MOORE, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, following the President's recommendations, the 85th Congress enacted Public Law 85–864, the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which provides a major new program of Federal help to qualified students and education generally. Emphasis in this new program will be placed upon developing skills in the fields of science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. However, the overall program has many other features which may not be fully appreciated or realized until the program can be placed into operation.

Recently, I discussed this new law with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who has the responsibility to administer this program. I was told this Government department is now developing an analysis of the provisions of the law which will soon be available to both schools and students who are interested in obtaining more details on this program. I have asked to be furnished with a supply of these pamphlets which are now being printed, and copies can be obtained by writing to my Washington office.

Mr. Speaker, this new law is of great importance to my State and my district and I am happy to have supported it and worked for its passage. I am particularly pleased to have received the following letter from the West Virginia Education Association:

WEST VIRGINIA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
Charleston, W. Va.

The Honorable ARCH A. MOORE, Jr.,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MOORE: On behalf of the West Virginia teachers, I want to express sincere appreciation and thanks for your support of the National Defense Education Act. This act is an important breakthrough in getting the Federal Government to recognize its responsibility in the support of the education of American children and youth.

I am confident that the teachers of your congressional district and the State as a whole appreciate your support of the cause of education. We extend to you our sincere thanks and best personal wishes.

Cordially yours,

PHARES E. REEDER,
Executive Secretary.

One of the most concise explanations of this new science education law appears in a recent issue of the U. S. News & World Report, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at this point in the RECORD:

NEW AID FOR SCHOOLS, STUDENTS—WHO CAN GET IT AND HOW

Here's the official word on how to get a Federal loan for a college student * * * a grant for a new school laboratory * * * a subsidy for language training * * * other benefits that Washington now is to extend in the education field.

A major new program of Federal aid is just beginning.

These are the rules that are shaping up.

All over the United States, college students, school boards, college administrators, officials of private schools and other people are wondering how to get a share of the benefits provided by the new aid-to-education law.

Many of these people are writing letters of inquiry to Washington. In what follows, answers to questions most frequently raised are given from official sources:

LOANS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS

At the United States Office of Education, officials say you can expect the first loans to college and university students to be made in December. The program will be going strong in January. An individual may get a loan up to $1,000 a year to help finance his college education. There will be a limit of $5,000 on the total loaned to any 1 student.

You may apply for one of these loans if you are a student in good standing or have been accepted for admission by a college or university that is taking part in the program. Both public and private nonprofit institutions are eligible.

The Federal Government will provide 90 percent of the funds, while the college will furnish the remaining 10 percent. A college that cannot raise the 10 percent may be able to borrow it from the Federal Government.

If you want such a loan, you should apply to your college; your application would not be accepted in Washington. To be able to qualify, you must show that you could not continue in college without the loan and that you will be able to maintain good standing in your studies. You will be given preference if you have been making high grades and plan to become a schoolteacher or have shown special talent in science, mathematics, engineering, or a modern foreign language.

If the college approves your application, you will have to sign a note agreeing to repay the money with 3 percent interest. If you are a minor under the laws of your State, one of your parents or some other responsible adult must sign with you. Then the college will start giving you the money in installments. You must maintain good scholastic standing, however. Otherwise some installments, or even the whole loan, may be canceled.

TEN YEARS TO REPAY

You will have to repay the loan with interest in installments over a 10-year period. Normally, the first installment will fall due and the interest will start to run 1 year after you leave college. As long as you are a full-time student, however, your first installment will not become due and the interest will not start to accrue. You will get similar advantages for any time, up to 3 years, that you spend in the Armed Forces.

You will get special treatment if you become a teacher in a public school, either elementary or secondary. In this case, for every year that you spend as a teacher, the principal and interest on your loan will be reduced by 10 percent. You can cancel as much as 50 percent of your debt by this method.

SCHOOLS NEEDING EQUIPMENT

Where schools need funds to equip science laboratories and for teaching mathematics and modern foreign languages, grant aid will be available. Public high schools and elementary schools are eligible, provided their States arrange to match Federal funds. Junior colleges also may get this help in States where they are considered a part of the secondary educational system.

A State that wants its public schools to share this money must provide such matching funds first. This may involve the delay of getting an appropriation from the State legislature. Then the State education authority will submit to the United States Office of Education a plan for the use of the money.

Once the plan is approved, any individual school wanting funds will file its request with the State education agency, which will have full power to give or deny the grant. There is a similar plan for grants to schools that want to improve their supervision of the teaching of science, mathematics, and modern languages.

Private nonprofit schools also can get help in improving their science, mathematics, and language facilities. But their aid will be in the form of loans, not grants.

Suppose, for example, that a parochial school wants one of these loans for buying laboratory equipment. The head of the school will have to prepare a detailed plan of

what is proposed, together with a request for a loan, and send it to the United States Office of Education. If the request is approved, the loan will bear a low rate of interest and may run for as long as 10 years.

TO GET COLLEGE TEACHERS

Graduate students will be able to get fellowships under another section of the school-aid act. These will be called national-defense fellowships. There may be 1,000 this year, and 1,500 in each of the following 3 years. The purpose is to turn out more teachers for colleges and universities and to encourage universities to expand their graduate departments.

If you get one of these fellowships, you will receive a stipend, or grant, of $2,000 during your first year of graduate study, $2,200 the second year, and $2,400 the third and final year. If you have dependents, however, you will receive an extra $400 a year for each of them. Thus, if you have a wife and two children, your stipend will be $3,200 the first year, $3,400 the second year, and $3,600 the last year. You will not be allowed to accept employment on the side, other than teaching and research in the university you are attending.

In awarding these fellowships, preference is to be given to "persons interested in teaching in institutions of higher education." You can apply for a fellowship, however, only if your university is establishing a graduate department or expanding it. It is expected that many universities will want to get in on this program, for they will receive up to $2,500 a year for educating each fellowship student. This program probably will get started sometime next year.

TO ENCOURAGE BRAINY STUDENTS

A public high school can get help in screening exceptionally qualified pupils if the State where it is located decides to join another program provided by the new law. Purpose of this program is to show, by tests, which students have outstanding ability. Counselors then will advise these superior students which courses to take and will urge them to go on to college.

During the present fiscal year, the guidance and counseling program will be financed wholly by Federal funds. After this year, the States will match Federal funds on a 50–50 basis. A public high school that wants help in testing will apply to the State education authority.

A private, nonprofit high school—a church-sponsored school, for example—may get in on this plan if the law permits the use of State funds to help nonpublic schools. Otherwise, the school may make arrangements with the United States Office of Education, sharing the costs on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

FOR BETTER PUPIL GUIDANCE

A student counselor wanting more training may be able to get it at Federal expense. Sixty institutes for the training of counselors are to be set up at colleges and universities over the country, by contract with the United States Office of Education. Short courses and regular courses are to be offered. Each person who attends will receive a Federal grant of $75 a week, plus $15 a week for each dependent.

A college or university that wants to establish one of these centers may submit a proposal to the United States Office of Education. Once this is approved and the center is established, candidates may apply to the center for admission.

CENTERS FOR TECHNICIANS

To produce highly skilled technicians, a whole series of new training centers is to be established. The purpose is to turn out not mechanics, but experts with scientific knowledge, people who can operate today's complicated equipment—an electronic brain or automation equipment, for example. Courses will range from a few weeks to 2 years.

These training centers are to be widely distributed over the country, and each of them will serve a large area—probably several counties. State education authorities will establish and operate the centers, after their plans are approved by the United States Office of Education. The Federal and State governments will share the costs equally.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE TRAINING

Courses for modern-language teachers and for people who plan to work in a foreign country are to be provided under the new law. Actually, there are two plans for language training.

Under one, the United States Office of Education will arrange with certain colleges and universities to set up and operate foreign-language centers. The emphasis will be on languages rarely taught in the United States but spoken by millions of people in foreign countries—such languages as Hindi, Arabic, Persian, and Amharic.

If you attend one of these centers and agree to become a teacher, you may qualify for Government pay while you are enrolled. It will take some time to establish these centers, however. The universities that will run them have not yet been selected, and it may be hard to find qualified teachers.

Under the other language program the Office of Education will contract with universities to set up institutes for advanced training. These will be for people who teach or are preparing to teach modern foreign languages in elementary or secondary schools. A teacher or supervisor of language courses will be eligible to receive a Government grant of $75 a week, plus $15 a week for each dependent, while in attendance.

FIRST GOAL: GET ROLLING

Much remains to be done before these programs can be put into effect. Agreements have to be made with State agencies adn with colleges and universities.

Congress has authorized about $153 million to apply the law during this fiscal year, and a total of about $850 million is authorized for the next 4 years. Actual appropriations so far are only a little more than $40 million. Although this is enough money to get things rolling, it is expected that Congress will appropriate more money early next year.

The United States Office of Education, meanwhile, is hard at work on a thousand details. In the months to come, thousands of students and hundreds of schools and colleges will begin to share the benefits provided under the new aid-to-education law.

Catholic War Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the Catholic War Veterans are holding their 23d national convention in Washington, D. C., where 5,000 officers, delegates and members will participate. I wish to extend to this distinguished group of war veterans much success at their convention. I notice that one of the resolutions that they are interested in will be the urging of a full Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and a Cabinet rank for the Veterans' Administrator. I have introduced legislation in the past calling for a Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and such a measure is now pending before the Congress. I ask unanimous consent that an article appearing in the Washington Post and Times Herald, dated August 14, 1958, concerning the convention of the Catholic War Veterans be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of August 14, 1958]

CONVENTION MAY SEEK SENATE VETERANS UNIT

Resolutions calling for a full Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee and Cabinet rank for the Veterans' Administrator will be considered by the 23d national convention of the Catholic War Veterans, whose 4-day session opened yesterday.

The first of an expected 3,500 officers, delegates, and members began arriving yesterday for their first convention in the Nation's Capital. And, for the first time, they're bringing their wives. A total of 5,000 persons are expected.

Highlight of the gathering includes a field mass at 10 a. m., Friday at Arlington Cemetery for the living and decedsed members of the Armed Forces. Units from all the armed services will be among the estimated 100 units participating in a parade along K Street, beginning at 7 p. m., Friday.

At yesterday's opening at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, delegates received a resolution of the District Commissioners praising the efforts of CWV, composed of 179,000 veterans in 40 States, and engaged in patriotic work and veterans' affairs.

Producers Receiving in Excess of $10,000 for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Rice Loans for the 1957 Crop

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES B. BROWNSON
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. BROWNSON. Mr. Speaker, during the debate on the Agricultural Act of 1954 which provided for continued price supports for agricultural products, I included with my speech in the RECORD—July 1, 1954, pages 9556–9557—a list prepared for me by the Department of Agriculture listing individual farms and corporations in each State receiving the largest corn, wheat, and cotton crop loans for 1953.

Each following year, I have included in the RECORD a breakdown of these crop loans for the previous year; the latest being included in the September 19, 1957 issue of the RECORD on page A7718.

Under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the latest compilation issued by the Department of Agriculture which lists crop loans for the year 1957 in excess of $10,000.

The compilation follows:

Payces receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
John W. Baughman Farms Co., Liberal, Kans.	$322,012.89	127,239.6	Wheat.
Garvey Farms, Colby, Kans.	278,187.38	22,779.9	Do.
Harris Ranches, Sahuarita, Ariz.	209,701.80	1,696.0	Cotton.
Ray Flanagan, Red Top, Calif.	138,122.20	1,629.2	Cotton and rice.
Ranch Tierra Prieta, Eloy, Ariz.	135,107.45	931.8	Cotton.
Sutter Basin Corp., Ltd., Robbins, Calif.	128,442.88	1,990.7	Wheat and rice.
Westlake Farms, Stratford, Calif.	125,942.50	1,293.9	Cotton.
Robert Pelletier, Bakersfield, Calif.	124,378.80	797.3	Do.
J. H. Williams, Natchitoches, La.	120,088.50	1,682.5	Do.
Crews Farm, Pecos, Tex.	107,200.00	800.0	Do.
Vista Del Llano Farms, Firebaugh, Calif.	103,411.02	1,986.0	Wheat.
Jackson & Reinert, Paso Robles, Calif.	97,209.00	3,086.0	Do.
Estrella Land & Cattle Co., Glendale, Ariz.	96,706.50	586.1	Cotton.
Hammonds Ranch, Inc., Firebaugh, Calif.	95,535.64	928.4	Wheat and cotton.
Moser Ranch, DeKalb, Tex.	87,094.32	905.5	Cotton and wheat.
Duncan Brothers, Alvin, Tex.	85,953.11	1,099.9	Rice.
Sherrell and La Follette, Phoenix, Ariz.	84,103.40	532.3	Cotton.
Newhall Land & Farming Co., Firebaugh, Calif.	83,903.50	870.5	Cotton and rice.
S. A. Camp Farms Co., Rupert, Idaho	81,197.52	1,471.5	Wheat and cotton.
Sunset Ranches Inc., Chandler, Ariz.	79,155.50	545.9	Cotton.
McCarthy & Hilderbrand Farms, Inc., Eloy, Ariz.	78,948.50	723.8	Do.
George E. Gano estate, Harold Nelson Hobart, Jr., executor, Hutchinson, Kans.	78,476.96	4,333.2	Wheat.
Porter & Wentz, Brownsville, Tex.	75,576.37	3,199.0	Cotton.
Farmers Investment Co., Eloy, Ariz.	74,573.50	514.3	Do.
American Christian Institute, Phoenix, Ariz.	73,088.40	553.7	Do.
Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss.	71,000.00	1,000.0	Do.
Eddie J. Carpenter and Patricio Brijalbo, Pecos, Tex.	70,500.60	443.4	Do.
J. Ernest Bertrand, Oakley, Kans.	70,837.70	3,914.0	Wheat.
Martin Hereford, Inc., Madras, Oreg.	69,757.16	2,486.0	Do.
Stanley & McDaniel, Phoenix, Ariz.	69,300.00	420.0	Cotton.
O. L. Garmon, Jr., Mark, Miss.	67,097.40	763.7	Do.
George B. Franklin & Son, Holly Ridge, La.	67,040.33	957.7	Do.
Raymond Thomas, Inc., Five Points, Calif.	66,839.50	395.5	Do.
Glen H. Shay, Eloy, Ariz.	66,549.60	421.2	Do.
The Garin Co., Firebaugh, Calif.	66,460.92	625.4	Wheat and cotton.
Chui Chiuschu Ranches, Inc., Casa Grande, Ariz.	65,465.40	367.9	Cotton.
Progresso Farms, Pecos, Tex.	65,408.00	448.0	Do.
Lee Wilson & Co., Wilson, Ark.	64,851.10	820.1	Do.
Floyd N. Smith Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	64,350.00	300.0	Do.
J. T. Fargason & Son, Lyon, Miss.	63,990.00	730.7	Cotton and rice.
Peres, Nickel & Pfitzer, Los Banos, Calif.	62,998.80	792.8	Rice and cotton.
Paul M. Brophy, Casa Grande, Ariz.	62,104.80	466.4	Cotton.
Winters Farm, Pecos, Tex.	61,833.60	361.6	Do.
Waddell Ranch Co., Waddell, Ariz.	60,885.00	369.0	Do.
Broadview Farms, Firebaugh, Calif.	60,081.00	537.0	Do.
Flader Land Co., Denver, Colo.	60,068.13	3,017.0	Wheat.
Dan Seligman, Shaw, Miss.	59,992.80	804.8	Cotton and rice.
J. L. Hodges, Buckeye, Ariz.	59,925.00	399.5	Cotton.
Chandler Co., Fort Stockton, Tex.	59,783.60	405.5	Do.
Rio Grande Care, McAllen, Tex.	59,642.52	1,333.2	Do.
Clark & Roberts, Pecos, Tex.	57,533.70	376.6	Do.
Bing K. Wong, Marana, Ariz.	56,700.00	450.0	Do.
Bi-County Farms, Prosser, Wash.	56,519.64	2,611.3	Wheat.
Delmar Durrett, Amarillo, Tex.	55,974.61	4,482.1	Do.
Allen & Ritch, Lyon, Miss.	55,354.40	528.4	Cotton.
William E. Glotz, Tranquillity, Calif.	55,073.20	480.9	Cotton and rice.
Thomas L. Moran, Dumas, Tex.	54,655.83	5,146.5	Wheat.
Heidrick Brothers, Woodland, Calif.	54,528.08	972.5	Wheat and rice.
Layton Knaggs, Woodland, Calif.	54,398.47	788.2	Rice.
Warren N. Moore, Alvin, Tex.	53,580.40	923.8	Do.
Bentley Johnston, DeKalb, Tex.	53,100.00	590.0	Cotton.
W. J. Asmussen, Agar, S. Dak.	52,807.57	3,355.0	Wheat.
B. F. Younger, Sr., Buckeye, Ariz.	52,503.00	350.0	Cotton.
Redfern Ranches, Dos Palos, Calif.	51,480.50	829.0	Rice and wheat.
Dale Steele, Ford, Kans.	51,180.42	2,549.7	Wheat.
R. J. Roesling Co., San Francisco, Calif.	51,024.50	389.5	Cotton.
Tom Moore, Navasota, Tex.	50,425.60	787.9	Do.
Rio Farms, Edcouch, Tex.	48,487.02	1,434.6	Do.
R. A. Ingram, Leland, Miss.	47,070.60	662.4	Cotton and rice.
Evelyn Downing, Raymondville, Tex.	46,810.40	514.4	Cotton.
Price & Price, Stratford, Tex.	46,671.30	3,989.0	Wheat.
Ellsworth Sherman, Garden City, Kans.	46,660.32	2,502.2	Do.
Clements Bros., Ida, La.	46,585.00	423.5	Cotton.
A. S. & R. Farms, Marana, Ariz.	46,230.00	345.0	Do.
Gay Weave Ranch, Eloy, Ariz.	46,079.00	390.5	Do.
U. S. National Co., Pecos, Tex.	45,746.40	606.8	Do.
H. F. & Raymond Dienst, Lakin, Kans.	45,607.03	2,395.3	Wheat.
J. H. Hill, Indianola, Miss.	44,904.60	575.7	Cotton.
Martha Dana Mercer, G. Philip Wardner, trustee, Boston, Mass.	44,809.31	732.2	Do.
H. H. Moore, Navasota, Tex.	44,800.00	700.0	Do.
H. C. Wear, Brandon, Colo.	44,530.39	7,812.8	Wheat.
El Peco Ranch, Madera, Calif.	44,379.60	477.2	Cotton.
Carl S. Smith, Goodland, Kans.	44,121.63	2,181.0	Wheat.
Taylor Land Co., Burley, Idaho	43,937.78	1,641.0	Do.
Gillette & Taylor Farms, Inc., Burley, Idaho.	43,937.77	1,641.0	Do.
Clifford C. Hart, Holly, Colo.	$43,780.69	2,355.0	Wheat.
J. Earle Porter Estate, Caldwell, Tex.	43,668.00	606.5	Cotton.
Blackland Farms, Eloy, Ariz.	43,650.00	301.0	Do.
Fazal & Namet, Butte City, Calif.	43,204.20	553.9	Rice.
Dalglish Farms, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.	43,124.40	326.7	Cotton.
Otis R. Duty, Lemoore, Calif.	42,835.46	406.3	Do.
Sam Judd, Las Animas, Colo.	42,239.88	3,476.7	Wheat and cotton.
R. T. Hoover, El Paso, Tex.	41,762.50	334.1	Cotton.
F. F. Bradley, Pecos, Tex.	41,724.00	244.0	Do.
J. B. Bull, Amado, Ariz.	41,700.00	300.0	Do.
Woodland Farms, Inc., Woodland, Calif.	41,622.88	603.5	Rice.
Vernon L. Thomas, Inc., Huron, Calif.	41,489.50	245.5	Cotton.
W. D. Rorick & Son, Johnson, Kans.	41,205.92	1,924.0	Wheat.
Woolfolk Farms, Tunica, Miss.	40,500.00	500.0	Cotton.
Empire Farms, Eloy, Ariz.	40,498.50	279.3	Do.
Lorwood Plantation, Parma, Mo.	40,399.80	642.2	Cotton and corn.
J. A. Roberts, Casa Grande, Ariz.	40,260.00	305.0	Cotton.
Norfleet & Allen, Dundee, Miss.	40,255.00	415.0	Do.
Campbell Farming Corp., Hardin, Mont.	40,227.10	1,942.4	Wheat.
Diablo Farms, Pahrump, Nev.	40,060.02	600.6	Cotton.
John and Alex Kochergen, Fresno, Calif.	39,974.00	253.0	Do.
Earl Weisenberger, Scott City, Kans.	39,961.47	4,129.5	Wheat.
Broyles Pecos Co., Fort Stockton, Tex.	39,653.60	271.6	Cotton.
Baca Float Ranch, Nogales, Ariz.	39,325.00	650.0	Do.
E. R. Clark & Sons, Nogales, Ariz.	39,325.00	650.0	Do.
L. R. Allison, Tornillo, Tex.	39,305.30	286.9	Do.
Brock Ranches, El Centro, Calif.	39,184.10	281.9	Do.
Carl A. Nicholas, Dexter, N. Mex.	39,082.50	289.5	Do.
Curtis C. James, Burlington, Colo.	38,994.67	2,142.4	Wheat.
Brazos Varisco, Bryan, Tex.	38,976.00	600.0	Cotton.
J. E. Crain, Wilson, Ark.	38,846.10	417.7	Corn and cotton.
Robert G. Smith, Harlingen, Tex.	38,712.30	1,131.7	Cotton.
George G. Chance, Bryan, Tex.	38,384.20	619.1	Do.
Russell Cherry, Raymondville, Tex.	38,320.50	1,191.9	Do.
E. B. Belshe, Round Pond, Ark.	38,212.80	502.8	Do.
H. L. Holland, Coolidge, Ariz.	38,065.76	274.9	Do.
Cecil W. Schwerdfeger, Syracuse, Kans.	38,024.21	2,554.0	Wheat.
Clardy Farms, Roswell, N. Mex.	37,601.10	305.7	Cotton.
R. R. Rhymes, Rayville, La.	37,505.00	577.0	Do.
Owsley Hill, Los Fresnos, Tex.	37,364.82	626.6	Do.
Paul E. Plummer & Sons, Johnson, Kans.	37,324.76	1,743.0	Wheat.
W. P. Mattox, Pecos, Tex.	37,052.00	252.0	Cotton.
Pennington & Lambert, Raymondville, Tex.	37,048.80	430.8	Do.
Valley View Farms, Phoenix, Ariz.	36,900.00	234.0	Do.
H. S. Blakemore, Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,795.06	2,094.0	Wheat.
J. T. Babb, Edna, Tex.	36,649.10	538.9	Rice.
Schorzman Bros., Quincy, Wash.	36,539.70	1,878.0	Wheat.
R. R. Rutherford, Springfield, Colo.	36,506.36	2,757.2	Do.
Horrigan Farms, Prosser, Wash.	36,487.12	1,717.3	Do.
J. Willhite & Son, Holly, Colo.	36,458.00	1,914.0	Do.
R. N. Hopson, Clarksdale, Miss.	36,403.00	355.3	Cotton and rice.
R. D. Wilmans & Sons, Inc., Diaz, Ark.	36,161.40	547.9	Rice.
Rudie Mardis, Bastrop, La.	36,084.00	388.0	Cotton.
Martha M. Russell, San Benito, Tex.	36,038.70	522.3	Do.
Marshall G. Nevill, McCamey, Tex.	36,000.90	307.7	Do.
Billie Sol Estes, Pecos, Tex.	35,915.00	326.5	Do.
Otis Waters, Richey, Mont.	35,814.22	2,438.0	Wheat.
Gulf Coast Rice Farms, Bay City, Tex.	35,762.45	529.9	Rice.
Aaron Sell, Denver, Colo.	35,314.74	1,905.1	Wheat.
Arthur E. Price, Chandler, Ariz.	35,250.00	235.0	Cotton.
T. Jerry Blakemore, Colorado Springs, Colo.	35,010.30	3,438.0	Wheat.
David M. Bryant, Jr., Pond, Calif.	35,006.40	209.2	Cotton.
Kin & Anderson, Inc., Clarksdale, Miss.	34,884.00	342.0	Do.
Stimson Veneer & Lumber, trustee, Dumas, Ark.	34,785.90	409.7	Cotton and rice.
Emory O'Banion, Dos Palos, Calif.	34,701.42	931.8	Do.
W. C. Jarrett & Sons, Woodland, Calif.	34,676.25	905.6	Rice.
C. A. Smith, Weskan, Kans.	34,639.95	4,051.0	Wheat.
P. A. Wallace, Sr., Wallace, S. C.	34,638.88	522.0	Cotton and wheat.
New Harmony Realty Co., New Harmony, Ind.	34,517.80	912.3	Corn.
Tillar & Co., Tillar, Ark.	34,450.00	500.0	Cotton and rice.
Murray Land Co., Hanford, Calif.	34,384.00	245.6	Cotton.
St. Mary Rice Co., Franklin, La.	34,278.00	591.0	Rice.
T. R. Harbin, Raymondville, Tex.	34,211.10	428.4	Cotton.
Jack O. Nutter, Casa Grande, Ariz.	33,990.00	257.5	Do.
William Greathouse, Walsh, Colo.	33,930.38	2,951.0	Wheat.
Vernon G. Kropp, Winfield, Kans.	33,751.17	1,670.3	Do.
Hayner Ranch, Las Cruces, N. Mex.	33,604.00	301.3	Cotton.
D. Howard Downing, Bird City, Kans.	33,594.80	4,835.0	Wheat.
William T. Smoot, Sr., Amarillo, Tex.	33,439.70	2,900.3	Do.
F. H. Vahlsing, Mathis, Tex.	33,356.40	585.2	Cotton.
Bayles Bros., Biggs, Calif.	33,341.29	459.8	Rice.
Leo Ellsworth, Queen Creek, Ariz.	33,169.80	281.1	Cotton.
S. E. Abbott, Avondale, Ariz.	33,000.00	220.0	Do.
R. B. Christy, Scott City, Kans.	32,946.15	4,448.0	Wheat
Fontenot & Fontenot, Hollandale, Miss.	32,827.20	390.8	Rice.
J. M. Warren, Crystal City, Tex.	32,809.90	489.7	Cotton.
John D. Quinn, Jr., Navasota, Tex.	32,800.00	512.5	Do.
W. A. and Arthur Thomasson, Picacho, Ariz.	32,705.00	155.0	Do.
Jean E. Shepard, South Windsor, Conn.	32,595.28	104.7	Tobacco.
Hubert Christopher, Round Pond, Ark.	32,506.20	467.3	Cotton.
C. Wilbur White, Goodland, Kans.	32,441.37	1,435.0	Wheat.
Marshall Farms, Brewster, Kans.	32,436.00	1,500.0	Do.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Dixon W. Burnett, Syracuse, Kans.	$32,192.81	1,549.0	Wheat.
R. D. McDonald, Levelland, Tex.	32,028.30	187.3	Cotton.
Grover D. Turnbow, Merced, Calif.	31,965.60	420.6	Do.
R. H. Holland, Perryton, Tex.	31,809.84	2,624.4	Wheat.
Kalcevic Farms, Inc., Brighton, Colo.	31,806.33	1,472.0	Do.
George Morse, Elk Grove, Calif.	31,766.82	557.9	Rice.
C. E. Willhite, Holly, Colo.	31,755.93	2,205.0	Wheat.
H. L. Anderson, Peoria, Ariz.	31,500.00	210.0	Cotton.
L. J. King, Roggen, Colo.	31,499.91	1,417.0	Wheat.
Henry Craft, Proctor, Ark.	31,456.76	411.2	Cotton and rice.
R. H. and L. Dick Golden, Goodland, Kans.	31,269.63	1,383.0	Wheat.
H. T. Bond & Son, Shelby, Miss.	31,254.20	440.2	Cotton.
Klausner Bros., Roggen, Colo.	31,238.72	1,405.0	Wheat.
Monroe Terrell, Kit Carson, Colo.	31,039.85	2,332.0	Do.
Lemon & Maness, Gronville, N. Mex.	31,023.30	1,738.0	Do.
Ross Farming Co., Edinburg, Tex.	30,983.53	469.5	Cotton.
Evelyn W. Thudium, Lake Village, Ark.	30,921.00	455.2	Cotton and rice.
E. W. Willey & Sons, Sacramento, Calif.	30,907.80	401.4	Rice.
Victor R. Franz, Ritzville, Wash.	30,887.85	1,279.0	Wheat.
L. W. Bailey, Mantor, Kans.	30,859.60	1,489.0	Do.
E. W. Crain, Lakin, Kans.	30,815.44	1,527.6	Do.
Boyett Farming, Corcoran, Calif.	30,810.00	310.0	Cotton.
Butte Creek Farms, Colusa, Calif.	30,777.75	606.5	Rice.
Adolph Ronschler, Stuttgart, Ark.	30,754.90	421.3	Do.
Henry T. Everett, Summerton, S. C.	30,745.00	357.5	Cotton and wheat.
Parker Bros., Dundee, Miss.	30,713.90	345.1	Cotton.
Hegar Bros., Shaw, Miss.	30,474.00	513.1	Cotton and rice.
John Kriss, Colby, Kans.	30,417.84	2,663.0	Wheat.
Mrs. G. T. Markley, Beverly Hills, Calif.	30,351.80	192.1	Cotton.
Sproutie Corp., Salinas, Calif.	30,340.50	208.5	Do.
Sam Cluck, Gruver, Tex.	30,297.54	2,768.0	Wheat.
Barson Bros., Clarkston, Utah	30,247.98	1,217.0	Do.
E. J. Graff, Hurricane, Utah	30,210.44	2,132.0	Do.
Sam Medford, Levant, Kans.	30,017.74	1,471.4	Do.
Chas. F. and Ben F. Younger, Buckeye, Ariz.	29,997.00	200.0	Cotton.
Hal Bogle, Dexter, N. Mex.	29,852.10	242.7	Do.
J. J. Pond, Shandon, Calif.	29,804.54	1,848.0	Wheat.
H. and A. Andreotti, Grimes, Calif.	29,763.20	386.6	Rice.
James E. Ely, Garden City, Kans.	29,752.14	3,933.1	Wheat.
E. R. and H. H. Baker, Somerville, Tex.	29,671.39	442.9	Cotton.
Ray Jackson, Syracuse, Kans.	29,586.36	1,462.0	Wheat.
Turner & Shawler, Buckeye, Ariz.	29,535.00	179.0	Cotton.
Jack Herrin, Lamar, Colo.	29,491.15	2,099.0	Wheat.
Milt Graber, Mantor, Kans.	29,488.47	1,376.0	Do.
A. L. Harbin, Raymondville, Tex.	29,378.43	320.6	Cotton.
Shelton & Thompson, Pecos, Tex.	29,337.70	185.9	Do.
C. W. Earle, Rayville, La.	29,309.00	418.7	Do.
Rooney Farms, Arapahoe, Colo.	29,289.96	1,773.0	Wheat.
Scopena Plantation, Bossier City, La.	29,198.50	436.8	Cotton.
Dan Blanchard, Dixie, La.	29,130.60	309.9	Do.
Plummer Land Co., Johnson, Kans.	29,102.82	1,393.0	Wheat.
John F. Nut, Eloy, Ariz.	29,100.05	200.7	Cotton.
J. L. Ranch, Euleton, Kans.	29,002.59	1,297.0	Wheat.
Elwyn Hatcher, Holly, Colo.	29,001.13	1,410.0	Do.
Virgil Stewart, Manter, Kans.	28,967.98	1,352.0	Do.
J. D. Patterson Ranch Co., Patterson, Calif.	28,906.52	507.3	Rice.
Hanna & Hanna, Burlington, Colo.	28,847.33	2,156.0	Wheat.
B. E. Montgomery, Madera, Calif.	28,843.20	400.6	Rice.
Gorman Fox, Raymondville, Tex.	28,799.30	296.9	Cotton.
Ging Jeng Mock, Dos Palos, Calif.	28,769.40	319.0	Rice and cotton.
D. R. Hopkins, Lubbock, Tex.	28,674.00	531.0	Cotton.
F. H. Kleyman & Sons, Tribune, Kans.	28,667.10	1,606.0	Wheat.
Milton E. Wentz, Brownsville, Tex.	28,477.18	452.0	Cotton.
F. A. Prater, Kismet, Kans.	28,443.79	1,839.0	Wheat.
Ralph Bunch, West Helena, Ark.	28,422.90	287.1	Cotton.
R. D. Smith, Raymondville, Tex.	28,327.37	485.4	Do.
Triumph Farm, Merigold, Miss.	28,323.60	452.4	Cotton and rice.
H. H. Hoopingarner & Sons, Manter, Kans.	28,295.82	1,321.0	Wheat.
Jesse I. Wilcoxen, Jr., Ford, Kans.	28,201.36	1,386.0	Do.
Henry S. King, Roggen, Colo.	28,165.41	1,267.0	Do.
Sidney Warner, Cimarron, Kans.	28,071.11	1,721.0	Do.
G. D. Trontman, Johnson, Kans.	28,055.74	1,310.0	Do.
Bailey Bros., Malta, Idaho	28,006.65	966.0	Do.
Chocolate Bayou Rice & Canal Co., Alvin, Tex.	28,000.00	560.0	Rice.
C. E. Glaze, El Campo, Tex.	27,989.50	363.5	Do.
J. B. and F. B. McKee, Friars Point, Miss.	27,900.00	300.0	Cotton.
Mallory Farms, Chatfield, Ark.	27,849.60	299.1	Do.
Hodge & Sons, Julesburg, Colo.	27,785.31	1,522.0	Wheat.
L. C. Ulrich, Woodland, Calif.	27,762.46	389.3	Rice.
Porter and Marvin Northrup, Buckeye, Ariz.	27,750.00	185.0	Cotton.
Earl Wells & Son, Helena, Ark.	27,621.00	279.0	Do.
Elmer J. and Anthony H. O'Brate, Kendall, Kans.	27,603.84	1,364.0	Wheat.
Morrison, Brown & Quirk, Fremont, Nebr.	27,547.80	816.7	Corn.
John L. Hammond, Happy, Tex.	27,546.72	1,992.0	Wheat.
Hannah Loukonen & Sons, Mendota, Calif.	27,534.00	458.9	Rice.
Jo and O. L. Cooper, Fresno, Calif.	27,531.00	305.9	Cotton.
Frasier Farms, Sharon Springs, Kans.	27,464.00	1,099.0	Wheat.
Ralph C. Collier, Colbert, Ga.	27,456.66	772.1	Cotton and wheat.
Fred H. Schield, Goodland, Kans.	27,358.10	1,210.0	Wheat.
Christenson Farm Co., Yuba City, Calif.	27,252.00	368.0	Rice.
M. N. Lettunich, Clint, Tex.	27,212.50	292.7	Cotton.
Leigh Warner, Cimarron, Kans.	27,186.53	1,684.2	Wheat.
George and Dean Nelson, Onida, S. Dak.	$27,181.44	1,728.0	Wheat.
Dixie Ranches, El Centro, Calif.	27,154.80	237.5	Cotton.
Ben Gay, Akron, Colo.	27,144.00	1,450.0	Wheat.
C. J. Vignola, Shafter, Calif.	26,988.00	173.0	Cotton.
William R. Sieg, Almira, Wash.	26,914.27	1,053.0	Wheat.
Raymond Bisconer, Tulare, Calif.	26,908.20	407.7	Cotton.
A. B. Nickey, Memphis, Tenn.	26,902.50	527.5	Do.
W. M. Nickey, Memphis, Tenn.	26,902.50	527.5	Do.
Connell Plunkett, Coolidge, Kans.	26,835.10	1,326.0	Wheat.
Harry Stephens, West Helena, Ark.	26,796.80	252.8	Cotton.
John L. Zumwalt, Hollandale, Miss.	26,796.40	423.6	Cotton and rice.
Drew & Mayfield, Yuba City, Calif.	26,770.59	423.8	Rice.
Gano Properties, Hutchinson, Kans.	26,733.13	2,511.5	Wheat.
J. H. Benson, Brawley, Calif.	26,714.15	246.7	Cotton and wheat.
Howard A. Ragsdale, Lamar, Colo.	26,683.92	1,986.0	Wheat.
Kirk Plantation, Greenville, Tex.	26,645.20	284.3	Rice and cotton.
Van Buskirk & Lloyd, Walla Walla, Wash.	26,618.92	1,314.0	Wheat.
B. H. Fletcher, Lycan, Colo.	26,613.72	1,611.0	Do.
Maynard Bros., Clarksdale, Miss.	26,598.00	286.0	Cotton.
Drake & Howe, Litchfield Park, Ariz.	26,550.00	177.0	Do.
N. R. Hosey, Marvell, Ark.	26,525.44	256.0	Do.
Lee Moor Farms, Clint, Tex.	26,500.00	212.0	Do.
Sara and N. D. Davis, Casa Grande, Ariz.	26,479.20	200.6	Do.
Lewis Robbins, Walsh, Colo.	26,479.20	2,035.0	Wheat.
Lyle V. Cooksey, Roggen, Colo.	26,475.93	1,192.0	Do.
Theis Co., Englewood, Kans.	26,445.76	1,366.0	Do.
N. E., T. E., and L. W. Arbuthnot, Springfield, Colo.	26,436.59	1,944.0	Do.
Combs, Combs & Clegg, Higley, Ariz.	26,396.60	223.7	Cotton.
J. B. Newman, Bastrop, La.	26,350.00	310.0	Do.
J. J. Douglas, Gilliam, La.	26,265.10	318.7	Do.
S. L. Shelton, Uvalde, Tex.	26,219.40	294.6	Do.
H. R. Wood & Son, Grady, Ark.	26,199.00	407.0	Cotton and rice.
Lyon & Hoag, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.	26,100.00	300.0	Rice.
C. H. Moore Trust Estate, Peggy McKibben, agent, Dodge City, Kans.	26,062.21	1,537.3	Wheat and corn.
N. H. May & Sons, Humnoke, Ark.	26,008.80	376.6	Rice and cotton.
Charles R. Bartels, St. Marys, Mo.	25,952.44	564.1	Corn and wheat.
Paul Zaring & Sons, Lacrosse, Wash.	25,898.52	614.0	Wheat.
J. H. & J. W. Pruitt, Lyon, Miss.	25,844.50	203.5	Cotton.
J. P. Terrell & Son, Navasota, Tex.	25,843.20	403.8	Do.
W. T. Gerrard, Marianna, Ark.	25,805.60	328.4	Do.
Vincent & Welch, Gueydan, La.	25,758.30	451.9	Rice.
Glumarra Vineyard Corp., Bakersfield, Calif.	25,728.30	219.9	Cotton.
Walter P. Tomlinson, Lake Providence, La.	25,725.00	343.0	Rice.
Hester B. Robinson, De Valls Bluff, Ark.	25,723.00	287.0	Cotton.
Albert Frahm, Colby, Kans.	25,683.60	1,259.0	Wheat.
Harrison Evans, Shuqualak, Miss.	25,678.50	450.5	Cotton.
Minor W. Davis, Texarkana, Tex.	25,675.00	325.0	Do.
Walter E. Franz, Lind, Wash.	25,666.62	1,062.8	Wheat.
Sam Ragland, Hardin, Mont.	25,652.93	1,266.0	Do.
J. L. Burnett Estate, Syracuse, Kans.	25,579.16	1,206.4	Do.
Joy Jones, Amarillo, Tex.	25,523.47	6,243.0	Do.
T. C. Myatt, Missouri City, Tex.	25,481.38	477.9	Rice.
Rogers & Rogers, Farnsworth, Tex.	25,456.85	1,797.8	Wheat.
Robert D. Bechtel, Coolidge, Ariz.	25,452.60	215.7	Cotton.
Garland Rowe, Balmorhea, Tex.	25,443.00	231.3	Do.
W. Wayne Newcomb, Declo, Idaho	25,436.25	475.0	Wheat.
Lawrence House, Sr., Goodland, Kans.	25,292.17	1,124.0	Do.
G. Page Hiatt, Jr., Glendale, Ariz.	25,245.00	153.0	Cotton.
Thurow Bros., Moscow, Kans.	25,239.00	1,515.6	Wheat.
Carl Ellis, Perryton, Tex.	25,226.25	1,781.3	Do.
M. J. Valentine, Phoenix, Ariz.	25,200.00	168.0	Cotton.
W. M. Clemones, Rome, Ga.	25,146.36	411.1	Cotton and wheat.
William J. Bryan, Los Fresnos, Tex.	25,146.28	411.5	Cotton.
Tschudy Lumber Co., Weona, Ark.	25,098.00	355.9	Cotton and rice.
Elmer Hoard & Son, Leoti, Kans.	24,992.97	1,313.0	Wheat.
O. F. Townsend estate, Lake Village, Ark.	24,951.00	354.0	Cotton and rice.
Y. A. McCall, Bossier City, La.	24,916.50	220.5	Cotton.
R. H. Trostle, Johnson, Kans.	24,916.22	1,102.0	Wheat.
Smith & Poe, Merigold, Miss.	24,896.60	387.9	Cotton and rice.
Percy L. Massey, Angleton, Tex.	24,849.20	417.1	Rice.
M. M. Whitaker, Port Lavaca, Tex.	24,835.30	410.1	Rice and cotton.
W. F. Barton, Lundell, Ark.	24,800.30	349.3	Cotton.
John H. Epple and Sons, Roggen, Colo.	24,792.10	1,115.0	Wheat.
P. F. Williams & Son, Clarksdale, Miss.	24,750.00	225.0	Cotton.
Leslie H. Parker, Stratford, Tex.	24,744.80	3,524.9	Wheat.
Price & Murfee, W. N. Price, trustee, Stratford, Tex.	24,744.80	3,524.9	Do.
William H. Crotinger, Towner, Colo.	24,688.58	1,380.3	Do.
Pete Franzman, Ordway, Colo.	24,604.75	1,402.0	Do.
J. V. Kuttler, Tribune, Kans.	24,562.26	1,376.0	Do.
Faye Collingwood, Garden City, Kans.	24,508.92	1,206.0	Do.
Hansson & Miller, Shandon, Kans.	24,308.24	1,654.0	Do.
R. B. R. Growers, Peoria, Ariz.	24,300.00	180.0	Cotton.
W. R. Houston, Tribune, Kans.	24,267.91	1,359.5	Wheat.
Finley Bros., Gilbert, Ariz.	24,182.40	183.2	Cotton.
The Sheffels Co., Govan, Wash.	24,150.00	600.0	Wheat.
Stanley Asmussen, Agar, S. Dak.	24,148.00	1,535.0	Do.
W. S. Quick, Bennettsville, S. C.	24,136.79	385.3	Cotton, wheat, and tobacco.
Henry Funk, Arapahoe, Colo.	24,074.27	1,408.0	Wheat.
Collingwood Land Co., Plains, Kans.	24,050.22	1,207.2	Do.
Otis Sullivan, Raymondville, Tex.	23,969.40	263.4	Cotton.
William Knight, Jr., Shreveport, La.	23,949.40	227.3	Do.
John R. Caver, Atlanta, Tex.	23,934.30	613.7	Do.
Tallmadge Ranch, Inc., Kankakee, Ill.	23,933.60	503.1	Corn and wheat.
James E. Crabtree, Dalhart, Tex.	23,913.63	2,271.0	Wheat.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Merle F. Fletcher, England, Ark	$23,789.78	409.9	Cotton.
Eresch & Hinkhouse, Burlington, Colo	23,751.04	1,184.0	Wheat.
Sterling Evans, Houston, Tex	23,735.10	389.1	Rice.
Iron Mueller, Inc., Bird City, Kans	23,658.78	1,196.0	Wheat.
Luther J. Lowe, Texarkana, Ark	23,643.00	369.0	Cotton and rice.
Lloyd Callen, Tribune, Kans	23,617.51	1,323.1	Wheat.
Ernst Bros., Paso Robles, Calif	23,609.88	604.0	Do.
Nelville M. H. Knowles, Fresno, Calif	23,605.70	208.9	Cotton.
George Sligar, Biggs, Calif	23,589.40	298.6	Rice.
Lovett Farms, Grady, Ark	23,580.60	362.3	Cotton and rice.
Alexander Farms, Colby, Kans	23,562.00	1,155.0	Wheat.
Bollinger Bros., Brookshire, Tex	23,380.40	354.4	Rice.
Morrison & Quirk, Hastings, Nebr	23,370.75	3,525.0	Wheat.
Durward Harper, Alvin, Tex	23,352.00	417.0	Rice.
Gunnels Farms, Colby, Kans	23,294.84	1,141.9	Wheat.
B. & M. Farms, Phoenix, Ariz	23,250.00	155.0	Cotton.
Lewis Thompson, Hale Center, Tex	23,245.20	527.6	Wheat and cotton.
Key Bros., Freewater, Oreg	23,232.70	585.0	Wheat.
James D. Tanner, Cheneyville, La	23,207.00	201.8	Cotton.
Ezra Thompson, Connell, Wash	23,190.72	833.0	Wheat.
Raymond Stover, Colby, Kans	23,167.63	1,135.7	Do.
Lyle Bedford, Colorado Springs, Colo	23,137.54	1,136.0	Do.
Texas West Indies, El Campo, Tex	23,108.40	366.8	Rice.
William and Ed Koda, Dos Palos, Calif	23,088.80	186.2	Cotton.
Dorothy and Annie Davidson, Lake Providence, La	23,025.60	319.8	Do.
Carl Losing, Baker, Mont	22,971.25	1,803.0	Wheat.
Beene & Dare, Helm, Calif	22,939.80	224.9	Cotton.
A. J. Rupp, Garden City, Kans	22,906.84	840.0	Wheat.
Moutray Bros., Artesia, N. Mex	22,902.60	155.8	Cotton.
H. D. Roddenberry Co., Yuma, Ariz	22,859.20	145.6	Do.
Erreca Farms, Los Banos, Calif	22,848.00	336.0	Do.
J. O. Kendrick & Son, Raymondville, Tex	22,841.60	265.6	Do.
O. R. Belford & Sons, Hollandale, Miss	22,827.10	386.9	Rice.
John W. Baughman Estate, Liberal, Kans	22,817.69	3,809.0	Wheat.
Arkansas State Penal Institute, Warner, Ark	22,800.00	400.0	Rice.
W. T. Anderson, Calvert, Tex	22,724.75	413.2	Cotton.
Walter G. Dyer, Mission, Tex	22,710.00	484.2	Do.
E. J. Lay, Yuba City, Calif	22,704.00	300.0	Rice.
Joe M. Skrabanek, Bellaire, Tex	22,691.81	333.7	Do.
E. P. Rainey & Sons, Tyronza, Ark	22,675.20	236.2	Cotton.
Henry J. Dixon, Casa Grande, Ariz	22,667.80	192.1	Do.
Guy Yarbro, Dyersburg, Tenn	22,606.70	367.3	Cotton and corn.
Harold Kurchartz, Arriba, Colo	22,647.31	1,209.8	Wheat.
D. E. Cockrum, Johnson, Kans	22,631.64	1,057.0	Do.
Victor and Donnie Gragnani and E. E. Sullivan, Tranquillity, Calif	22,629.60	359.2	Rice.
William T. Rooney, Garden City, Kans	22,626.65	1,056.0	Wheat.
J. B. Hawkins, Fresno, Calif	22,600.00	200.0	Cotton.
R. T. McCreight, Ness City, Kans	22,584.64	1,424.0	Wheat.
Walker Briney, Goodland, Kans	22,517.75	1,015.0	Do.
George Abraham, Greenville, Miss	22,500.00	450.0	Cotton.
J. B. Johnston, Jr., Sterlington, La	22,482.00	249.8	Do.
L. M. Brown, Lycan, Colo	22,438.59	1,748.0	Wheat.
Hugh V. Akin, Frederick, Okla	22,427.60	923.7	Wheat and cotton.
C. E. Yancey, Brickeys, Ark	22,403.00	260.5	Cotton.
Harold O'Banion, Dos Palos, Calif	22,370.99	910.5	Rice.
Edwin Anderson, Encampment, Wyo	22,353.28	1,318.0	Wheat.
Herman Burk, Goodland, Kans	22,333.75	1,034.0	Do.
F. A. Godchaux, Junior and Senior, Abbeville, La	22,295.00	455.0	Rice.
Helen Engleman Stegle, Elsa, Tex	22,270.57	354.3	Cotton.
W. W. Wren, Arkansas City, Ark	22,257.60	313.2	Cotton and rice.
Widener Electric Gin Co., Widener, Ark	22,257.00	247.3	Cotton.
Bultema Bros., Durham, Calif	22,249.92	329.8	Rice.
Dan Taylor, Noblesville, Ind	22,248.00	412.0	Corn.
Frank Salley, Shaw, Miss	22,200.00	300.0	Cotton.
J. B. Stark Coldwater, Kans	22,151.49	1,279.0	Wheat.
Jay A. Hoffman, Tribune, Kans	22,147.53	1,240.8	Do.
J. E. Person, Earle, Ark	22,128.80	278.0	Cotton.
John Battin, Johnson, Kans	22,100.85	977.0	Wheat.
J. C. Rainer III, West Memphis, Ark	22,091.20	300.6	Cotton.
Curtis DuVall, Granada, Colo	22,090.57	1,918.0	Wheat.
Wayne and Dallas Sandall, Tremonton, Utah	22,027.95	999.0	Do.
Eugene M. Gibson, Calvert, Tex	22,000.00	400.0	Cotton.
E. H. Elliott estate, Sublette, Kans	21,984.80	1,311.0	Wheat.
Iron H. Mueller, Bird City, Kans	21,957.75	1,644.0	Do.
C. Brooks Vance, Sr., Batesville, Miss	21,955.80	255.3	Cotton.
Beck & Sons, Delano, Calif	21,880.10	703.0	Wheat and cotton.
Ed M. and Amanda Watkins, Sublette, Kans	21,853.44	1,301.0	Wheat.
Don Damon, Spokane, Wash	21,850.00	1,000.0	Do.
J. T. Martin, Paducah, Tex	21,839.86	1,213.4	Wheat and cotton.
Ruddock Land Co., Phoenix, Ariz	21,825.00	145.5	Cotton.
Nelson Correll, Calipatria, Calif	21,812.00	143.5	Do.
Virgil J. Feezell, Mabton, Wash	21,811.35	1,060.4	Wheat.
George C. Jaeger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo	21,788.70	1,231.0	Do.
Glen Y. Arnold, et ux., Johnson, Kans	21,760.40	1,438.5	Do.
Howington Bros., Lepanto, Ark	21,725.00	275.0	Cotton.
Jack Harris, Inc., Five Points, Calif	21,661.12	416.0	Wheat.
Ralph Bollinger, Sealy, Tex	21,653.13	323.2	Rice.
A. J. Selfridge & Sons, Dighton, Kans	21,648.10	1,154.0	Wheat.
C. L. and F. G. Cobb, Bay City, Tex	21,600.00	300.0	Rice.
W. T. Wagner & Sons, Lewiston, Idaho	21,594.30	546.0	Wheat.
J. C. Andresen, Fresno, Calif	21,593.40	211.7	Cotton.
H. P. Cash & Sons, Wilson, Ark	21,538.80	348.6	Do.
G. E. Stover, Ephrata, Wash	21,537.93	1,081.0	Wheat.
James Ely, Garden City, Kans	$21,516.24	1,144.0	Wheat
Glee S. Smith & Son, Rozel, Kans	21,481.50	936.0	Do.
Adobe Ranch, Madera, Calif	21,477.76	602.2	Cotton and wheat.
J. R. Simplot Co., Burley, Idaho	21,415.66	429.0	Wheat.
League-Davis Properties, Benjamin, Tex	21,408.80	764.6	Cotton.
Brook Bros., Raymondville, Tex	21,382.50	285.1	Do.
R. S. Barlow, Lemoore, Calif	21,362.00	194.2	Do.
A. J. Collingwood, Johnson, Kans	21,349.83	1,136.0	Wheat.
Elm Grove Plantation, McDade, La	21,300.00	300.0	Cotton.
Reed Ranches, Burlington, Colo	21,263.60	1,060.0	Wheat.
L. J. Clovis Stafford, Keyes, Okla	21,255.93	2,370.0	Do.
C. C. Morschheimer, Jr., Parkdale, Ark	21,250.00	250.0	Cotton.
Milton Vice, Genoa, Colo	21,234.72	1,134.3	Wheat.
B. E. Miles, Lakin, Kans	21,225.41	960.9	Do.
Ward Marston, McDade, La	21,156.30	213.7	Cotton.
Wedderburn Bros., Lemoore, Calif	21,153.00	192.3	Do.
Andrew Blake, Woodrow, Colo	21,147.75	1,205.0	Wheat.
Jack Harelson, Calexico, Calif	21,108.96	168.8	Cotton and wheat.
A. H. Landers II, Harrisburg, Ark	21,093.50	297.0	Cotton.
H. A. Mitchell, Millington, Tenn	21,083.40	270.3	Do.
Willard Cranney, Oakley, Idaho	21,040.40	358.0	Wheat.
Marvell W. Goza, Mayesville, S. C	21,030.47	258.7	Cotton and tobacco.
William Q. Lemons, Pittsfield, Ill	21,023.60	404.3	Corn.
Alfred and Clair Howell, Croft, Kans	21,006.83	1,038.0	Wheat.
Fletcher Farms, Phoenix, Ariz	21,000.00	140.0	Cotton.
Roy Hines, Kirkland, Tex	20,935.20	1,476.0	Cotton and wheat.
Robert E. Jones, Lamar, Colo	20,914.32	1,477.0	Wheat.
H. W. Deavenport, Fresno, Calif	20,906.40	168.6	Cotton.
J. B. Bennett, Bastrop, La	20,904.00	208.0	Do.
Schmiller, Bros., Houston, Tex	20,849.80	341.8	Rice.
C. C. Fogg, Widener, Ark	20,808.00	231.2	Cotton.
L. G. Suddath, Turner, Ark	20,804.20	246.3	Cotton and rice.
J. V. Webb, Jr., England, Ark	20,802.60	208.2	Do.
Clarence Bauer, Ritzville, Wash	20,801.20	952.0	Wheat.
Pinchback Planting Co., Grady, Ark	20,779.80	296.8	Cotton and rice.
J. T. McKinney, Pecos, Tex	20,770.00	155.0	Cotton.
Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss	20,761.20	284.4	Rice.
Mirasol Co., Huttonwillow, Calif	20,760.40	305.3	Do.
Emil O. Mulnite, Broad Brook, Conn	20,759.31	61.5	Tobacco.
Francis L. Thompson, Helena, Ark	20,744.20	195.7	Cotton.
J. W. Lynn Plantation, Gilliam, La	20,736.40	220.6	Do.
Chlendorf Farms, Osceola, Ark	20,721.70	262.3	Do.
Darrell Day, Woodland, Calif	20,691.72	299.9	Rice.
H. W. Wacker, Sr., Guymon, Okla	20,690.35	1,526.0	Wheat.
Cecil T. Guseman, Hereford, Tex	20,669.88	2,460.7	Do.
Lee J. Brickey, Cunningham, Wash	20,664.16	1,094.5	Do.
George J. Duffy, Bastrop, La	20,650.80	286.9	Rice.
B. G. Farms, Phoenix, Ariz	20,625.00	125.0	Cotton.
Paul Woolfolk, Towner, Colo	20,571.70	2,117.0	Wheat.
Eugene Fraley, Eloy, Ariz	20,571.21	111.8	Cotton.
Carter Farms, Carlsbad, N. Mex	20,547.00	152.2	Do.
C. D. Fenner, Edna, Tex	20,542.80	302.1	Rice.
Ralph W. Snyder & Son, Washtucna, Wash	20,527.50	714.0	Wheat.
J. E. Bell, Hickory Plains, Ark	20,497.70	374.4	Cotton and rice.
William Schempp, Ephrata, Wash	20,462.13	1,181.0	Wheat.
L. S. Powell estate, Dundee, Miss	20,460.00	220.0	Cotton.
Dan Blewitt, Boise, Idaho	20,451.42	939.0	Wheat.
Grady Shepard, Hale Center, Tex	20,428.00	730.0	Cotton and wheat.
George M., Jr., and Donald Ketscher, Reedley, Calif	20,420.40	202.2	Cotton.
P. H. Brummet, Tolleson, Ariz	20,400.00	136.0	Do.
John F. Johnston, DeKalb, Tex	20,400.00	261.0	Do.
Hankins Farms, Inc., Bonanza, Oreg	20,399.62	797.0	Wheat.
J. C. Bueche, Bueche, La	20,383.20	231.4	Cotton.
Hellman Bros., Atascadero, Calif	20,349.00	475.0	Wheat.
J. M. Montgomery, Jr., Inverness, Miss	20,310.00	203.1	Cotton.
E. G. Onstad, Carter, Mont	20,293.20	939.5	Wheat.
Frank B. and Charles R. Mathers, Brownsville, Tex	20,291.70	314.6	Cotton.
Olin M. Bryant, Floydada, Tex	20,274.00	363.0	Do.
J. C. Watts, Peoria, Ariz	20,250.00	135.0	Do.
Woodrow M. Rigby, Logan, Utah	20,226.02	1,764.0	Wheat.
C. L. Nordman & Son, Merced, Calif	20,225.53	324.5	Cotton and rice.
Pace & Bradford, Sweetwater, Tex	20,202.00	182.0	Cotton.
Elmore Ryan & Sons, McCracken, Kans	20,171.48	1,181.0	Wheat.
L. M. Baker, Biggs, Calif	20,160.00	240.0	Rice.
August Boeger, Jr., Biggs, Calif	20,159.54	266.1	Do.
Bafus Bros., Cecil, Oreg	20,158.60	930.0	Wheat.
Chester Rexford, Montezuma, Kans	20,137.75	1,051.1	Do.
Walter R. Gorsuch & Son, Silkirk, Kans	20,134.80	705.0	Do.
Ed Kopac, Hardin, Mont	20,130.12	972.0	Do.
Homer Mitchell, Alpaugh, Calif	20,124.00	213.5	Cotton.
L. B. Johnson, Pecos, Tex	20,113.40	130.1	Do.
R. W. Hutchins, Raymondville, Tex	20,109.26	200.7	Do.
R. N. Parham, Raymondville, Tex	20,100.00	269.6	Do.
Ethel B. Martin, Syracuse, Kans	20,092.07	938.0	Wheat.
John Bowling, Florence, Ariz	20,064.00	152.0	Cotton.
Julius Johns, Johnson, Kans	20,047.85	936.0	Wheat.
Fred P. Blanks, Parkdale, Ark	20,043.60	281.4	Rice and cotton.
Robert D. Bradley, Saragosa, Tex	20,040.00	129.1	Cotton.
W. J. Waits, Goodman, Miss	20,040.00	200.4	Do.
Virgil C. Lewis, Syracuse, Kans	20,038.48	990.0	Wheat.
W. P. Walker, Jr., Calvert, Tex	19,998.00	363.3	Cotton.
Elmer L. Taylor, Kendall, Kans	19,995.25	1,050.1	Wheat.
Wolfsen Land & Cattle Co., Dos Palos, Calif	19,968.00	256.0	Cotton.
A. L. Fourchy, Fresno, Calif	19,967.70	197.7	Rice.
R. Fred Brown, Floydada, Tex	19,950.20	859.1	Wheat and cotton.
George Youngmark, Dunnigan, Calif	19,890.87	280.2	Rice.
W. T. Lattner, Groesbeck, Tex	19,864.60	1,034.5	Cotton.
R. W. Walker, Limon, Colo	19,861.37	1,327.0	Wheat.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Otto Wilkendorf & Sons, Woodland, Calif.	$19,852.67	283.6	Rice.
Charles J. Peacock, Hickory Ridge, Ark.	19,841.80	307.2	Do.
Jesse and Jay Dudley, Mercedes, Tex.	19,823.92	227.7	Cotton.
Cake & Hogue Farms, Red Rock, Ariz.	19,807.00	136.6	Do.
Peter J. Robertson, Casa Grande, Ariz.	19,800.00	150.0	Do.
Keller Bros., Page City, Kans.	19,795.50	916.4	Wheat.
Elmo Kassler, Syracuse, Kans.	19,771.46	978.0	Do.
John Hilken, Madera, Calif.	19,734.60	212.2	Cotton.
Grady Pearson, Spearman, Tex.	19,715.47	1,406.4	Wheat.
C. C. Clift, Coushatta, La.	19,705.00	281.5	Cotton.
Albert Anderson & Sons, Oakley, Idaho.	19,698.00	335.0	Wheat.
B. J. and P. Ukropina, San Marino, Calif.	19,666.50	311.1	Rice.
A. J. Marceaux, Kaplan, La.	19,660.02	733.2	Do.
Libby, McNeil & Libby, San Francisco, Calif.	19,654.00	158.5	Cotton.
M. J. Yoder & Son, Hemet, Calif.	19,641.60	1,023.0	Wheat.
Leon C. Bramlett Estate, Clarksdale, Miss.	19,635.00	165.0	Cotton.
C. R. Chism, Benoit, Miss.	19,610.00	295.0	Do.
Ferdnan F., Wilbur and Johnny Bair; and Berniece Ray, Ruleton, Kans.	19,599.30	915.0	Wheat.
Midvale Farm Co., Tucson, Ariz.	19,599.00	141.0	Cotton.
Glen Dale Farms, Inc., Murtaugh, Idaho.	19,596.86	384.0	Wheat.
John F. Swindler, Mott, N. Dak.	19,592.16	1,372.0	Do.
Perez & Morrell, Yuma, Ariz.	19,585.10	140.9	Cotton.
R. M. Aust, Clarksdale, Miss.	19,567.20	210.4	Do.
A. Shrier & Sons Co., Delano, Calif.	19,532.40	306.0	Cotton and wheat.
George Schintaffer & Son, Marysville, Calif.	19,523.80	335.0	Rice.
Larson Bros., Wilson Creek, Wash.	19,520.16	760.0	Wheat.
Holland Porter, Caldwell, Tex.	19,512.00	271.0	Cotton.
O. H. Vail, Walsh, Colo.	19,510.71	1,295.0	Wheat.
Forrest G. Burns, Lycan, Colo.	19,510.12	1,417.0	Do.
John E. Harper, Arapahoe, Colo.	19,500.08	1,250.0	Do.
Runnells-Pierce Ranch, Wharton, Tex.	19,500.00	300.0	Rice.
W. A. Cross, Lewis, Kans.	19,472.86	1,136.0	Wheat.
Urgel Bell, Lacrosse, Wash.	19,449.54	517.0	Do.
George Haar, Guymon, Okla.	19,445.86	2,052.0	Do.
Sunset Ranch, Buttonwillow, Calif.	19,403.99	308.0	Rice.
F. J. McCarthy & Sons, Pixley, Calif.	19,386.60	323.1	Rice and cotton.
Edgar W. Smith & Sons, Lancaster, Wash.	19,380.00	500.0	Wheat.
Wayne Otterson Estate, Colusa, Calif.	19,367.34	257.1	Rice.
John Barreta, Calipatria, Calif.	19,349.60	127.3	Cotton.
H. A. Hegar, Katy, Tex.	19,346.10	327.9	Rice.
Fred Carpenter, Brewster, Kans.	19,339.20	948.0	Wheat.
Wayne E. Tallman, Brandon, Colo.	19,333.95	1,910.0	Do.
William Alley, Shandon, Calif.	19,328.55	1,021.0	Do.
Billie Hill, Atwood, Kans.	19,320.00	700.0	Do.
Bennett Bros., Sacramento, Calif.	19,319.30	250.9	Rice.
Stella Whistle, Manila, Ark.	19,306.80	207.6	Cotton.
Emmett Wampler, McCrory, Ark.	19,303.20	268.2	Cotton and rice.
Howard L. Farris, De Kalb, Tex.	19,266.00	202.8	Cotton.
John Harmon, Dos Palos, Calif.	19,240.50	222.0	Cotton and rice.
J. W. C. Davis, Bennett, Colo.	19,234.33	882.0	Wheat.
W. S. Heaton, Lyon, Miss.	19,230.40	161.6	Cotton.
Hugo Harmon, Dos Palos, Calif.	19,213.80	306.6	Do.
Pacific Farms Co., Firebaugh, Calif.	19,207.60	154.9	Do.
Don McMillan, Shandon, Calif.	19,202.40	702.0	Wheat.
Arrowhead Ranches, Glendale, Ariz.	19,200.00	128.0	Cotton.
Diane Warner, Cimarron, Kans.	19,184.69	1,220.5	Wheat.
Dewey Council, Winona, Kans.	19,165.60	938.0	Do.
Jim Sam Howze, Robstown, Tex.	19,162.00	435.5	Cotton.
Herman Cockroham, Johnson, Kans.	19,148.13	894.0	Wheat.
Walter H. Otte, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	19,121.43	1,564.0	Do.
Chappell & Moore, Forrest City, Ark.	19,090.70	188.5	Cotton.
Edmonds Bros. Farms, Anahuac, Tex.	19,089.92	397.6	Rice.
D. E. Freeman, Firebaugh, Calif.	19,080.00	212.0	Cotton.
Preston E. McBean, Harlingen, Tex.	19,056.03	303.6	Do.
Renner Ranch, Lakeview, Oreg.	19,040.00	500.0	Wheat.
Harold A. Hills, Colby, Kans.	19,033.20	933.0	Do.
Travis H. Taylor, Jr., Clarksdale, Miss.	19,019.00	172.9	Cotton.
Marvin Watson, Tribune, Kans.	18,995.90	1,064.2	Wheat.
L. H. Hegar, Cypress, Tex.	18,995.20	296.8	Rice.
Philip H. Wemple, Cheneyville, La.	18,975.00	165.0	Cotton.
Clyde, Clair, and Walter Thompson, Coldwater, Kans.	18,957.31	1,141.0	Wheat.
Schmidt Bros., Strasburg, Colo.	18,954.00	900.0	Do.
Clarence G. Dennis, Sublette, Kans.	18,901.68	1,125.0	Do.
John M. Kinder, Manitou, Okla.	18,900.80	842.2	Wheat and cotton.
Alexander Bros., Lovington, N. Mex.	18,900.00	150.0	Cotton.
L. T. Malone Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	18,900.00	140.0	Do.
Conrad Rehn, Rupert, Idaho.	18,900.00	1,000.0	Wheat.
Don A. Trekell, Casa Grande, Ariz.	18,889.20	143.1	Cotton.
Curtis F. Johnson, Midnight, Miss.	18,885.80	212.2	Do.
H. E. Savage, Biggs, Calif.	18,881.10	233.1	Rice.
M. L. O'Brate, Syracuse, Kans.	18,870.33	881.0	Wheat.
R. R. Abernethy, Williams, Calif.	18,865.00	245.0	Rice.
Walter Anderson, Turpin, Okla.	18,861.15	1,386.5	Wheat.
Allen G. Abbott, Keenesburg, Colo.	18,829.98	910.5	Do.
James McCormick, Stratton, Colo.	18,829.76	1,275.0	Do.
Forrest M. Cox, Sublette, Kans.	18,816.00	1,120.0	Do.
Amiel Earp, Gunnison, Miss.	18,804.80	295.4	Cotton and rice.
Alfred Janssen, Jr., Scott City, Kans.	18,796.80	979.0	Wheat.
Kenneth Shuckman, Los Fresnos, Tex.	18,783.24	298.1	Cotton.
Watson & Watson, Lexington, Miss.	18,768.20	284.2	Do.
Lietzan Bros., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	18,752.41	1,386.0	Wheat.
Elton Rice Drier, Inc., Transylvania, La.	18,727.50	249.7	Rice.
Alton and LeRoy Romero, St. Martinville, La.	18,699.00	271.0	Do.
E. L. Chaney, Beaumont, Tex.	18,696.00	328.0	Do.
A. N. Sample, Jr., Shreveport, La.	$18,658.00	245.5	Cotton.
Jimmie Low, Tarkio, Mo.	18,652.50	414.5	Corn.
Williams & Hale, Manter, Kans.	18,642.83	870.0	Wheat.
Ortis Jones, Kanorado, Kans.	18,636.74	782.5	Do.
H. L. Sanborn & Sons, Meridian, Calif.	18,635.20	245.2	Rice.
Beene Planting Co., Bossier City, La.	18,571.80	238.1	Cotton.
Clarence D. Schmidt, Copeland, Kans.	18,569.60	1,105.0	Wheat.
Simon A. and Henry C. Burk, Edson, Kans.	18,559.74	848.0	Do.
Q. G. Demmitt, Meade, Kans.	18,559.04	983.0	Do.
Jim Langenegger, Hagerman, N. Mex.	18,524.80	165.4	Cotton.
Andre De Craemer, Tulare, Calif.	18,513.00	217.8	Do.
J. H. Sossaman, Higley, Ariz.	18,513.00	112.2	Do.
R. S. Coberly, Gove, Kans.	18,509.34	1,085.2	Wheat.
C. E. Waugh, Sharon Springs, Kans.	18,505.60	818.0	Do.
Fred Brucgal, Dimmitt, Tex.	18,500.27	1,029.7	Wheat and cotton.
Otto Farris, DeKalb, Tex.	18,498.00	282.0	Cotton.
Marion H. Mouton, Sunshine, La.	18,494.00	264.2	Rice.
Jean R. Brown, Clarks, Nebr.	18,491.00	451.0	Corn.
Tommie Gresham, Louise, Tex.	18,482.30	269.1	Rice.
G. L. McWilliams, Farrell, Miss.	18,447.00	167.7	Cotton.
Fred, Earl and Leonard Kleeman, Lakin, Kans.	18,430.65	968.0	Wheat.
E. J. Hiss & Sons, Great Bend, Kans.	18,402.48	838.0	Do.
D. C. Coleman Farm, Proctor, Ark.	18,401.90	252.4	Cotton and rice.
L. L. Johnson, Stanfield, Ariz.	18,400.00	100.0	Cotton.
Armendaiz Farms, Harlingen, Tex.	18,362.31	340.0	Do.
Loy Kilgore, Pecos, Tex.	18,346.80	111.9	Do.
Lyle James, Burlington, Colo.	18,345.91	568.0	Wheat.
Curtis W. Holland, Idaho Falls, Idaho.	18,345.60	840.0	Do.
C. B. Hart, Holly, Colo.	18,332.48	1,031.0	Do.
L. C. and Reid King, Choraw, S. C.	18,323.01	262.8	Cotton and tobacco.
Stephenson Bros., Benge, Wash.	18,317.20	724.0	Wheat.
Allen Lay, Edna, Tex.	18,277.33	275.3	Rice.
G. C. Shortes, Coalinga, Calif.	18,270.00	203.0	Cotton.
F. M. and J. S. Delahoussaye, Crowley, La.	18,234.00	303.9	Rice.
Fox Bros., Sunflower, Miss.	18,232.50	214.5	Cotton.
Jessie H. Johnson, Vernon, Tex.	18,218.61	1,715.5	Wheat.
Vernon Amick, Letcher, S. Dak.	18,200.00	700.0	Corn.
R. H. Lindsey & Son, Brickeys, Ark.	18,180.40	211.4	Cotton.
Nash Bros., Redstone, Mont.	18,170.46	1,138.5	Wheat.
J. C. (Pete) Cluck, Gruver, Tex.	18,143.19	1,723.0	Do.
Schmidt & Siemens, Leoti, Kans.	18,141.09	897.0	Do.
Mitt and Luke Bush, Caldwell, Tex.	18,136.90	270.7	Cotton.
R. G. Weninger, Akron, Colo.	18,135.40	1,531.0	Wheat.
C. E. McCartney, Burlington, Colo.	18,131.84	1,243.0	Do.
Clarence Winger & Sons, Johnson, Kans.	18,126.48	802.0	Do.
E. W. Buffington, Boaz, Ala.	18,125.40	412.4	Cotton and corn.
Larsell & Fleming, Maupin, Oreg.	18,112.50	690.0	Wheat.
LeRoy F. Cooley, Garden City, Kans.	18,093.04	1,005.2	Do.
B & B Planting Co., Dundee, Miss.	18,088.50	194.5	Cotton.
Earle Planting Co., Rayville, La.	18,088.00	238.0	Do.
Charles and Lawrence Foeby, Richland, Mont.	18,076.80	1,345.0	Wheat.
J. E. Taylor & Son, Triburo, Kans.	18,073.13	1,012.5	Do.
H. C. Strider, Charleston, Miss.	18,067.00	203.0	Cotton.
A. W. Langenegger, Hangerman, N. Mex.	18,063.00	133.8	Do.
Howard I. Henry, Westhope, N. Dak.	18,060.96	949.0	Wheat.
Ray Pulliam, West Memphis, Ark.	18,060.84	343.2	Rice.
C. E. and Mike Crowell, Raymondville, Tex.	18,060.33	201.7	Cotton.
Adrian Land, Campti, La.	18,051.60	241.8	Do.
J. C. Lauderdale, Somerville, Tex.	18,042.00	291.0	Do.
Lake Plantation, Hughes, Ark.	18,030.30	190.6	Cotton and rice.
Cypress Farms, Inc., Cypress, Tex.	18,024.50	277.3	Rice.
Leroy Cockrum, Johnson, Kans.	18,019.19	841.0	Wheat.
Ed Landers, Harrisburg, Ark.	18,012.00	228.0	Cotton.
Swart & Swart, Oakley, Kans.	18,010.84	1,314.0	Wheat.
Fred and Lloyd Bergsma, Goodland, Kans.	18,005.43	796.0	Do.
Frederick N. McCollum, Forrest City, Ark.	18,000.00	200.0	Cotton.
Bright's Nursery, Le Grand, Calif.	17,984.08	200.3	Do.
A. E. and Arlin Alexander, Ulysses, Kans.	17,950.41	1,250.0	Wheat.
Pluto Planting Co., Thornton, Miss.	17,928.00	166.0	Cotton.
Wayne Eason, Lepanto, Ark.	17,921.15	245.1	Do.
W. B. Lupe, San Antonio, Tex.	17,897.60	490.4	Do.
W. L. Downing, Loveland, Colo.	17,859.47	1,787.0	Wheat.
Colvin, Fields & Hamlin, Phoenix, Ariz.	17,850.00	119.0	Cotton.
W. C. Brown, Chandler, Ariz.	17,818.00	151.0	Do.
Donald Johnson, First View, Colo.	17,770.12	1,523.0	Wheat.
R. D. Jones, Walsh, Colo.	17,754.52	1,223.0	Do.
C. B. Allen III, Rosedale, Miss.	17,736.60	250.4	Cotton and Rice.
Weyerbacker Farms, Boonville, Ind.	17,733.00	385.5	Corn.
White Ranch Co., Shandon, Calif.	17,729.50	833.0	Wheat.
Theodore Julian Johnson, Kans.	17,723.27	784.0	Do.
Texas Tech Pan Tech Farms, Panhandle, Tex.	17,712.81	3,316.7	Do.
Steve, Jr., Carl, and Leo Nemechek, Goodland, Kans.	17,683.40	743.0	Do.
Claud Heeb, Harrisburg, Ark.	17,673.20	259.9	Rice.
Willard Hubbs, Byers, Colo.	17,652.56	1,031.0	Wheat.
Ashbeck & Luciani, Echo, Oreg.	17,651.83	695.0	Do.
C. M. Roark, Roggen, Colo.	17,628.39	793.0	Do.
Edward Haar, Guymon, Okla.	17,624.23	1,318.0	Do.
Cedric Bennett, Johnson, Kans.	17,618.50	823.0	Do.
Paschall & Utz, Ganado, Tex.	17,600.90	247.9	Rice.
William J. Weber, Sheridan Lake, Colo.	17,592.81	1,626.0	Wheat.
Merle Humble, Copeland, Kans.	17,585.97	915.9	Do.
Doneen Heirs, Nellie Doneen, trustee, Wenatchee, Wash.	17,556.00	700.0	Do.
Sterling Schuman, Arapahoe, Colo.	17,555.19	1,114.0	Do.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
R. B. Holt Estate, Springfield, Colo	$17,552.26	1,508.2	Wheat.
Berry Miller, Jr., Pearland, Tex	17,516.68	324.4	Rice.
Murray E. Giffin, Nunn, Colo	17,503.20	880.0	Wheat.
Miller & Miller, Pearland, Tex	17,500.50	329.6	Rice.
Roscoe R. Sides, Lubbock, Tex	17,496.00	216.0	Cotton.
C. Bruce Mace Ranch, Davis, Calif	17,492.54	253.5	Rice.
L. C. Moore, Saragosa, Tex	17,490.00	110.0	Cotton.
Floyd Krebs, Scott City, Kans	17,478.00	683.0	Wheat.
Henry Beckman & Sons, St. Louis, Mo	17,460.50	371.5	Corn.
Coffee Bros., Houston, Tex	17,443.30	267.9	Rice.
Vern Eames, Sr., American Falls, Idaho	17,426.85	925.0	Wheat.
L. D. Shivers, Norwood, Ga	17,422.32	443.0	Cotton and wheat.
Emmett L. and Mary Blystone, Kanorado, Kans.	17,409.70	770.0	Wheat.
Yarbrough Bros., Red Bank, Miss	17,407.50	258.3	Cotton.
Lillian Antholz Carter, Goodland, Kans.	17,403.71	3,535.0	Wheat.
Gail Johnson, Jr., Chandler, Ariz	17,400.00	116.0	Cotton.
J. T. Massey, Lyon, Miss	17,399.00	137.0	Do.
Ernest Pottorff, Stratton, Colo	17,389.61	1,071.0	Wheat.
J. S. Morgan & Sons, Plaquemine, La	17,378.90	284.9	Rice.
W. Harold Tuttle, Towner, Colo	17,367.50	1,323.0	Wheat.
Luquette & Perret, Lutcher, La	17,342.00	299.0	Rice.
Jackson & Perkins, Peoria, Ariz	17,340.00	115.6	Cotton.
L. T. Greendyke, Medicine Lodge, Kans.	17,337.42	789.5	Wheat.
Olivedell Planting Co., Inc., Lake Providence, La.	17,336.00	197.0	Cotton.
Polly Getzwiller, Eloy, Ariz	17,316.80	109.6	Do.
C. D. Terrell Planting Co., Benoit, Miss.	17,305.00	213.5	Cotton and rice.
Paul Harrall, Las Animas, Colo	17,297.28	1,232.0	Wheat.
Howard and Bernard Rooney, Dodge City, Kans.	17,291.14	840.6	Do.
Hymel & Sons, Wallace, La	17,280.00	270.0	Rice.
James E. Wampler, Wynne, Ark	17,277.60	250.4	Do.
Searl Bros., Hemet, Calif	17,268.74	1,054.0	Wheat.
Isabell S. Welshans, Rosedale, Miss	17,259.00	261.5	Rice.
Raymond Castanchoa, McFarland, Calif.	17,251.68	987.0	Wheat.
Louis Toavs, Wolf Point, Mont	17,250.00	1,000.0	Do.
Glen Woolfolk & Sons, Protection, Kans.	17,244.24	998.0	Do.
Crump & Rodgers, Crumrod, Ark	17,228.18	162.5	Cotton.
Terry Noble, Tahoka, Tex	17,226.53	411.6	Do.
A. J. Gould, Syracuse, Kans	17,215.73	848.0	Wheat.
Carl Lewis, Syracuse, Kans	17,215.71	851.0	Do.
R. H. Jones, Clarksdale, Miss	17,205.00	185.0	Cotton.
H. O. Knappenberger, Blytheville, Ark.	17,200.00	200.0	Do.
B. S. Simmons, Dell, Ark	17,200.00	200.0	Do.
J. M. Montgomery, Inverness, Miss	17,174.90	241.9	Do.
W. E. Bruckert, Wasco, Oreg	17,169.57	517.0	Wheat.
Mitchell Bros., Beaumont, Tex	17,154.50	461.9	Rice.
James Butler, Bomarton, Tex	17,148.00	1,429.0	Wheat.
R. L. Porter, Spearman, Tex	17,147.76	1,536.0	Do.
Noel E. Ryall, Los Fresnos, Tex	17,144.20	252.8	Cotton.
William L. Blick, Roggen, Colo	17,139.33	771.0	Wheat.
A. O. Fenn, Biggs, Calif	17,127.20	216.8	Rice.
Kansas University Endowment Association, Johnson, Kans.	17,125.14	2,067.8	Wheat.
Milo G. Clark, Dighton, Kans	17,102.26	1,049.0	Do.
Kenneth Scheierman, Stratton, Colo	17,096.43	1,300.0	Do.
C. C. Ware, Dighton, Kans	17,089.58	942.0	Do.
A. A. Pelton & Sons, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	17,080.50	965.0	Do.
L. W. Kleisen, Cheyenne Wells, Colo	17,073.65	1,191.8	Do.
Marion C. Anderson, Holly, Colo	17,072.24	1,099.0	Do.
Paul Hatcher, Burlington, Colo	17,066.69	969.0	Do.
J. E. Bragg, Houston, Tex	17,049.81	290.0	Rice.
S. A. Arnold & Son, Dundee, Miss	17,042.40	210.4	Cotton.
Kortsen Bros., Stanfield, Ariz	17,037.50	117.5	Do.
Herman Grusing, Amarillo, Tex	17,027.68	431.0	Wheat.
Delouris Wright & Son, Lindon, Colo	17,025.84	1,285.0	Do.
Lovelace Langlinais, Abbeville, La	17,023.25	337.4	Rice.
L. C. Young, Graham, Tex	17,008.06	1,379.0	Wheat.
Eldon Palmer, Thatcher, Ariz	16,988.00	137.0	Cotton.
Ivey Bros., Pecos, Tex	16,982.40	208.8	Do.
Frazier Thompson, Bentonia, Miss	16,968.00	202.0	Do.
Bynum Coop. Co., Dermott, Ark	16,953.50	413.5	Do.
Davis Bros., Larned, Kans	16,933.50	940.7	Wheat.
Searcy Ferguson, Dallas, Tex	16,929.50	483.7	Cotton.
Fred Cossman, Wright, Kans	16,928.30	2,696.0	Wheat.
R. L. Crist, Holcomb, Kans	16,914.32	1,004.0	Do.
Clarence Antenen, Ness City, Kans	16,905.70	1,221.0	Do.
Schooler Farms, Fairfax, Mo	16,905.00	402.5	Corn.
Iver Hansen, Shandon, Calif	16,892.06	931.0	Wheat.
G. C. Holladay, Sr., Imperial, Tex	16,887.20	191.9	Cotton.
Calvin Farms, Raymondville, Tex	16,879.90	286.1	Do.
W. D. Holiman, Lepanto, Ark	16,872.80	214.9	Do.
Woodrow Lewis, Syracuse, Kans	16,870.31	834.0	Wheat.
Waldo Rohnert Co., Firebaugh, Calif	16,859.60	149.2	Cotton.
H. C. Bennett, Wichita, Kans	16,855.27	1,313.0	Wheat.
Ida and Mabel Tolle and Jane Kemmerer, Roggen, Colo.	16,844.78	758.0	Do.
Grover C. Greer, Sr., Los Fresnos, Tex	16,843.00	319.3	Cotton.
Oliver Dezellem, Bridgeport, Wash	16,815.00	590.0	Wheat.
Lee Moor Contracting Co., Clint, Tex.	16,812.50	134.5	Cotton.
Dean & Dingler, Pecos, Tex	16,811.50	124.0	Do.
E. H. Clarke Co., Hughes, Ark	16,800.00	175.0	Do.
J. K. and R. G. Allen, El Campo, Tex	16,798.03	235.3	Rice.
Willard L. Russell, Houston, Tex	16,797.50	292.5	Cotton and rice.
John Gray Kelly, Fairbanks, Ind	16,773.60	378.2	Corn.
G. A. Melberg, Ephrata, Wash	16,761.25	693.0	Wheat.
A. B. Cloer, Blythe, Ga	16,754.76	401.6	Cotton and wheat.
M. M. Porter, Caldwell, Tex	$16,750.00	250.0	Cotton.
Harold Bair, Goodland, Kans	16,744.61	782.0	Wheat.
Charles H. Alexander, Pearland, Tex	16,741.09	270.0	Rice.
Chas. Mitchell & Sons, Arapahoe, Colo	16,718.00	900.0	Wheat.
Wiatt & Shaw, Lakin, Kans	16,696.50	825.3	Do.
R. W. Harris & Son, Tribune, Kans	16,683.63	934.7	Do.
Jess C. Gann, El Campo, Tex	16,678.00	269.0	Rice.
C. M. Bowling, Sumner, Iowa	16,670.00	333.4	Corn.
E. T. Gulledge, Wedgefield, S. C	16,659.00	303.0	Cotton and wheat.
John De Witt, Raymondville, Tex	16,656.00	206.3	Cotton.
Vance Davis, Rosedale, Miss	16,641.90	191.4	Cotton and rice.
N. Lipsky & Son, Brickeys, Ark	16,614.80	227.6	Cotton.
Adolph Ebner, Jr., Deweyville, Tex	16,609.80	267.9	Rice.
Scarlett & Owens, Yolo, Calif	16,605.19	611.0	Rice and wheat.
B. W. Whitmire & Son, Woodland, Calif.	16,605.19	611.0	Do.
C. J. H. Ranch Co., Eloy, Ariz	16,588.00	114.4	Cotton.
B. W. Trull estate, Palacios, Tex	16,587.89	284.2	Rice.
Joshua B. Owings, Syracuse, Kans	16,568.37	819.0	Wheat.
A. J. Dornbusch, Vicksburg, Miss	16,554.00	201.0	Cotton.
R. H. Garvey, Wichita, Kans	16,549.65	811.3	Wheat.
J. L. Wilson, Jr., Rosedale, Miss	16,533.70	212.8	Cotton and rice.
Orville Spradling, Leoti, Kans	16,522.32	808.0	Wheat.
Alva Walker, Bernie, Mo	16,516.30	212.9	Cotton and corn.
Charles Urrea & Son, Mesa, Ariz	16,508.20	139.9	Cotton.
Henry D. Haley, Eloy, Ariz	16,500.00	125.0	Do.
Nicholas Bros. & Mercer, Johnson, Kans.	16,484.01	737.0	Wheat.
Earl E. Harper, Holly, Colo	16,458.64	961.0	Do.
Sterlin P. Robinson, Quanah, Tex	16,455.80	1,056.9	Cotton and wheat.
C. A. Duprel, Greenville, Miss	16,453.30	216.9	Rice and cotton.
Leon Jackson, Richfield, Kans	16,448.42	1,476.0	Wheat.
Clyde Coffman et al., Colusa, Calif	16,434.88	320.0	Rice.
J. G. Marston, Jr., East Point, La	16,434.00	198.0	Cotton.
Leon M. Peot, Washtucna, Wash	16,411.68	524.0	Wheat.
F. C. Hatcher, Coolidge, Kans	16,393.70	705.0	Do.
C. V. Cogburn, Walsh, Colo	16,387.23	1,250.0	Do.
H. O. Woody, Augusta, Ark	16,383.60	270.4	Cotton and rice.
Leroy Butts, Redwood, Miss	16,381.20	187.0	Cotton.
Dettling Bros., Woodland, Calif	16,380.00	227.5	Rice.
William Wreden, Palo Alto, Calif	16,380.00	1,000.0	Wheat.
Lee Shore & Joseph Byers, Big Bow, Kans.	16,373.45	764.0	Do.
Lloyd Koch, Lantry, S. Dak	16,364.88	1,146.0	Do.
George Diehl, East Helena, Mont	16,355.81	664.6	Do.
Keebler & Mathews, Scottsdale, Ariz	16,335.00	98.0	Cotton.
Sylvan & Harry Friedman, Natchez, La.	16,330.00	230.0	Do.
B. J. Barnett, Inc., Sumter, S. C	16,325.99	311.0	Cotton, wheat, and tobacco.
A. A. Hungerford, Lake Charles, La	16,322.16	434.1	Rice.
H. L. & B. G. Mills, Harrisburg, Ark	16,321.50	251.1	Rice and cotton.
Ivan F. Duff, Roggen Colo	16,316.82	734.0	Wheat.
Lee O. Lile, Garden City, Kans	16,316.21	906.5	Do.
Charles Beasley, Raymondville, Tex	16,302.13	176.0	Cotton.
Heckert & Heckert, Bucyrus, Ohio	16,248.60	318.6	Corn.
Glen Stum, Jr., Ness City, Kans	16,240.60	1,081.0	Wheat.
Paul Henderson, El Campo, Tex	16,234.43	242.3	Rice.
Ring Ranch, Raymondville, Tex	16,226.00	427.0	Cotton.
F. L. Jutney & Son, Willows, Calif	16,218.90	249.6	Rice and wheat.
Bagga S. Sunga, Brawley, Calif	16,210.80	142.2	Cotton.
Berry Farms, Inc., Dexter, N. Mex	16,200.00	120.0	Do.
Hoot Farms, Raymondville, Tex	16,200.00	200.0	Do.
Herbert J. Buesing, San Benito, Tex	16,198.90	704.3	Do.
Elmer E. Meek, Los Fresnos, Tex	16,194.21	710.7	Do.
F. H. Vahlsing, Inc., Elsa, Tex	16,178.10	358.5	Cotton and wheat.
Howard W. Davis, Pecos, Tex	16,176.60	94.6	Cotton.
Cohenour & Womack, Orange, Tex	16,167.96	294.3	Rice.
J. J. Watkins, Marvell, Ark	16,165.00	152.5	Cotton.
Richard Young, Waitsburg, Wash	16,162.15	1,001.0	Wheat.
Morales Corp., El Campo, Tex	16,161.60	230.8	Rice.
Elorence and Russell Doe, Visalia, Calif	16,150.00	190.0	Cotton.
Z. V. Pate, Inc., Laurel Hill, N. C	16,144.56	324.5	Cotton and wheat.
Robert, Merrill and A. N. Wankel, Raymond, Mont.	16,142.40	885.0	Wheat.
Arthur Fritton, Arapahoe, Colo	16,128.24	804.0	Do.
Louis Struikman, Brawley, Calif	16,109.50	159.5	Cotton.
J. R. Florence & Sons, Raymondville, Tex.	16,109.40	246.9	Do.
H. O. Toole, Manter, Kans	16,107.61	1,041.0	Wheat.
L. G. Willis, Hollandale, Miss	16,106.20	219.7	Cotton and rice.
Charles Pearce, Sharon Springs, Kans	16,105.59	795.0	Wheat.
Robert S. Moore, Arkansas City, Ark	16,095.65	288.3	Cotton and rice.
O. L. Pollingue & Sons, Opelousas, La	16,095.00	214.6	Rice.
Otis Daniels, Rolla, Kans	16,092.58	853.0	Wheat.
Viola J. Rowe, Benton, La	16,092.00	134.1	Cotton.
Mayer Bros., Ephrata, Wash	16,071.25	825.0	Wheat.
Boscoe Blagg, Dumas, Ark	16,060.25	213.4	Cotton and rice.
LaVern C. Leonard, Sublette, Kans	16,049.60	955.0	Wheat.
Grover Swift, Las Animas, Colo	16,047.72	1,188.0	Do.
Howard Savage, Biggs, Calif	16,038.89	609.5	Rice.
Robert N. Brunneman, San Benito, Tex.	16,028.60	553.0	Cotton.
Oscar Kindsfater, Colusa, Calif	16,011.60	245.0	Rice.
Oscar Mayfield, Sinton, Tex	16,001.60	109.6	Cotton.
Whittington Farms, Tunica, Miss	15,997.50	197.5	Do.
John Glassell, Jr., Belcher, La	15,980.00	170.0	Do.
Robert E. Powell, Shaw, Miss	15,974.40	204.8	Do.
Henry F. Schmidt, Colusa, Calif	15,967.98	315.0	Rice.
Gareth J. McFadden, Geodland, Kans	15,965.09	793.0	Wheat.
Jan H. Martimus, Lockwood, Calif	15,953.74	571.0	Do.
Ray Scott, Johnson, Kans	15,950.04	745.0	Do.
Alladin Ranch, Five Points, Calif	15,949.50	108.5	Cotton.
William Akers, Sharon Springs, Kans	15,946.00	670.0	Wheat.
Norton Boyd, Mission, Tex	15,940.80	221.4	Cotton.
Edwin Bieri, Angleton, Tex	15,932.14	234.3	Rice.
Batman & Batman, Perryton, Tex	15,926.46	1,227.0	Wheat.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Morton E. Coffman, Dove Creek, Colo.	$15,915.20	1,740.0	Wheat.
Herman Dornbusch, Redwood, Miss.	15,914.20	169.3	Cotton.
A. D. and J. T. Sanders, Meade, Kans.	15,912.00	884.0	Wheat.
Frank Anderson, Heppner, Oreg.	15,911.50	526.0	Do.
John Jessen, Bloomfield, Nebr.	15,900.15	667.7	Wheat and corn.
Ray Rohlman, Syracuse, Kans.	15,898.33	835.0	Wheat.
Quinby Demmitt, Meade, Kans.	15,871.45	826.7	Do.
M. M. Schoonover, Tyrone, Okla.	15,869.96	1,437.7	Do.
Lewis Holvorsen, Ione, Oreg.	15,851.00	524.0	Do.
Clifford C. Farr, Selkirk, Kans.	15,833.65	963.3	Do.
Haynes Farms, Bouse, Ariz.	15,811.70	120.7	Cotton.
Tomsheck Bros., Ferdig, Mont.	15,807.96	861.0	Wheat.
E. O. Ehlers, Blythe, Calif.	15,774.30	104.0	Cotton.
Ethan Dodd, Minturn, Ark.	15,743.00	251.9	Cotton and rice.
T. B. Kelly Estates, Louisville, Ga.	15,740.26	602.9	Cotton and wheat.
E. H. and W. W. Cochran, Portland, Ark.	15,725.00	185.0	Cotton.
Charles L. Silkman, Wakeeney, Kans.	15,722.28	734.0	Wheat.
Clarke & Cutbirth, Wharton, Tex.	15,704.70	241.0	Rice.
McIvor Cotton & Cattle Co., Sardis, Miss.	15,696.90	146.7	Cotton.
Oscar Walls, Tempe, Ariz.	15,675.00	95.0	Do.
Armond, Goodman, Akron, Colo.	15,673.32	788.0	Wheat.
J. H. McIntosh, Atwood, Kans.	15,659.09	566.0	Do.
Stacy Bros., Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15,656.54	207.1	Rice, wheat, and cotton.
Harold E. Schuman, Sharon Springs, Kans.	15,653.94	692.0	Wheat.
Connell & Connell, Ruleville, Miss.	15,652.60	247.4	Cotton and rice.
S. J. Clark, Sr., Port Lavaca, Tex.	15,640.00	230.0	Rice.
Foust & Barr Rice Farm, White Hall, Ark.	15,636.00	248.2	Do.
Ross L. Miller, Cimarron, Kans.	15,630.78	1,008.0	Wheat.
Stanley Carlson, Denver, Colo.	15,624.53	761.0	Do.
A. E. Elliott, Bay City, Tex.	15,621.62	214.0	Rice.
Helen Christianson, Kimball, S. Dak.	15,619.20	976.2	Corn.
R. S. Kirksey, Imperial, Calif.	15,595.20	130.8	Cotton.
T. R. Stuhmiller, Quincy, Wash.	15,576.75	645.0	Wheat.
Harold Isaak, Hartline Wash.	15,571.35	540.0	Do.
Arthur Bell, Forrest City, Ark.	15,555.60	241.8	Rice and cotton.
Daniel F. Jaeger, Leoti, Kans.	15,542.54	816.0	Wheat.
Arthur P. Gumz, North Judson, Ind.	15,538.00	337.8	Corn.
Barr Bros., Leoti, Kans.	15,537.55	816.0	Wheat.
Dos Jardins Bros., Dos Palos, Calif.	15,521.00	187.0	Rice.
Willis A. Salter, Garden City, Kans.	15,515.23	766.0	Wheat.
E. F. Peterson, Baytown, Tex.	15,490.97	231.2	Rice.
Harvey Nickelson, Oakley, Kans.	15,478.28	992.0	Wheat.
Call Bros., Bancroft, Idaho	15,476.60	968.0	Do.
Sands Trading Co., Glendale, Ariz.	15,450.00	103.0	Cotton.
Edward T. Dugan, Greeley, Nebr.	15,447.30	678.6	Corn and wheat.
H. L. Iversen, Shandon, Calif.	15,445.08	681.0	Wheat.
Ernest L. Kleeman, Lakin, Kans.	15,441.44	811.0	Do.
B. L. Steward, Coolidge, Ariz.	15,441.30	90.3	Cotton.
Pilar Cabrera, Brownsville, Tex.	15,438.37	297.9	Do.
Waldrup & Hardy, Drew, Miss.	15,438.39	227.3	Cotton and rice.
W. L. Jackson, Hillhouse, Miss.	15,438.09	166.0	Cotton.
Evans & Briggs, Gove, Kans.	15,427.37	967.0	Wheat.
Seliger & Hanna, Raymondville, Tex.	15,426.45	285.6	Cotton.
Margaret and J. V. Tyree, Alva, Okla.	15,394.28	1,186.0	Wheat.
R. L. Nance, Jr., Dixie, La.	15,394.00	179.0	Cotton.
Wake Farms, Phoenix, Ariz.	15,391.20	116.6	Do.
Stephen J. Irsik, Ingalls, Kans.	15,390.28	908.5	Wheat.
Foster Farms, Rexford, Kans.	15,378.06	806.0	Do.
Claud Storey, Syracuse, Kans.	15,376.71	807.0	Do.
Fred Klann, Jr., Arriba, Colo.	15,358.78	772.2	Do.
Herman Hospital Estates, Houston, Tex.	15,350.64	112.2	Rice.
E. L. Wallace & Sons, Woodland, Calif.	15,356.53	661.9	Wheat.
George Andrew, Madera, Calif.	15,332.00	162.0	Cotton.
Jewel H. England, Florence, Ariz.	15,340.00	130.0	Do.
Trautmann Bros., Laredo, Tex.	15,333.00	269.0	Do.
Verner McCracken, Holly, Colo.	15,314.92	1,061.0	Wheat.
Rufus M. Woods, Dodge City, Kans.	15,312.60	850.7	Do.
A. M. Moore, Oberlin, La.	15,300.00	225.0	Rice.
Erle Compton, Tremonton, Utah	15,293.25	971.0	Wheat.
D. M. Bontrager, Scott City, Kans.	15,290.23	952.0	Do.
L. R. Lile, Friend, Kans.	15,283.64	849.1	Do.
Herb Meyer, Ephrata, Wash.	15,283.50	765.0	Do.
J. Marvin Willhite, Holly, Colo.	15,277.96	614.0	Do.
J. R. Durrett Estates, Amarillo, Tex.	15,276.08	1,368.1	Do.
Harry F. Hollingshead, Buckeye, Ariz.	15,262.50	92.5	Cotton.
Ralph A. Shofner, Harlingen, Tex.	15,252.30	242.1	Do.
Glenn O. Converse, Larned, Kans.	15,250.56	978.0	Wheat.
Perry Sills, Sacramento, Calif.	15,243.35	290.8	Rice.
W. T. Carpenter, Bastrop, La.	15,242.70	103.9	Cotton.
Jack R. Damon, Lind, Wash.	15,229.45	697.0	Wheat.
W. Guy Curry, Goodland, Kans.	15,221.57	711.0	Do.
Forst Bros., Montezuma, Kans.	15,206.40	792.0	Do.
John S. Dalrymple, Minneapolis, Minn.	15,206.39	856.5	Do.
W. K. and C. L. Beedy, Lycan, Colo.	15,202.53	1,227.0	Do.
Buttram Tex Homa Co., Edinburg, Tex.	15,195.30	333.3	Cotton.
Hoblitzelle Ranch, Mercedes, Tex.	15,184.80	210.9	Do.
J. L. Gaddis, Jr., Bolton, Miss.	15,180.00	230.0	Do.
R. W. Wilmans, Jr., Diaz, Ark.	15,180.00	230.0	Rice.
Andrew Schaefer, First View, Colo.	15,173.02	1,081.0	Wheat.
Davis Fitzhugh, Augusta, Ark.	15,163.00	237.5	Cotton and rice.
M. E. Wilcox, Deming, N. Mex.	15,155.80	106.6	Cotton.
Sorg Bros., Dos Palos, Calif.	15,153.00	392.4	Cotton and rice.
W. D. Bounds & Son, Carlsbad, N. Mex.	15,136.80	270.3	Cotton.
John Lewis, Syracuse, Kans.	15,125.43	921.0	Wheat.
John Kai, Marana, Ariz.	15,120.00	120.0	Cotton.
W. G. Colglazier, Oakley, Kans.	15,116.62	787.0	Wheat.
Wilson & Ashlock, Pecos, Tex.	15,101.80	112.7	Cotton.
A. La Malfa, Richvale, Calif.	15,097.70	181.9	Rice.
Elmer B. Barnes, Loveland, Colo.	15,093.00	860.0	Wheat.
Opal Herron, Rock Port, Mo.	$15,079.12	560.6	Corn and wheat.
Allan C. Felt, Wellington, Kans.	15,076.88	870.0	Wheat.
B. V. Hoffart, Sacramento, Calif.	15,064.50	181.5	Rice.
Harold Wyckoff, Arlington, Colo.	15,056.76	1,488.0	Wheat.
Charles Lucas, Johnson, Kans.	15,034.13	702.0	Do.
J. M. Frazier, Jr., Waverly, La.	15,005.90	164.9	Cotton.
A. H. Reed, Charleston, Miss.	15,000.00	200.0	Do.
J. Noel Reed, Charleston, Miss.	15,000.00	200.0	Do.
Edward A. Dufresne, Duling, La.	14,999.00	283.0	Rice.
Ollie White, Big Spring, Tex.	14,985.00	499.5	Cotton.
O. E. Garaghan, Goodnoe Hills, Wash.	14,981.40	420.0	Wheat.
A. E. Kramer, agent, Hugoton, Kans.	14,977.34	899.0	Do.
George W. Meeker, Garden City, Kans.	14,974.20	831.9	Do.
Park Miller, Johnson, Kans.	14,973.17	700.0	Do.
Paul Toschi, Jr., Madera, Calif.	14,968.80	178.2	Cotton.
Jack B. Pollock, Hargill, Tex.	14,965.69	1,729.7	Do.
W. S. Rowe, Jr., Bennettsville, S. C.	14,962.00	276.6	Cotton and Wheat.
J. H. Henry, Melrose, La.	14,961.50	212.0	Cotton.
Claude Arnold, Santa Margarita, Calif.	14,958.72	848.0	Wheat.
Huckabay & Adams, Coushatta, La.	14,949.20	196.7	Cotton.
R. E. Delaney, Ray, N. Dak.	14,944.70	745.0	Wheat.
C. W. Harkness, Garden City, Kans.	14,933.21	948.0	Do.
Frank E. Littler, LaCrosse, Kans.	14,926.46	2,526.3	Do.
Molinar Bros., El Campo, Tex.	14,916.42	219.3	Rice.
Clarence and Earl Simmond, Syracuse, Kans.	14,909.51	738.0	Wheat.
J. D. Hewes, Cimarron, Kans.	14,904.00	828.0	Do.
R. H. Korsma & Son, Hettinger, N. Dak.	14,901.04	1,148.0	Do.
J. D. and H. L. Mathis, Madera, Calif.	14,893.20	177.3	Cotton.
Carl Swenson, Ganado, Tex.	14,885.20	218.9	Rice.
Jack Hale, Ackerly, Tex.	14,808.90	550.7	Cotton.
Willie F. Dopslauf, Houston, Tex.	14,867.30	221.9	Rice.
Roisland Farms, Tucson, Ariz.	14,859.10	106.9	Cotton.
Bouziden Bros., Alva, Okla.	14,834.96	898.0	Wheat.
Fred C. and Warren Kilgore, Manter, Kans.	14,833.65	693.0	Do.
Charles and Lendell Seaver, Colusa, Calif.	14,822.21	288.6	Rice.
Thomas J. Klausner, Roggen, Colo.	14,816.30	701.0	Wheat.
John T. Nelson, Kanorado, Kans.	14,809.55	655.0	Do.
Adolph Hill, Hooker, Okla.	14,804.37	3,108.5	Do.
M. W. Herring & Son, Thomas, Okla.	14,801.28	770.9	Do.
J. S. Dollahite, Lake Cormorant, Miss.	14,800.50	149.5	Cotton.
Don C. Rigby, Logan, Utah	14,799.12	1,156.0	Wheat.
New Gascony Elms Farming Co., Altheimer, Ark.	14,797.20	259.6	Rice.
James B. Jackson, Sr., Anahuac, Tex.	14,796.54	269.0	Do.
A. G. Hubbard, Texarkana, Tex.	14,790.00	255.0	Cotton.
Frank L. Hofman, Marysville, Calif.	14,784.92	431.2	Wheat and rice.
Carl and Paul Mendenhall, Tyrone, Okla.	14,774.38	1,240.0	Wheat.
Jim Weaver, Tribune, Kans.	14,769.68	827.4	Do.
Marvin Wilmeth, Arriba, Colo.	14,768.82	788.9	Do.
H. F. Schemm & Sons, Sharon Springs, Kans.	14,760.36	642.0	Do.
Conrad Williams, Goodland, Tex.	14,758.50	1,967.8	Do.
Davis & Candy, Edinburg, Tex.	14,757.30	111.3	Cotton.
Wayne Rowland, Garden City, Kans.	14,744.85	843.3	Wheat.
W. A. Andrews, Garden City, Kans.	14,742.86	856.0	Do.
Richard Kaesler, Syracuse, Kans.	14,739.23	728.0	Do.
Dick Kagele, Ritzville, Wash.	14,733.20	767.0	Do.
Tom Fiess, Marlin, Wash.	14,729.30	600.0	Do.
Bryce H. Vollmar, Holstein, Iowa	14,714.40	323.9	Corn.
Monroe Karcher, Thalia, Tex.	14,707.20	910.0	Wheat.
C. N. Powden, Summerton, S. C.	14,707.14	162.6	Cotton and tobacco.
Perry Stratton, Pine Bluff, Ark.	14,706.00	198.6	Cotton.
J. Levingston Estate, Ruleville, Miss.	14,697.00	207.0	Do.
Preston F. Roberts, Angleton, Tex.	14,688.00	216.0	Rice.
Russell Draper, Phoenix, Ariz.	14,685.00	97.9	Cotton.
W. P. Rodumer Cattle & Farming Co., Merced, Calif.	14,679.00	233.0	Rice.
Roy Einsel & Sons, Greensburg, Kans.	14,667.19	832.3	Wheat.
Shahan & Edmonson, Chowchilla, Calif.	14,665.20	330.0	Cotton.
John Covington, Jr., Marks, Miss.	14,653.10	190.3	Do.
Ernest and Jack Eddleman, Lamar, Colo.	14,636.72	1,240.4	Wheat.
Claude L. King, Ulysses, Kans.	14,620.44	1,152.0	Do.
Karlin Farms, Winona, Kans.	14,619.75	803.0	Do.
Billy Staniforth, South Plains, Tex.	14,611.05	268.3	Wheat and cotton.
W. M. Staniforth, South Plains, Tex.	14,611.05	268.4	Do.
Joe Dunn, Floydada, Tex.	14,610.40	247.9	Do.
Delbert Emert, Ione, Oreg.	14,607.12	503.0	Wheat.
Elie Bergeron, Berwick, La.	14,597.70	256.1	Rice.
Joe C. Bloodworth, Matador, Tex.	14,597.20	646.2	Cotton and wheat.
W. L. Davis, Prosser, Wash.	14,591.88	687.0	Wheat.
W. L. Ansel, Richmond, Tex.	14,582.48	259.0	Rice.
Adolph Hill and Delbert Butler, Towner, Colo.	14,580.29	1,235.0	Wheat.
Okley Daugherty, Wabash, Ark.	14,572.90	202.7	Rice and cotton.
Allie S. Wagner, Roswell, N. Mex.	14,570.80	99.8	Cotton.
C. H. Fletcher, Lycan, Colo.	14,570.64	882.0	Wheat.
Paul McGown, Winnie, Tex.	14,553.92	255.3	Rice.
Vern R. Jones, Arriba, Colo.	14,551.68	777.4	Wheat.
Delbert and James Burns, Picacho, Ariz.	14,535.00	85.0	Cotton.
Howard Beeman, Woodland, Calif.	14,530.43	215.4	Rice.
William J. Doherty, Lexington, Oreg.	14,527.26	522.0	Wheat.
Johnson & Peterson, Edna, Tex.	14,520.89	213.3	Rice.
Western Potato Co., Rigby, Idaho	14,518.19	496.0	Wheat.
Clyde T. Marley, Coldwater, Kans.	14,516.54	936.0	Do.
Cross & Nicholas, Johnson, Kans.	14,516.14	718.0	Do.
Wright Bros., Kendall, Kans.	14,509.37	722.5	Do.
Gilbert O'Neil, Anton, Colo.	14,508.00	930.0	Do.
Maurice F. Powers, Tulsa, Okla.	14,484.68	716.0	Do.
Claude Johnson, Cambridge, Nebr.	14,482.43	281.0	Corn.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Max and Ralph Miller, Deerfield, Kans.	$14,479.86	756.0	Wheat.
James H. Wood, Lundell, Ark.	14,479.60	136.6	Cotton.
San & D. M. Biancucci, Inc., Firebaugh, Calif.	14,464.00	128.0	Do.
R. E. Smith, Houston, Tex.	14,457.00	237.0	Rice.
Max D. Rigby, Bancroft, Idaho	14,448.00	860.0	Wheat.
J. W. Dimitt, Jr., Johnson, Kans.	14,441.39	674.0	Do.
Dockery Farms, Rockingham, N. C.	14,436.10	445.1	Wheat, cotton, and tobacco.
Herman Kalfsbeek, Arbuckle, Calif.	14,430.00	185.0	Rice.
R. E. Billingsley, Ephrata, Wash.	14,423.85	1,009.0	Wheat.
C. C. Watking, Welsh, La.	14,421.20	232.6	Rice.
Gilbert W. Egbert, Ingalls, Kans.	14,414.81	851.2	Wheat.
V. H. Agnew, Bay City, Tex.	14,408.74	244.2	Rice.
Kopper Bros., Ingalls, Kans.	14,406.18	850.5	Wheat.
M. O. Lowery, Houston, Tex.	14,405.00	215.0	Rice.
Jake B. Boehs, Eads, Colo.	14,403.89	1,438.0	Wheat.
Henry Witt, Granada, Colo.	14,388.92	938.0	Do.
Paul W. Dominick, Mira, La.	14,382.00	131.0	Cotton.
R. A. Byrd, Benton, La.	14,372.90	136.9	Do.
A. A. Brown, Blessing, Tex.	14,370.79	248.1	Rice.
P. A. Wilson, Sunflower, Miss.	14,352.00	156.0	Cotton.
Leland Baney, Burlington, Colo.	14,348.72	1,055.0	Wheat.
Hamilton Bros., Stockton, Calif.	14,342.70	289.6	Rice.
Sohrakoff & Sons, Wheatland, Calif.	14,330.13	287.2	Do.
W. K. Burchfield, Walsh, Colo.	14,327.56	934.0	Wheat.
John C. Bergner, Stinnett, Tex.	14,316.24	1,411.0	Do.
Darrel Dikeman, Syracuse, Kans.	14,312.39	707.0	Do.
H. E. Moor, Anahuac, Tex.	14,309.62	243.4	Rice.
Charles Bentrup Estate, Deerfield, Kans.	14,303.66	1,268.0	Wheat.
T. H. Mettler, Bakersfield, Calif.	14,300.00	100.0	Cotton.
Carl A. Miller and Carl E. Johnson, Roggen, Colo.	14,299.74	679.0	Wheat.
S. J. Ratliff, Vicksburg, Miss.	14,296.52	180.1	Cotton.
Horace Downs, Leoti, Kans.	14,252.06	704.5	Wheat.
Heckman Bros., Whitehird, Idaho	14,243.04	471.0	Do.
Walter Hearing, Walsh, Colo.	14,241.42	1,341.0	Do.
G. W. Van Hoose, Shreveport, La.	14,241.00	151.5	Cotton.
Jacob Reiss, Jr., Coldwater, Kans.	14,239.76	840.6	Wheat.
J. T. Hill, Goodland, Kans.	14,231.80	524.0	Do.
Sigel M. Ross, Holly, Colo.	14,230.80	804.0	Do.
Antha Mae Davidson, Clint, Tex.	14,225.00	113.8	Cotton.
Robert J. Hayden, Goodland, Kans.	14,221.88	691.0	Wheat.
Joe Barker, Richland, Wash.	14,219.00	241.0	Do.
Irvin Nielsen, Sr., Idaho Falls, Idaho	14,217.84	651.0	Do.
Roripaugh & Cass, Temecula, Calif.	14,209.28	653.0	Do.
Dow Chick, Campo, Colo.	14,206.61	1,094.5	Do.
W. P. Gibbs, Poplar Grove, Ark.	14,200.00	200.0	Cotton.
Arnold Schields, Goodland, Kans.	14,199.08	628.0	Wheat.
Roy R. Kurz, Kendall, Kans.	14,198.85	670.2	Do.
J. H. Stagg, Beaumont, Tex.	14,189.58	276.6	Rice.
William C. Anderson III, Calvert, Tex.	14,184.50	257.9	Cotton.
A. D. Hankamer, Hanhamer, Tex.	14,175.90	248.7	Rice.
Lynn H. Clarkson, Cerro Gordo, Ill.	14,175.00	225.0	Corn.
Woodman Moore, Coolidge, Ariz.	14,163.60	107.3	Cotton.
John Wilson Laney, Cheraw, S. C.	14,155.40	199.9	Cotton and wheat.
Stribling Nurseries, Merced, Calif.	14,154.40	136.1	Cotton.
C. G. Cruikshank, Granada, Colo.	14,135.73	713.5	Wheat.
A. H. Truitt, Granada, Colo.	14,135.72	713.5	Do.
Slusser, Slusser, Evans & Olson, Richvale, Calif.	14,135.03	174.4	Rice.
John W. Alford, Ulysses, Kans.	14,131.62	750.5	Wheat.
Bert Byington, Rirle, Idaho	14,123.20	679.0	Do.
Earl W. Larrabee, Butte City, Calif.	14,112.32	186.8	Rice.
W. R. Hensley, Ganado, Tex.	14,108.92	207.6	Do.
T. J. Nichols, Towner, Colo.	14,082.12	948.2	Wheat.
Duane F. Schnieder, Tribune, Kans.	14,073.64	788.4	Do.
Walter Herrick, Johnson, Kans.	14,063.20	656.0	Do.
Penny Ranch, Burglington, Colo.	14,059.45	688.0	Do.
W. V. Stutz & Co., Utica, Kans.	14,058.30	886.4	Do.
Clifford Harmon, Manter, Kans.	14,056.93	656.0	Do.
W. M. Barnett, Syracuse, Kans.	14,044.68	692.0	Do.
Louise C. Wickliffe, Henderson, Ky.	14,039.20	382.3	Corn and wheat.
Eldridge W. West, Cheneyville, La.	14,030.04	122.0	Cotton.
J. Harry and D. W. Johnson, Sidney, Mont.	14,027.58	938.3	Wheat.
Riverside Farm, Helena, Ark.	14,008.50	141.5	Cotton.
John W. James, Oakley, Kans.	14,004.60	686.0	Wheat.
Vantine A. James, Oakley, Kans.	14,004.60	686.0	Do.
Simmons Plantation Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.	14,000.00	200.0	Cotton.
Holl & Hay, Wichita, Kans.	13,999.16	692.0	Wheat.
Fred Wilkins, Goodland, Kans.	13,998.42	635.0	Do.
Orville M. Tunis & Son, Satanta, Kans.	13,998.40	898.0	Do.
Alva Carpenter, Fort Stockton, Tex.	13,996.80	129.6	Cotton.
G. H. Fehring & Sons, Anahuac, Tex.	13,996.80	259.2	Rice.
Alf B. Claridge, Safford, Ariz.	13,989.40	123.8	Cotton.
N. D. Burnside, Baytown, Tex.	13,986.54	203.2	Rice.
B. N. and Anna Kortson, Stanfield, Ariz.	13,963.50	96.3	Cotton.
C. K. Higgins, Tribune, Kans.	13,957.54	781.9	Wheat.
Earl Thode, Casa Grande, Ariz.	13,951.40	88.3	Cotton.
Don O. Baker, Leland, Miss.	13,946.40	193.7	Do.
Shannon Peppde, West Chester, Pa.	13,945.40	269.0	Wheat and corn.
Ralph Grounds, Optima, Okla.	13,938.41	1,102.0	Wheat.
Joe C. Scarmardo, Caldwell, Tex.	13,937.70	206.1	Cotton.
Frank G. Boles, Liberal, Kans.	13,933.77	864.0	Wheat.
Art Pearson Estate, Tribune, Kans.	13,927.20	780.2	Do.
Harold E. Zimmer, Lakewood, Colo.	13,908.58	758.2	Do.
Hamilton & Deaver, Memphis, Tex.	13,907.10	758.8	Cotton and wheat.
Denzel Strader, Lyford, Tex.	13,905.95	360.8	Cotton.
Floyd Redker, Sharon Springs, Kans.	13,889.20	584.0	Wheat.
A. R. Granneman, Slater, Mo.	13,885.20	239.4	Corn.
T. C. Rhodes, Avondale, Ariz.	$13,875.00	92.5	Cotton.
Riverbend Plantation, Lambert, Miss.	13,872.20	177.5	Cotton and rice.
James F. Odem, Sinton, Tex.	13,860.30	294.9	Cotton.
Harley Rhoades, Burlington, Colo.	13,848.48	652.0	Wheat.
Floyd A. Harbinson, Hamburg, Ark.	13,848.00	210.5	Rice and cotton.
Hughes & McCullough, Dunnigan, Calif.	13,836.90	179.7	Rice.
Wade H. Miller, Fort Hancock, Tex.	13,830.30	108.9	Cotton.
J. E. Furr, Jr., Lambert, Miss.	13,813.80	177.1	Do.
John W. Issacs, Alvin, Tex.	13,808.98	186.6	Rice.
Otto Steinberg, Plainview, Tex.	13,804.30	226.3	Cotton.
Ned Palmer, Coolidge, Ariz.	13,799.70	80.7	Do.
Archie Lowe & Sons, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	13,790.66	899.0	Wheat.
John Knox Nunn, Jones, La.	13,790.40	176.8	Cotton.
Earl Schwartz, Kenmare, N. Dak.	13,788.13	960.0	Wheat.
William F. Kelsch, Mott, N. Dak.	13,779.90	916.0	Do.
Northrup & Northrup, Buckeye, Ariz.	13,777.50	83.5	Cotton.
Edward Smith, Glendale, Ariz.	13,777.50	83.5	Do.
Matthews Bros., Eagle Lake, Tex.	13,775.10	188.7	Do.
Robert S. Lard, Porterville, Calif.	13,765.50	103.5	Do.
Harold Keller, Dyersburg, Tenn.	13,764.70	233.3	Rice.
Marion Mackey, Clarksville, Mo.	13,752.70	277.3	Wheat and corn.
E. B. Bursack, Hartman, Colo.	13,739.77	870.2	Wheat.
Sam and Joe Beck, Deer Lodge, Mont.	13,737.60	324.0	Do.
J. L. Lightsey, Caldwell, Tex.	13,736.72	336.4	Cotton.
J. E. Meador, Helena, Ark.	13,727.00	129.5	Do.
Albert Hannsz, Rule, Tex.	13,720.05	794.9	Wheat and cotton.
Dan Gay, Burlington, Colo.	13,714.48	843.0	Wheat.
Roy Forman, Antelope, Oreg.	13,700.00	548.0	Do.
S. A. Carley, Farrell, Miss.	13,689.60	171.4	Cotton and rice.
Milton Morgan, Ione, Oreg.	13,685.10	435.0	Wheat.
Orlin F. Van Dyke, Pleasant Grove, Calif.	13,684.03	257.0	Rice and wheat.
E. B. Sills, Rio Linda, Calif.	13,681.21	175.4	Rice.
Todd Kuwana, Deelo, Idaho	13,679.67	428.7	Wheat.
Coy Holt Estate, Gruver, Tex.	13,676.80	1,313.0	Do.
Dannie Weaver, Burlington, Colo.	13,674.73	1,168.0	Do.
E. M. Baber, Tribune, Kans.	13,669.55	765.8	Do.
Charles F. Smith, Ganado, Tex.	13,668.00	201.0	Rice.
Norman Englund, Louise, Tex.	13,662.72	213.5	Do.
Carroll Davis, Bossier City, La.	13,662.00	138.0	Cotton.
J. L. Harper, Pecos, Tex.	13,654.60	101.9	Do.
Brom D. Hixson, Wakeeney, Kans.	13,654.29	661.9	Wheat.
Jeff Andrews, Dodge City, Kans.	13,654.05	745.3	Do.
M. H. Jamieson, Proctor, Ark.	13,650.60	160.0	Rice and cotton.
Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.	13,649.40	309.8	Corn and wheat.
Arlington Cattle Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	13,644.00	113.7	Cotton.
M. K. White, Arapahoe, Colo.	13,642.00	740.0	Wheat.
C. H. Subler, Springfield, Colo.	13,640.64	977.0	Do.
Leslie Alexander, Satanta, Kans.	13,633.60	821.0	Do.
Charles Socolofsky, Scott City, Kans.	13,632.00	710.0	Do.
W. A. Welshans, Rosedale, Miss.	13,623.00	227.1	Rice.
Clarence and Ivan Overen, Quincy, Wash.	13,616.00	592.0	Wheat.
Allen Belluzzi, Avondale, Ariz.	13,612.50	82.5	Cotton.
Lester R. McDonald, Satanta, Kans.	13,608.00	810.0	Wheat.
O. H. Luddington, Ephrata, Wash.	13,606.80	745.0	Do.
Barnard M. Files, Hunter, Ark.	13,606.11	180.8	Rice.
W. T. McKissick, Alvin, Tex.	13,605.90	238.7	Do.
Carl W. Pardue, Alto, La.	13,604.50	209.3	Cotton.
H. A. Norris & Son, Bay City, Tex.	13,596.00	206.0	Rice.
B. D. Henry, England, Ark.	13,594.20	271.9	Do.
Cecil A. Tallman, Brandon, Colo.	13,588.30	1,194.0	Wheat.
R. N. McWilliams, Farrell, Miss.	13,586.40	133.2	Cotton.
Kerr Bros. Plateau Farm, Arlington, Oreg.	13,583.48	586.0	Wheat.
Delbert Farris, DeKalb, Tex.	13,574.50	159.7	Cotton.
I. Schiffman & Co., Huntsville, Ala.	13,570.40	271.2	Cotton and corn.
V. L. Lang, Hutchinson, Kans.	13,569.84	760.2	Wheat.
Sherman Thomas, Madera, Calif.	13,564.30	134.3	Cotton.
F. H. Waechter, San Joaquin, Calif.	13,564.20	183.3	Rice.
Frank Fletcher, Tumo, Ark.	13,557.50	139.5	Cotton.
Gray Bros., Rio Linda, Calif.	13,553.17	247.8	Rice.
Frank Burival & Sons, O'Neill, Nebr.	13,544.10	746.3	Wheat and corn.
Kenny M. Bonds, Moscow, Ark.	13,534.00	160.0	Cotton and rice.
J. Richard B. Adams, Amarillo, Tex.	13,533.16	963.9	Wheat.
H. L. Hatfield, Seibert, Colo.	13,532.71	883.0	Do.
H. H. Hanna, Casa Grande, Ariz.	13,530.00	102.5	Cotton.
William M. Griffitts, Dayton, Tex.	13,529.60	241.0	Rice.
Clarence M. Onstad, Plentywood, Mont.	13,529.52	989.0	Wheat.
McNair Investment Co., Laurenburg, N. C.	13,521.90	287.7	Cotton.
Rinard Pitman, Madera, Calif.	13,513.80	133.8	Do.
E. G. Rhodes, Avondale, Ariz.	13,500.00	94.0	Do.
Rio Bravo Farms, Tornillo, Tex.	13,500.00	108.0	Do.
Sunshine Farms, Inc., Tempe, Ariz.	13,500.00	100.0	Do.
A. O. and J. R. Tucker, Buckeye, Ariz.	13,500.00	90.0	Do.
Samuel Deines, Burlington, Colo.	13,481.34	1,047.0	Wheat.
Maben Bros., Artois, Calif.	13,479.67	273.1	Rice.
T. J. Brown Estate, Glen Woodson, executor, Fort Worth, Tex.	13,475.00	175.0	Cotton.
Ritz Distributing Co. and L. A. Johnson, Somerton, Ariz.	13,466.80	102.8	Do.
C. A. Loucks, Lakin, Kans.	13,464.02	690.3	Wheat.
Madison Land & Cattle Co., Canton, Miss.	13,460.20	247.1	Cotton.
Roger A. Pearson, Perryton, Tex.	13,450.49	955.7	Wheat.
Edd L. Sterling, Hardtner, Kans.	13,449.28	689.0	Do.
A. E. Long, Tehula, Miss.	13,444.40	115.9	Cotton.
Eugene G. Hayward, Cimarron, N. Mex.	13,434.62	705.6	Wheat.
T. E. Reidland & Sons, Crosby, Tex.	13,432.20	220.2	Rice.
Reclamation District No. 108, Grimes, Calif.	13,428.00	186.5	Do.
Robert H. Jarvis, Jr., San Benito, Tex.	13,427.82	310.7	Cotton.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Arthur Burns, Syracuse, Kans	$13,409.12	406.0	Wheat.
W. Brent Gould, Liberal, Kans	13,405.73	663.0	Do.
Lattner & Son, Pecos, Tex	13,400.00	100.0	Cotton.
Cove Ranch, Inc., Bellevue, Idaho	13,395.20	322.0	Wheat.
G. W. Van Hoose, Jr., Belcher, La	13,395.00	142.5	Cotton.
Haney Bros., Prairie City, S. Dak	13,394.65	1,107.0	Wheat.
John H. Ginn, Jr., Brownsville, Tex	13,392.82	480.4	Cotton.
Cowan Meacham, Monroe, Ark	13,392.00	216.0	Rice.
Howard Taton, Seibert, Colo	13,373.18	972.0	Wheat.
H. J. Gillespie, Eudora, Ark	13,363.00	161.0	Cotton.
Drew Ellis, Perryton, Tex	13,352.88	943.0	Wheat.
Karahadian & Ford, Madera, Calif	13,352.50	122.5	Cotton.
Frank J. Higgins, Schuyler, Nebr	13,345.56	442.8	Wheat and corn.
Martin M. Long, Syracuse, Kans	13,345.10	974.0	Wheat.
Ralph Amerin, Johnson, Kans	13,331.49	590.0	Do.
Kenneth Wise, Jonestown, Miss	13,329.20	141.8	Cotton.
W. C. Watkins, Marvell, Ark	13,324.20	125.7	Do.
F. W. Claypool, Yuma, Colo	13,321.70	746.3	Wheat.
Wilco Produce Co., Blythe, Calif	13,320.00	95.0	Cotton.
McMurchy Farms, Duncan, Miss	13,308.30	164.3	Do.
Dewey Anderson, Vernon, Tex	13,305.60	709.0	Wheat and cotton.
O. E. Powell, Burlington, Colo	13,305.08	658.0	Wheat.
Lowell Cartwright, Syracuse, Kans	13,289.43	657.0	Do.
Ray C. Jones, Garden City, Kans	13,284.65	738.0	Do.
Everett, Emmett, and Chas. Gipe, Malvern, Iowa.	13,270.20	260.2	Corn.
J. Paul Evans, American Falls, Idaho	13,263.60	636.0	Wheat.
J. D. Gregory, La Junta, Colo	13,255.82	1,209.0	Do.
Lee Teadvine, Tribune, Kans	13,250.32	742.3	Do.
E. H. Huebner, Turpin, Okla	13,235.04	808.0	Do.
R. H. Longino, Jonestown, Miss	13,233.00	120.3	Cotton.
F. N. Cheatum, Syracuse, Kans	13,223.28	694.0	Wheat.
Erwin Hohenstein, Fingler, Colo	13,216.00	700.0	Do.
A. C. Dominick, Mira, La	13,211.00	120.0	Cotton.
A. L. Glynn, Glynn, La	13,197.92	129.4	Do.
Sam H. Bober & Sons, Newell, S. Dak	13,195.21	1,862.0	Wheat.
Kenneth Davies, Cholame, Calif	13,194.00	620.0	Do.
Ferdinand Leger, Winnie, Tex	13,188.00	235.5	Rice.
R. T. Tooch, Hugoton, Kans	13,185.20	817.0	Wheat.
Ede Wilken, Lakin, Kans	13,183.33	651.7	Do.
August Kern & Sons, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	13,183.14	843.5	Do.
Marion Russell, Garden City, Kans	13,182.05	737.7	Do.
John W. Teeter, Ulysses, Kans	13,180.26	755.0	Do.
S. A. Hornung, Stratton, Colo	13,179.87	942.0	Do.
Clinton O. Shetterly, Syracuse, Kans	13,176.31	652.0	Do.
R. J. Miller, Weskan, Kans	13,175.98	583.0	Do.
John B. Smith, Richfield, Kans	13,160.57	1,283.0	Do.
Wilburn Bros., Baytown, Tex	13,157.20	177.8	Rice.
Eugene C. Fedrie, Glendora, Miss	13,153.20	135.6	Cotton.
Green Acre Farms, Casa Grande, Ariz	13,151.50	90.7	Do.
Robert Goetz, Dodge City, Kans	13,145.44	679.0	Wheat.
T. R. Chenoweth, Pecos, Tex	13,140.00	70.0	Cotton.
M. R. Warner, Wagener, S. C	13,140.00	180.0	Do.
Richard B. Anderson, Oxford, Miss	13,137.60	197.4	Do.
J. H. Philbrick, Edson, Kans	13,137.60	552.0	Wheat.
Frank Fojt, Jr., Snook, Tex	13,136.00	188.0	Cotton.
Charles S. Drew, Garden City, Kans	13,127.06	1,172.0	Wheat.
F. L. Arnold, Johnson, Kans	13,108.61	612.0	Do.
De Mar Taylor, Dillon, Mont	13,104.69	873.0	Do.
E. R. Cave, Denver, Colo	13,104.00	700.0	Do.
Walter H. Seifried, Washington Court House, Ohio.	13,098.16	256.2	Wheat and corn.
R. G. Dunlap, Lockney, Tex	13,093.29	996.9	Wheat and cotton.
Joseph Driadul, Jr., Ellington, Conn	13,089.46	42.7	Tobacco.
Delta Farms, Colusa, Calif	13,088.40	167.8	Rice.
James P. Hamilton, Muleshoe, Tex	13,084.10	217.1	Cotton.
Donald Jones, McCamey, Tex	13,080.60	111.8	Do.
Gallatin Bros., Danbury, Nebr	13,076.71	600.0	Wheat.
Charles Haines, Biggs, Calif	13,075.80	235.6	Rice.
Jim Imperatrice, Fresno, Calif	13,069.60	96.1	Cotton.
Hoke O'Kelly, Loganville, Ga	13,066.70	246.0	Cotton and wheat.
Mae Crouse, Burlington, Colo	13,059.52	772.0	Wheat.
John Eubanks, Ione, Oreg	13,052.67	490.0	Do.
Jewell Turner, Buckeye, Ariz	13,050.00	87.0	Cotton.
Enock Jensen, San Miguel, Calif	13,038.48	398.0	Wheat.
Carl C. Hill, Parnell, Tex	13,037.82	486.5	Cotton and wheat.
J. R. Reed, Sr., El Campo, Tex	13,036.80	186.2	Rice.
C. J. Deckman, Sharon Springs, Kans	13,036.72	644.0	Wheat.
Carl Moeller, Idaho Falls, Idaho	13,032.94	712.0	Do.
Jim Golding, Dimmitt, Tex	13,032.60	449.4	Cotton.
H. F. Warehime, Cherokee, Okla	13,019.80	1,210.0	Wheat.
Franklin Rockwell, Endicott, Wash	13,019.48	335.9	Do.
Kenneth Harrell, Burlington, Colo	13,017.95	881.0	Do.
Pete F. Thiessen, Garden City, Kans	13,015.30	723.1	Do.
Marshall L. Houston, Grenada, Miss	13,005.80	172.4	Cotton.
Wilson Mann, Owens Cross Roads, Ala	13,004.10	279.8	Cotton and corn.
J. R. Montgomery, Eloy, Ariz	13,002.00	98.5	Cotton.
Russell Scott, Burlington, Colo	12,904.67	906.0	Wheat.
McClellan and McClellan, Gruver, Tex.	12,987.00	740.0	Do.
W. C. Youngblood, Raymondville, Tex.	12,985.25	240.5	Cotton.
Dillon Farms, Mercedes, Tex	12,984.60	158.7	Do.
Chester C. Rooney, Dodge City, Kans	12,983.59	670.6	Wheat.
Fulmer Bros., Mark, Miss	12,981.40	138.1	Cotton.
James F. Secrest, Coweta, Okla	12,978.00	360.5	Do.
A. J. Carter, Victoria, Tex	12,973.58	189.6	Rice.
Albert Fisher, Grenora, N. Dak	12,972.99	733.0	Wheat.
Albert Horton, Leoti, Kans	12,967.43	641.0	Do.
Carl Jones, Holly, Colo	12,965.25	878.0	Do.
Stonner Bros., Miami, Mo	12,965.00	259.3	Corn.
Glen Cox, Lenorah, Tex	12,960.00	480.0	Cotton.
George G. Pale, Glendale, Ariz	12,960.00	86.4	Do.
Coleman Foley, Sunol, Calif	12,953.28	412.0	Wheat.
Homer Pottorff, Stratton, Colo	12,951.68	686.0	Do.
O. W. Temple, Buffalo, Okla	12,948.39	837.0	Do.
Alva E. Rexford, Meade, Kans	$12,948.25	693.6	Wheat
Fay W. Sallee, Pocahontas, Ark	12,946.90	250.7	Wheat, rice and cotton.
Harry E. Wright, Sublette, Kans	12,941.60	770.0	Wheat.
Ervin and Edward Schnieder, Tribune, Kans.	12,939.47	724.9	Do.
Lawrence Young, Minneola, Kans	12,925.16	885.0	Do.
W. D. Packard, Hudson, Colo	12,924.65	763.0	Do.
Sterling & Lester, Port Lavaca, Tex	12,923.06	179.4	Rice.
Rodney DeLange, Eloy, Ariz	12,922.80	97.9	Cotton.
John McGuire, Fabens, Tex	12,919.10	94.3	Do.
Frank W. Greer, Los Fresnos, Tex	12,915.07	281.9	Do.
C. E. Savery, Jr., Holly Bluff, Miss	12,915.00	143.5	Do.
J. W. Huff, Dumas, Tex	12,908.61	1,215.5	Wheat.
Gladys and Clayon Kaiser, Garden City, Kans.	12,906.74	638.0	Do.
Dawson Farms, Inc., Louisville, Ky	12,899.60	189.7	Rice.
Hodel Bros., Paso Robles, Calif	12,893.58	379.0	Wheat.
McLean Bros., Lewis, Kans	12,890.35	898.0	Do.
Lars Hansen, Wilson Creek, Wash	12,887.82	628.0	Do.
H. M. Rich, Sacramento, Calif	12,884.77	181.6	Rice.
Theo. Bronner, Biggs, Calif	12,882.63	181.2	Do.
J. G. Pfluger, Pecos, Tex	12,879.00	81.0	Cotton.
Harold G. Campbell, Echo, Oreg	12,874.40	560.0	Wheat.
T. U. Black, Sidon, Miss	12,873.80	109.1	Cotton.
George Pfalzgraff, Kit Carson, Colo	12,872.71	1,053.0	Wheat.
H. and H. Evans, Heppner, Oreg	12,871.37	225.0	Do.
Baker Bros., Artois, Calif	12,870.53	310.7	Rice.
Marvin Grusing, Burglington, Colo	12,867.73	698.0	Wheat.
Virgil Shepard, Johnson, Kans	12,863.98	569.0	Do.
Phelan Farms, Maxwell, Iowa	12,861.29	299.4	Corn.
Louis Leoffler, Seibert, Colo	12,849.91	926.0	Wheat.
Loren Rolf, Isabel, Kans	12,849.11	1,000.7	Do.
Speed Elliott, Wakita, Okla	12,839.92	558.5	Do.
L. Sheffels & Son, Govan, Wash	12,839.75	319.0	Do.
J. A. Jenkins, Hankamer, Tex	12,838.32	194.5	Rice.
Jack Shell, Garden City, Kans	12,833.46	713.0	Wheat.
Howard O'Brate, Ingalls, Kans	12,830.41	763.0	Do.
J. B. Pace, White Swan, Wash	12,830.38	260.0	Do.
Corbett & Green, Raymondville, Tex	12,825.83	298.2	Cotton.
Knight & Jackson, Robstown, Tex	12,790.80	290.7	Do.
Victor Dimitt, Johnson, Kans	12,777.84	597.0	Wheat.
Sam Stevenson, Carman, Ill	12,776.97	251.9	Corn.
Louie Hallock, Meade, Kans	12,768.00	760.0	Wheat.
William Rehn, Burley, Idaho	12,768.00	640.0	Do.
J. A. Wooten, Munford, Tenn	12,765.00	207.1	Cotton.
Vern Peterson, Brigham City, Utah	12,763.31	789.0	Wheat.
Rabb Bros., San Joaquin, Calif	12,757.60	172.4	Rice.
George E. Gibbons, Corpus Christi, Tex.	12,750.00	375.0	Cotton.
Realty Investment Co., Idaho Falls, Idaho.	12,749.88	1,486.0	Wheat.
Byron Landers, Harrisburg, Ark	12,744.00	177.0	Cotton.
Hetty M. Culp, Marvell, Ark	12,737.40	179.4	Do.
Wallace Abell, Spearman, Tex	12,733.38	981.0	Wheat.
W. Wayne Dammier, Amarillo, Tex	12,729.47	974.9	Do.
Conrad W. Glad, Oberlin, Kans	12,723.60	461.0	Do.
E. V. Wolfe, Helena, Ark	12,720.00	120.0	Cotton.
C. Smidt, El Campo, Tex	12,709.90	189.7	Rice.
Donald Fincham, Pratt, Kans	12,700.01	825.0	Wheat.
J. L. and W. D. Patterson, Rome, Miss	12,696.00	138.0	Cotton.
G. M. Dalrymple, Bennett, Colo	12,693.33	571.0	Wheat.
Weber Bros., Sheridan Lake, Colo	12,692.13	1,094.0	Do.
Seth Burnitt Farm, Calvert, Tex	12,688.50	230.7	Cotton.
A. B. Rozelle, Luxora, Ark	12,672.00	176.0	Do.
Jim and Virgil Evans, Gove, Kans	12,668.76	698.0	Wheat.
Walter J. and W. J. Trachsel, Goodland, Kans.	12,667.50	560.0	Do.
Dan L. McNamara Estate, Atwater, Calif.	12,653.39	195.3	Cotton and rice.
P. M. B. Self, Mark, Miss	12,652.40	134.6	Cotton.
Yearwood Bros., Shreveport, La	12,650.00	115.0	Do.
Ralph Gering, Ritzville, Wash	12,647.46	613.0	Wheat.
R. W. Roth, Cheyenne Wells, Colo	12,640.77	872.0	Do.
Joe Miller, Prairie City, S. Dak	12,632.63	1,156.5	Do.
Le Len Mann, Marianna, Ark	12,621.70	172.9	Cotton.
W. L. Lightsey, Caldwell, Tex	12,620.72	318.4	Do.
Milhaven Co., Milhaven, Ga	12,617.40	454.2	Cotton and corn.
H. H. Fendt, Colusa, Calif	12,614.91	301.0	Wheat.
C. W. Gartrell, Parker, Colo	12,612.60	490.0	Do.
S. T. Hutchins & Son, Estelline, Tex	12,607.00	360.2	Cotton.
C. I. Cartwright, Upland, Calif	12,600.00	84.0	Do.
Norman Kaegle, Ritzville, Wash	12,599.40	498.9	Wheat.
H. P. Matthews & Sons, Oakley, Idaho	12,594.96	214.2	Do.
D. C. and Ted Parham, Raymondville, Tex.	12,588.20	197.4	Cotton.
Thomas J. Hackett, et al., Buckland, Conn.	12,578.77	39.8	Tobacco.
Vernon Robertson, Montezuma, Kans	12,570.73	741.7	Wheat.
Archie Danisan, Live Oak, Calif	12,558.00	161.0	Rice.
C. E. Beymer, Lakin, Kans	12,548.32	719.2	Wheat.
Maud Collingwood Estate, Meade, Kans.	12,547.49	569.0	Do.
Frank Skalicky, Ganado, Tex	12,540.00	165.0	Rice.
Mortimer Farms, Belzoni, Miss	12,535.60	169.4	Cotton.
Edward and R. B. Rice, Heppner, Oreg.	12,523.50	414.0	Wheat.
E. S. White, St. John, Kans	12,522.37	619.0	Do.
Carson Floyd, Colorado Springs, Colo	12,521.80	584.0	Do.
O. T. Barber & Son, Johnson, Kans	12,513.63	584.0	Do.
Dwight Terwilliger, Shields, Kans	12,511.75	914.0	Do.
P. J. Kane & Sons, Hartline, Wash	12,506.25	435.0	Do.
Saline County Farms, W. P. Lyman, agent, Marshall, Mo.	12,500.00	500.0	Corn.
Fred Hein, Fairview, Okla	12,495.00	500.0	Wheat.
Earl Anderson, Anton, Colo	12,490.92	628.0	Do.
E. Kendrick, Johnson, Kans	12,489.61	556.0	Do.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Victor Stark, Coldwater, Kans	$12,488.17	665.0	Wheat.
Hofland & Henneman, Valier, Mont	12,488.04	373.0	Do.
Ancil Hunt, Cheyenne Wells, Colo	12,472.54	1,219.0	Do.
W. C. Miller, Hardesty, Okla	12,472.20	1,066.0	Do.
Ras M. Branch Estate, Goodman, Miss.	12,470.00	124.7	Cotton.
Doles Bros., Gilliam, La	12,740.00	145.0	Do.
Herb Coulter, Fairview, Okla	12,466.44	609.0	Wheat.
Newell Steed, Antimony, Utah	12,465.82	474.0	Do.
Elmer S. Bowman, Pahrump, Nev	12,465.00	150.0	Cotton.
Loylis Duhon, Amelia, La	12,448.80	222.3	Rice.
William Miller & Sons, Drummond, Idaho.	12,446.72	544.0	Wheat.
J. J. Ebright, Caddoa, Colo	12,439.88	937.0	Do.
Paul and Vernon Duerson, Turpin, Okla.	12,439.52	815.5	Wheat.
C. R. Yelverton, Brownsville, Tenn	12,438.60	216.0	Cotton and corn.
Theo. Beckman, Prairie City, S. Dak	12,434.74	1,768.0	Wheat.
Fred Tavoletti & Sons, Clarksdale, Miss.	12,434.10	133.7	Cotton.
Birdie Floyd, Ness City, Kans	12,433.27	644.5	Wheat.
William Walker, Lamar, Colo	12,430.00	810.3	Do.
Raymond Teeter, Sheridan Lake, Colo	12,427.90	1,046.0	Do.
Charles Tallman, Brandon, Colo	12,421.76	1,216.0	Do.
Dwight and Leroy Winger, Dodge City, Kans.	12,420.60	641.6	Do.
Mack Johnson, Wild Horse, Colo	12,414.78	1,002.0	Do.
W. C. Jenkins, Hankamer, Tex	12,410.38	188.0	Rice.
D. D. Evans, Ringgold, La	12,409.60	193.9	Cotton.
R. B. Elliott, Happy, Tex	12,404.84	1,087.0	Wheat.
E. O. Borthwick, Antelope, Oreg	12,402.50	451.0	Do.
Jacob A. Spiegel & Sons, Formoso, Kans.	12,400.42	714.3	Wheat and corn.
N. B. Loadholt, Fairfax, S. C	12,400.00	200.0	Cotton and wheat.
Roy Moresco, Stockton, Calif	12,400.00	200.0	Rice.
Ranald R. Ferguson, Bickleton, Wash	12,398.40	315.0	Wheat.
A. O. French, Pickens, Ark	12,395.25	151.2	Cotton.
Jesse J. Johns, Johnson, Kans	12,393.28	1,013.0	Wheat.
J. T. Looney & Son, Houston, Tex	12,390.00	210.0	Rice.
L. K. McDonnell, Archie, Mo	12,389.52	2,430.0	Wheat and corn.
K. A. Mayberry, Govan, Wash	12,387.78	602.0	Wheat.
Roy Darland & Sons, Tribune, Kans	12,377.55	693.4	Do.
Aaron W. Landig, Boyle, Miss	12,376.80	171.9	Rice.
J. L. Robbins, Raymondville, Tex	12,374.12	229.3	Cotton.
The Porter Co., Clarksdale, Miss	12,357.60	162.6	Do.
Carlson Bros., Marion, Ark	12,354.30	196.1	Rice.
John B. Wyrill, Jr., Kirwin, Kans	12,353.44	1,578.2	Wheat and corn.
John B. Wyrill, Sr., Kirwin, Kans	12,353.44	1,578.2	Do.
Meacham Land & Cattle Co., Culdesac, Idaho.	12,337.68	266.3	Wheat.
Homer Ramsey, McAllen, Tex	12,337.63	272.7	Cotton.
N. M. Sutton, Lambert, Miss	12,331.80	158.1	Do.
S. C. Coleman, Yazoo City, Miss	12,327.80	116.3	Do.
Elmer Gade, Sydney, Nebr	12,325.95	893.0	Wheat.
Lloyd L. White, Bloom, Kans	12,323.99	636.6	Do.
M. E. Burnett, Greeley, Colo	12,323.22	575.0	Do.
R. C. Anderson, Robeline, La	12,320.00	160.0	Cotton.
Howard Davidson and Paul Pierce, Yuma, Ariz.	12,314.00	94.0	Do.
A. R. Fuselier, St. Martinville, La	12,302.30	199.0	Cotton and rice.
L. E. Paulin, Ford, Kans	12,302.13	1,073.1	Wheat.
Warner Reid, Tulia, Tex	12,298.50	967.3	Cotton and wheat.
N. F. Davis, Firebaugh, Calif	12,288.40	99.1	Cotton.
Ellis H. and Otto A. Meng, Ingalls, Kans.	12,284.29	725.3	Wheat.
Alvin Immel, Holtville, Calif	12,278.89	124.9	Cotton and wheat.
J. F. Linnebur, Reggen, Colo	12,270.96	552.0	Wheat.
Charles Bertrand, Upland, Nebr	12,267.88	771.0	Do.
Frank and Truman Parker, Lantry, S. Dak.	12,264.33	799.5	Do.
J. M. Pratt, Monroe, La	12,259.10	147.7	Cotton.
Fred Schertz, Winona, Kans	12,255.60	730.0	Wheat.
Arlos Weaver, Haskell, Tex	12,250.40	724.8	Cotton and wheat.
C. R. Clift, Wichita, Kans	12,249.42	686.2	Wheat.
John H. Garmon, Clarksdale, Miss	12,248.10	131.7	Cotton.
Floyd Burgess, Sublette, Kans	12,244.20	739.0	Wheat.
Paul Borkey, Templeton, Calif	12,242.16	347.0	Do.
Mrs. Merrimac Gray, Jones, La	12,240.70	112.3	Cotton.
Hardy Byrd, Greensburg, Kans	12,239.04	627.0	Wheat.
B. L. Norris, Mercedes, Tex	12,238.43	190.8	Cotton.
Henry Dowd, Prosser, Wash	12,237.43	576.3	Wheat.
Midvale Fruit Growers, Weslaco, Tex	12,236.67	155.3	Cotton.
Lester N. Alexander, Satanta, Kans	12,230.40	728.0	Wheat.
Lawrence and Leroy Carlson, Madera, Calif.	12,221.44	682.0	Do.
Robert and Geraldine R. Helman, Goodland, Kans.	12,214.46	540.0	Do.
S. E. Musgrove, Somerton, Ariz	12,211.20	84.8	Cotton.
R. M. Lemon, Booker, Tex	12,209.46	1,053.0	Wheat.
Wilson Bros., Meade, Kans	12,204.00	578.0	Do.
Bessie R. Goza, Lewisville, Ark	12,203.40	184.9	Cotton.
Fraley Bros., Pecos, Tex	12,200.00	100.0	Do.
R. L. Hogan, Dudley, Ga	12,200.00	200.0	Do.
Frank J. Kohn, Eads, Colo	12,197.95	1,253.0	Wheat.
Bedford Plantation, Harmon, La	12,196.65	150.7	Cotton.
J. C. Rodgers, Sycamore, Ga	12,193.50	221.7	Do.
H. O. Thompson, Plainview, Tex	12,180.30	278.3	Cotton and wheat.
Ralph Haflich, Garden City, Kans	12,179.16	669.5	Wheat.
Richard Russell, Jonestown, Miss	12,177.00	110.7	Cotton.
Roy R. and Roy W. Boisseau, Coldwater, Kans.	12,168.92	648.0	Wheat.
Hoque Produce Co., Yuma, Ariz	12,166.60	190.9	Cotton.
Reginald Nollette, Denver, Colo	12,158.15	595.9	Wheat.
T. H. Printz, Liberal, Kans	12,151.27	785.0	Do.
Lester Fetzer, Hickory Ridge, Ark	12,150.60	184.1	Rice.
B. O. Brown, Coahoma, Tex	12,150.00	450.0	Cotton.
C. G. Nichols, Jr., Swiftown, Miss	12,149.80	144.0	Cotton and rice.
Louise Wilson, Holly, Colo	$12,137.48	522.0	Wheat.
Elom Balch, Harvest, Ala	12,126.80	228.5	Cotton and corn.
Armstrong & Smith, Richvale, Calif	12,126.30	146.1	Rice.
Dorenkamp Partners, Holly, Colo	12,118.60	790.0	Wheat.
Wendell B. Fox, Plains, Kans	12,113.20	630.9	Do.
James I. and James R. Parnell, Goodland, Kans.	12,111.46	536.0	Do.
Clarence E. Taylor, Goodland, Kans	12,102.30	565.0	Do.
Joe Kilgore, Baytown, Tex	12,095.72	198.3	Rice.
David Bergstrom, Brady, Mont	12,093.84	509.0	Wheat.
Dorel Lindsley, Johnson, Kans	12,091.92	535.0	Do.
Kunchunos Bros., Inc., Wapping, Conn.	12,090.57	35.8	Tobacco.
Bryce Roderick, Garden City, Kans	12,090.10	635.0	Wheat.
Danley Bros., Willows, Calif	12,088.80	175.2	Rice.
J. A. Kellin & Sons, Canadian, Tex	12,086.74	1,034.3	Wheat.
Popp Bros., Sharon Springs, Kans	12,079.04	507.0	Do.
Duttlinger Bros., Monument, Kans	12,069.00	682.0	Do.
Claude Hughes, Marana, Ariz	12,065.20	86.8	Cotton.
John and Bob Boyd, Lovington, N. Mex.	12,060.00	90.0	Do.
I. C. Wiatt, Lakin, Kans	12,042.57	592.9	Wheat.
Harry Pumphrey, Wisner, Nebr	12,040.00	280.0	Corn.
Lois Wood, Kanorado, Kans	12,038.67	639.0	Wheat.
J. F. Wallace, McGehee, Ark	12,032.00	181.0	Cotton and rice.
James L. White, Delano, Calif	12,015.96	159.0	Cotton and wheat.
Giles Glenn, Goodland, Kans	12,015.67	561.0	Wheat.
Lambert Bros., Batesville, Tex	12,015.00	200.0	Cotton.
Robert Irvin, Ruleton, Kans	12,006.84	573.0	Wheat.
John M. Brooks, Brewster, Kans	12,005.91	531.0	Do.
Roger Jessup Farms, Glendale, Calif	11,998.80	330.0	Cotton.
Harry Plunkett, Coolidge, Kans	11,994.14	630.0	Wheat.
John Kriss Farms, Colby, Kans	11,987.60	881.0	Do.
John O'Neal, Ingalls, Kans	11,986.42	762.4	Do.
Ben Palladine, Niland, Calif	11,981.40	105.1	Cotton.
Aubrey Adams, Mark, Miss	11,979.80	139.3	Do.
James Dell Barber, Colorado City, Tex	11,974.48	427.6	Cotton and wheat.
Moyer & Liles, Flagler, Colo	11,973.78	602.0	Wheat.
E. L. Barnett, Amarillo, Tex	11,971.20	844.0	Do.
Frank and Verne Goldapp, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	11,964.60	234.6	Corn.
Lewis Grizzle, Elfrida, Ariz	11,954.00	69.5	Cotton.
Oden, Oden & Youngblood, Benton, La.	11,946.20	112.7	Do.
Fred Raney, Syracuse, Kans	11,942.56	528.0	Wheat.
Edd D. Murray, Lakin, Kans	11,940.83	627.1	Do.
Everett Ramey, El Reno, Okla	11,939.80	419.2	Do.
W. L. Hargis, Ashton, Idaho	11,939.20	480.0	Do.
Otto Loewer, Fair Oaks, Ark	11,937.00	173.0	Rice.
William Deizeit, Oakley, Kans	11,934.00	585.0	Wheat.
T. J. Maples, Crockett, Tex	11,934.00	229.5	Cotton.
Herman Lynch, Harlingen, Tex	11,931.52	279.1	Do.
Lee Messenger, Garden City, Kans	11,925.76	704.0	Wheat.
Norman Jensen, Poplar, Mont	11,925.50	610.0	Do.
Guy Little, Meade, Kans	11,920.51	620.9	Do.
L. D. Patman, McDonald, N. Mex	11,918.00	101.0	Cotton.
Harlan House, Goodland, Kans	11,913.09	510.0	Wheat.
Orville Chapin, Burlington, Colo	11,907.27	827.0	Do.
John C. Lemon, Pratt, Kans	11,906.48	691.0	Do.
Sturdivant & Bishop, Minter City, Miss.	11,905.30	150.7	Cotton.
Jess Lee & Sons, Oakley, Kans	11,900.38	661.0	Wheat.
Ted Eberhart, Kanorado, Kans	11,900.35	840.0	Do.
Ralph Gardiner, Ashland, Kans	11,899.90	2,171.0	Do.
Arthur Winters, Garden City, Kans	11,897.28	661.0	Do.
August F. Koster, Garden City, Kans	11,894.40	651.0	Do.
Louis J. Eddy, Coolidge, Kans	11,893.96	592.0	Do.
Marvin Shurbet, Petersburg, Tex	11,889.60	278.0	Wheat and cotton.
C. O. Benge, Lovington, N. Mex	11,888.50	100.7	Cotton.
Harold Johannes, Weskan, Kans	11,887.98	499.0	Wheat.
Rush Craigen, Hamshire, Tex	11,886.00	198.1	Rice.
James W. and Laura M. Young, Crawfordsville, Ark.	11,884.80	123.8	Cotton.
R. H. Sheffield, Sr., Lake Village, Ark	11,877.30	143.1	Do.
H. D. and T. A. Tharp, Isola, Miss	11,874.60	146.6	Do.
Frick & Hayden, Atwood, Kans	11,862.99	449.0	Wheat.
Earl Trussell, Syracuse, Kans	11,861.92	623.0	Do.
Raymond Oliver, Syracuse, Kans	11,859.86	586.0	Do.
James Hickok, Ulysses, Kans	11,851.23	760.0	Do.
Ben Parmer, Burlington, Colo	11,850.08	600.0	Do.
Hartwell & Hartwell, Arriba, Colo	11,849.76	653.0	Do.
Sam Keoseyan, Coachella, Calif	11,844.00	84.0	Cotton.
J. F. Humber & Son, Farrell, Miss	11,842.20	116.1	Do.
F. B. Rainbolt & Son, Kanorado, Kans.	11,841.40	821.0	Wheat.
J. A. Stanton, Tatum, S. C	11,838.00	184.4	Cotton.
E. C. Lund, Cokeville, Wyo	11,833.84	724.0	Wheat.
Warren V. Woody, Chicago, Ill	11,830.14	458.0	Do.
Robert Thomas, Morven, N. C	11,830.06	232.9	Tobacco, wheat, and cotton.
Cox Bros., Lake Village, Ark	11,824.00	147.8	Cotton.
C. J. Larson, Spearfish, S. Dak	11,823.60	835.0	Wheat.
Buol Bros., Burlington, Colo	11,820.32	744.0	Do.
W. J. Smith, Arapahoe, Colo	11,812.83	790.0	Do.
Ubaldi Bros., Stockton, Calif	11,812.57	230.0	Rice.
Chas. J. Kalfsbeek, College City, Calif	11,812.56	157.5	Do.
Mrs. Jewel Smith, Lohn, Tex	11,808.96	723.3	Cotton and wheat.
Kenneth House, Goodland, Kans	11,808.50	677.0	Wheat.
Judson Barclay, Jr., Grinnell, Kans	11,806.95	629.0	Do.
Edwin Hutcherson, Memphis, Tex	11,805.56	337.3	Cotton.
J. D. Molitor, Marvell, Ark	11,803.80	131.2	Do.
E. J. McManaman & Son, Manter, Kans.	11,801.18	551.0	Wheat.
H. H. Misegadis & Sons, Sunol, Nebr	11,800.00	426.0	Do.
Southwest Farms, Glendale, Ariz	11,800.00	100.0	Cotton.
J. F. Elliston, Flagler, Colo	11,793.60	720.0	Wheat.
Kenneth Kendrick, Stratford, Tex	11,793.60	840.0	Do.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Joe Pugh [tta Bena, Miss	$11,789.50	124.1	Cotton.
J. C. Fowler, Brinkley, Ark	11,785.20	193.2	Rice.
E. R. Patton, Scott City, Kans	11,784.00	445.0	Wheat.
Jerry Block, McAllen, Tex	11,778.90	394.8	Cotton.
Raymond L. Dudden, Venango, Nebr	11,778.76	434.0	Wheat.
Ben Shein & Sons, Madera, Calif	11,777.10	146.9	Cotton and rice.
Alton Norsworthy, Collinston, La	11,773.80	126.6	Cotton.
Hoag O-4 Ranch, Arlington, Oreg	11,770.56	402.0	Wheat.
Arthur Wilks, Haswell, Colo	11,766.37	1,170.0	Do.
Joseph and Lewis Hunt, Great Falls, Mont.	11,765.52	419.0	Do.
B. Harold Moe, Newark, Ill	11,764.00	239.0	Corn and wheat.
Arvel Glinz, Russell, N. Dak	11,750.88	677.0	Wheat.
Ed H. Foreman, Lubbock, Tex	11,750.00	125.0	Cotton.
Alfred Peterson & Sons, Ipswich, S. Dak.	11,748.96	796.0	Wheat.
Alfred Frost, Monticello, Utah	11,748.60	610.0	Do.
Karl Harken, Richland, Iowa	11,740.40	239.6	Corn.
Jim Thornburgh, Holly, Colo	11,739.52	807.0	Wheat.
Orange Avenue Ranch Co., Patterson, Calif.	11,738.84	507.3	Rice.
Tobias Appel, Lamar, Colo	11,732.94	570.0	Wheat.
M. E. Courtney, Plainview, Tex	11,726.80	676.9	Wheat and cotton.
Alfred and Velma Pancake, Goodland, Kans.	11,724.28	554.0	Wheat.
Norman J. Dierschke, San Angelo, Tex	11,719.35	591.3	Cotton.
John E., Irvin H., Joseph W., Richard, and Eva Torline, Spearville, Kans.	11,712.80	605.0	Wheat.
W. O. Hainline and John D. Stark Sublette, Kans.	11,711.84	697.0	Do.
Clelle Canthon, Syracuse, Kans	11,706.41	576.0	Do.
Stickler Bros., Turpin, Okla	11,703.70	1,364.0	Do.
A. P. and G. P. Briggs, Frederick, Okla.	11,700.00	260.0	Cotton.
Stafford Hannon, Brawley, Calif	11,696.70	92.1	Do.
Dan Ratzloff, Lakin, Kans	11,695.35	702.0	Wheat.
W. N. Dawson, Two Buttes, Colo	11,692.72	1,392.0	Do.
Ray E. Aldrich, Eads, Colo	11,689.82	1,213.0	Do.
Cholick Farms, Rio Hondo, Tex	11,686.87	160.2	Cotton.
J. A. Shumaker, Tucson, Ariz	11,676.00	84.0	Do.
Wicks & Sons, Clovis, N. Mex	11,675.33	1,635.2	Wheat.
J. Marion Robertson, Marshall, Mo	11,673.60	243.2	Corn.
William Willinger, Kendall, Kans	11,672.77	577.0	Wheat.
W. J. Williams, Jr., Buckeye, Ariz	11,664.00	86.4	Cotton.
F. O. Griffin, Jr., Helena, Ark	11,660.00	110.0	Do.
Carson Echols, Lamesa, Tex	11,657.60	364.3	Do.
Willows Investment Corp., Willows, Calif.	11,656.45	326.5	Rice.
Forrest L. Smith, Coolidge, Kans	11,655.12	818.0	Wheat.
Everett L. Craft, Edson, Kans	11,654.66	477.0	Do.
G. Dee Sayles, Winona, Wash	11,650.80	292.0	Do.
Jasper E. Myers, Heppner, Oreg	11,650.49	458.0	Do.
Howard C. and Myra Wilson, Sharon Springs, Kans.	11,644.15	515.0	Do.
Woo Bros., Los Banos, Calif	11,643.60	187.8	Rice.
Alfred Hales, Pasco, Wash	11,640.60	1,338.0	Wheat.
L. W. Kessler, Waitsburg, Wash	11,640.60	1,338.0	Do.
R. H. Abbey, Webb, Miss	11,640.00	120.0	Cotton.
Floyd Haslett and Edward King, Coolidge, Kans.	11,625.50	575.0	Wheat.
Tom Bradbury, Littleton, Colo	11,625.12	552.0	Do.
Bill E. Todd, Grass Valley, Oreg	11,622.74	457.0	Do.
Vernon Oehs, Jetmore, Kans	11,622.46	1,314.0	Do.
Rex Hitchcock, Burlington, Colo	11,613.86	868.0	Do.
W. W. Wyant, Dover, Ga	11,612.04	419.9	Cotton, corn, tobacco, and wheat.
Emil F. Schram, San Joaquin, Calif	11,610.50	156.9	Rice.
Raven Land Co., Selma, Calif	11,607.60	113.8	Cotton.
Roy Plowman, Kirkland, Ill	11,604.60	276.3	Corn.
Clay McGowan, Chico, Calif	11,600.94	332.0	Rice.
G. E. Howard, Chandler, Ariz	11,600.00	80.0	Cotton.
J. H. Stockton, Bryan, Tex	11,600.00	200.0	Do.
James E. Yancey, Marvell, Ark	11,594.00	136.4	Do.
Charles Nash, Atwood, Kans	11,587.83	402.0	Wheat.
Emanuel E. Doll, Ingalls, Kans	11,581.60	643.4	Do.
Clarence J. Irsik, Ingalls, Kans	11,577.90	683.8	Do.
Melvin C. Anderson, Strasburg, Colo	11,576.69	676.0	Do.
Norman A. Giles, Spearville, Kans	11,571.47	597.7	Do.
C. A. Mason, Seibert, Colo	11,569.79	980.0	Do.
Harley Bussanmas, Littlefield, Tex	11,566.80	214.2	Cotton.
Welshan & Allen, Rosedale, Miss	11,564.00	171.5	Cotton and rice.
James Borth, Plains, Kans	11,563.66	602.3	Wheat.
Hoefs Bros., Pecos, Tex	11,563.20	79.2	Cotton.
Don Schafer, Sterling, Kans	11,558.06	647.5	Wheat.
Joe E. Smith, Tribune, Kans	11,548.36	647.0	Do.
Carl N. Brollier, Moscow, Kans	11,546.97	650.0	Do.
C. D. Hillman, Paso Robles, Calif	11,540.76	407.0	Do.
Marc Claridge, Thatcher, Ariz	11,537.30	102.1	Cotton.
E. D. Clement, Perryton, Tex	11,531.08	814.3	Wheat.
William Griffin, Rock Port, Mo	11,530.60	627.3	Corn and wheat.
G. F. and Christina Ohnmacht, Olmitz, Kans.	11,529.00	675.0	Wheat.
Carl A. Duell, Ruleton, Kans	11,526.69	591.0	Do.
G. E. Young, Jr., McLaughlin, S. Dak	11,520.39	806.8	Do.
Ralph Bowman and Desmond Brophy Wray, Colo.	11,516.80	488.0	Do.
Vernon Hanna, Springfield, Colo	11,512.67	807.0	Do.
Walter E. Harris, Brandon, Colo	11,510.70	1,485.0	Do.
Lud W. Strnad, Brewster, Kans	11,507.36	689.0	Do.
Chester Baker, Protection, Kans	11,505.03	826.0	Do.
Winifred House, Turkey, Tex	11,504.26	616.9	Cotton and wheat.
Vernon Waterson, Dighton, Kans	11,499.20	628.6	Wheat.
M. C. Braswell Farms, Thomas J. Pearsall, agent, Battleboro, N. C.	11,494.10	203.5	Cotton.
Emmons & Koelling, Copeland, Kans	11,491.85	678.0	Wheat.
John E. Roring, Monticello, Utah	11,487.52	671.0	Do.
A. Y. McCallum, Corpus Christie, Tex	11,484.00	261.0	Cotton.
George T. Aldrich, Arapahoe, Colo	$11,482.28	843.0	Wheat.
John Ford & Son, Byers, Colo	11,475.36	613.0	Do.
Verne Wuertz, Ripley, Calif	11,475.00	75.0	Cotton.
C. D. Bergstrom, El Campo, Tex	11,467.10	154.0	Rice.
Oscar Vogt, Reeder, N. Dak	11,458.98	747.0	Wheat.
Joe A. McKnight, Cleveland, Miss	11,458.70	173.1	Cotton and rice.
John W. Hall, Marvell, Ark	11,458.00	134.8	Cotton.
Lester D. and D. T. Lyle, Cunningham, Wash.	11,457.45	553.5	Wheat.
Clifford Unruh, Wallace, Kans	11,455.90	566.0	Do.
Bill Pillow, Itta Bena, Miss	11,455.00	145.0	Cotton.
J. W. Foster, Jr., Calvert, Tex	11,454.00	190.9	Do.
A. L. Thoren & Sons, Mansfield, Wash.	11,449.97	778.0	Wheat.
Henry Christensen, Roggen, Colo	11,448.45	515.0	Do.
N. A. Smith & Son, Flagler, Colo	11,443.64	746.0	Do.
Beamer Ranch, Heppner, Oreg	11,442.98	364.0	Do.
David and Betty Moore, Arvin, Calif	11,440.00	80.0	Cotton.
Isaac Ross & Sons, Meade, Kans	11,438.43	680.9	Wheat.
Garland Swanson, Ione, Oreg	11,438.13	411.0	Do.
Frank A. Smith, Crockett, Tex	11,433.78	776.7	Cotton and wheat.
Nels D. Sexon, Weskan, Kans	11,428.96	505.0	Wheat.
W. A. Franklin, Edson, Kans	11,428.81	505.0	Do.
Troy Vance, Claude, Tex	11,421.00	937.5	Do.
Glenn H. Lewton, Bennett, Colo	11,417.06	575.5	Do.
Virgil Schaefer, First View, Colo	11,414.80	936.0	Do.
E. S. Willis, Florence, S. C	11,405.20	208.4	Cotton and wheat.
Frank B. Seale, Benchley, Tex	11,400.00	190.0	Cotton.
R. J. Banta, Jeanerette, La	11,397.00	196.5	Rice.
James Grilliot, Syracuse, Kans	11,396.23	563.0	Wheat.
T. T. Triplett, Claude, Tex	11,395.20	952.0	Do.
Lillard Dale, Lovington, N. Mex	11,394.38	110.6	Cotton.
A. L. Ediger, Holly, Colo	11,390.00	1,100.0	Wheat.
George Sumruld, Lovington, N. Mex	11,390.00	85.0	Cotton.
E. R. McWilliams, Clarksdale, Miss	11,385.00	103.5	Do.
Paul W. Negley, Syracuse, Kans	11,382.79	597.0	Wheat.
George P. and Virginia G. Knight, Willows, Calif.	11,378.10	164.9	Rice.
John Evans, Plains, Kans	11,374.83	632.0	Wheat.
Frank, Wayne, and Clare Shriwise, Jetmore, Kans.	11,374.12	830.7	Do.
Tom Casey, Mission, Tex	11,373.45	260.6	Cotton.
A. Montz & Sons, Willows, Calif	11,368.00	142.1	Rice.
M. M. Alexander, Eloy, Ariz	11,365.20	86.1	Cotton.
R. M. McMillin, Lamar, Colo	11,363.40	422.0	Wheat.
Abram C. Buck, Syracuse, Kans	11,362.38	556.0	Do.
Lonnie V. Dyess, Roggen, Colo	11,359.33	501.0	Do.
Harrison Bros., Bay City, Tex	11,356.00	167.0	Rice.
Matagorda Land & Cattle Co., Bay City, Tex.	11,356.00	167.0	Do.
John R. Keeling, Eloy, Ariz	11,352.80	61.7	Cotton.
Dempsey Connor, Syracuse, Kans	11,350.70	596.0	Wheat.
Lula Van Watson, Rosharon, Tex	11,349.60	130.7	Cotton.
Arthur H. Kuhlmann, Leoti, Kans	11,348.91	561.0	Wheat.
L. A. Greene, Whitakers, N. C	11,348.21	108.0	Tobacco, cotton, and corn.
Glenn Towery, Sumter, S. C	11,342.70	170.3	Cotton and wheat.
Arthur Fiess, Wilson Creek, Wash	11,337.58	505.0	Wheat.
Keith Masterson, Almira, Wash	11,337.26	477.0	Do.
H. G. Kinkelaar, Lewis, Kans	11,332.84	713.0	Do.
L. W. Hastings, Driggs, Idaho	11,331.84	454.0	Do.
Donald Smith, Mission, Tex	11,324.70	213.7	Cotton.
S. A. Griffin, Waynesboro, Ga	11,323.80	209.7	Do.
Pierre C. Henry, Brewster, Kans	11,322.00	555.0	Wheat.
Ernest B. Peckstein, Vista, Calif	11,310.30	177.0	Cotton.
Henry C. Gardiner, Ashland, Kans	11,308.85	2,171.0	Wheat.
Mrs. Ralph and Richard Proffitt, Chase, Kans.	11,303.30	545.0	Do.
J. B. Bell, Pantego, N. C	11,298.00	269.0	Corn.
Tony M. Bush, Caldwell, Tex	11,297.40	163.7	Cotton.
Arthur L. Reitz, Ralph, S. Dak	11,292.82	731.4	Wheat.
Clifford Sinclair, Jetmore, Kans	11,291.10	1,234.0	Do.
William B. Griffith, Haskell, Tex	11,287.20	445.6	Cotton and wheat.
Hamilton White & Sons, Geneseo, Kans.	11,286.26	485.0	Wheat.
E. B. Claxton Estate, E. B. Claxton, Jr., executive, Dublin, Ga.	11,282.40	272.4	Cotton.
Elmer Ploeger, Kendall, Kans	11,274.06	526.3	Wheat.
R. C. Couch, Haskell, Tex	11,270.42	688.0	Cotton and wheat.
Homer L. Greene, Matthews, Mo	11,268.00	166.3	Cotton and corn.
Storey Bros., Casa Grande, Ariz	11,265.40	71.3	Cotton.
D. D. Chewning, Childress, Tex	11,263.90	407.3	Wheat and cotton.
Ochipinti Bros., Pleasant Grove, Calif	11,263.20	148.2	Rice.
Merle Mundhenke, Lewis, Kans	11,257.16	604.0	Wheat.
J. W. Byrd, Happy, Tex	11,256.48	781.7	Do.
Allen L. Schade, Gratz, Pa	11,252.60	215.9	Corn.
Clarence and Herbert Ploeger, Deerfield, Kans.	11,247.88	556.0	Wheat.
Jim McCormac, Pecos, Tex	11,245.50	132.3	Cotton.
Wilford Crockett, Pima, Ariz	11,244.05	91.3	Do.
Ralph Johnston, Grandfield, Okla	11,241.80	442.5	Wheat and cotton.
V. J. Coleman & Son, Ackerly, Tex	11,240.30	412.7	Cotton and wheat.
Bill Spencer, Walsh, Colo	11,236.44	1,132.0	Wheat.
Walter Curran, Madera, Calif	11,235.84	627.0	Do.
Robert Ownbey, Spearman, Tex	11,234.42	1,357.0	Do.
C. W. Davis, Clarence, La	11,229.70	109.7	Cotton.
Tracey North, Vail, Iowa	11,228.40	281.7	Corn.
Lane & Lane, Johnson, Kans	11,217.40	524.0	Wheat.
Norman Burks, Dyersburg, Tenn	11,215.29	196.9	Rice and corn.
Boyd W. Rees, Garwood, Tex	11,213.20	164.9	Rice.
Earl Abshier, Hankamer, Tex	11,210.00	190.0	Do.
A. H. Hewes, Ingalls, Kans	11,207.90	635.0	Wheat.
Fred Jensen, Mansfield, Wash	11,203.92	546.0	Do.
Hass Farms, Inc., Outlook, Mont	11,201.64	578.0	Do.
T. A. Barth, Holly, Colo	11,197.30	445.0	Do.
D. F. Richards, Idaho Falls, Idaho	11,188.32	978.0	Do.
H. & H. Cotton Co., Inc., Five Points, Calif.	11,186.40	70.8	Cotton.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Crump W. Ferrel, Estelline, Tex.	$11,182.08	496.5	Cotton
E. M. Erker, Wiggins, Colo.	11,181.47	767.0	Wheat.
D. J. Hutchins Estate, C. T. Hutchins, executor, Scott City, Kans.	11,176.43	637.4	Do.
W. P. Martin & Sons, Lubbock, Tex.	11,176.00	254.0	Cotton.
Russell Bros., Madera, Calif.	11,172.00	133.0	Do.
Evans Investment Co., Fort Valley, Ga.	11,169.00	194.0	Cotton and wheat.
Josey Trust, Houston, Tex.	11,168.90	166.7	Rice.
Fred Reiss, Liberal, Kans.	11,165.09	722.0	Wheat.
Harry Goertzen, Big Bow, Kans.	11,163.61	521.0	Do.
Martin R. Johns, Johnson, Kans.	11,161.19	906.0	Do.
Joe Darbonne, Jr., Elton, La.	11,160.00	200.0	Rice.
F. B. T. Smith, Jr., Opelika, Ala.	11,160.00	155.0	Cotton.
R. T. Stinson, Bossier City, La.	11,157.30	112.7	Do.
Max Jackson, Prosser, Wash.	11,151.00	525.2	Wheat.
Arvid, Detrixhe, Ames, Kans.	11,149.16	687.5	Wheat and corn.
W. C. Fendren, Ruleville, Miss.	11,146.40	168.8	Cotton and rice.
Charles Williams, Johnson, Kans.	11,146.07	1,058.0	Wheat.
Earl and Willard Finegan, Edson, Kans.	11,143.16	493.0	Do.
J. T. Longino, Jr., Jonestown, Miss.	11,138.40	93.6	Cotton.
J. Clark Johnson & Son, Dighton, Kans.	11,137.66	631.0	Wheat.
Raymond Derrick, Ganado, Tex.	11,135.20	172.2	Rice and cotton.
Alley Bros., Shandon, Calif.	11,134.77	690.4	Wheat.
Norman Dean Jarnagin, Seibert, Colo.	11,130.90	867.0	Do.
E. L. Yarbrough, Amherst, Tex.	11,124.00	206.0	Cotton.
Lawrence Martin, Friona, Tex.	11,121.50	725.0	Wheat.
Air Way Farms, Fresno, Calif.	11,112.50	250.0	Do.
J. A. and E. J. Christian, Lycan, Colo.	11,109.70	680.0	Do.
Harold Kohlhorst, Syracuse, Kans.	11,106.16	724.0	Do.
R. L. Davis, Lovington, N. Mex.	11,100.00	100.0	Cotton.
Harry Armstrong, Goodland, Kans.	11,099.69	518.0	Wheat.
Keith Honn, Benge, Wash.	11,085.70	326.7	Do.
Haughton Eagle, Lonoke, Ark.	11,084.80	173.2	Rice.
Arthur Dreyer, Kissammee, Fla.	11,081.93	1,200.0	Wheat.
Ezra Schweitzer, Dodge City, Kans.	11,081.81	1,280.0	Do.
Elmer M. Frease, Syracuse, Kans.	11,081.28	582.0	Do.
Floyd Pickett, Goodland, Kans.	11,076.75	615.0	Do.
Robert McClung, May, Okla.	11,076.52	716.0	Do.
Virgil Bonham, Manter, Kans.	11,075.85	517.0	Do.
J. C. Irvine, King City, Calif.	11,074.56	412.0	Do.
Harlan Tustin, Oakley, Kans.	11,064.03	708.0	Do.
Lum Furnace, Manvel, Tex.	11,062.95	197.8	Rice.
Lloyd Barton, Monticello, Utah	11,059.52	646.0	Wheat.
John White, Levant, Kans.	11,059.20	512.0	Do.
Clayton Farms, Otis, Colo.	11,058.84	556.0	Do.
T. J. Jones, Jr., Sprott, Ala.	11,058.76	172.9	Cotton.
Bailey Bros., West Helena, Ark.	11,058.40	120.2	Do.
T. A. Weems, Glenn, Calif.	11,055.35	217.3	Rice.
Howard Eitel, Sheridan Lake, Colo.	11,054.78	934.0	Wheat.
W. R. Gripon, Devers, Tex.	11,046.60	193.8	Rice.
Richard Rose, Roseland, Ark.	11,045.70	199.1	Cotton and corn.
F. F. Kitchens, Helena, Ark.	11,045.20	104.2	Cotton.
Annie Davidson, Lake Providence, La.	11,044.80	153.4	Do.
H. W. Reid, Roggen, Colo.	11,037.19	496.0	Wheat.
Rolla B. Ackerman, Edson, Kans.	11,034.40	488.0	Do.
Willis Hockersmith, Oakley, Kans.	11,033.87	782.0	Do.
Clarence G. Johnson, Raymondville, Tex.	11,033.43	204.3	Cotton.
Warren Kinkel, Walsh, Colo.	11,033.30	959.0	Wheat.
F. C. Williams, Madera, Calif.	11,032.80	111.9	Cotton and rice.
B. C. Alexander, Fair Oaks, Ind.	11,030.15	269.7	Corn and wheat.
William B. Nelson, Houston, Tex.	11,028.20	164.6	Rice.
Carl B. Thomas, Huntsville, Ala.	11,026.50	237.3	Cotton and corn.
Copeland Hereford Ranch, Kingsdown, Kans.	11,025.44	607.5	Wheat.
George W. Roberts, Meade, Kans.	11,025.30	574.2	Do.
Riley Dunkin, Manila, Ark.	11,025.20	128.2	Cotton.
Duhe Bros. Planting Co., New Iberia, La.	11,025.15	237.1	Rice.
Sammie L. Griffith, Haskell, Tex.	11,024.40	434.8	Cotton and wheat.
Frank Liebel, Stratton, Colo.	11,021.78	727.0	Wheat.
Clay Rogers, Flagler, Colo.	11,012.43	822.0	Do.
Sidney D. Hansen, Bancroft, Idaho	11,004.00	524.0	Do.
W. J. Cline, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.	10,996.60	869.0	Do.
Duncan & Cory, Ganado, Tex.	10,995.94	166.8	Rice.
Christopher Zerr, Park, Kans.	10,994.70	1,014.0	Wheat.
Muriel G. Gardiner, Ashland, Kans.	10,993.62	2,171.0	Do.
T. O. and George W. Griffin, Ochlochnee, Ga.	10,992.20	180.2	Cotton.
S. L. Winston, Vidalia, La.	10,982.40	83.2	Do.
Jimmy Potter, Las Animas, Colo.	10,980.16	1,254.0	Wheat.
Kalo A. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.	10,979.44	785.0	Do.
Tom Ansley, Lovington, N. Mex.	10,974.00	93.0	Cotton.
A. S. Cousins, Panhandle, Tex.	10,969.41	1,228.0	Wheat.
Elmer York, Garden City, Kans.	10,967.09	576.0	Do.
Chester Johnson, Lyford, Tex.	10,966.93	197.5	Cotton.
R. S. McCarter, Marion, Ark.	10,964.80	124.6	Do.
Robert C. Moore, Harrisburg, Ark.	10,959.00	168.6	Rice.
W. N. Robinson, Jr., Scott City, Kans.	10,958.40	447.0	Wheat.
Elmer Lewis & Son, Fowler, Kans.	10,958.20	570.7	Do.
Charles D. Williams, Jr., Anthony, Kans.	10,955.65	1,039.5	Do.
Bill Burns, Raymondville, Tex.	10,953.95	122.5	Cotton.
K. H. Ackerman, Hoisington, Kans.	10,950.72	561.0	Wheat.
Everett Dryden, Dalhart, Tex.	10,949.65	1,559.0	Do.
Rega Freeman, San Miguel, Calif.	10,946.88	362.0	Do.
Carl E. Harper, Holly, Colo.	10,940.96	582.0	Do.
F. G. Cooper, Indianola, Miss.	10,938.80	118.9	Cotton.
Miguel Dominquez, Scottsdale, Ariz.	10,935.00	81.0	Do.
Clem Nunamaker, Washtucna, Wash.	10,934.93	505.0	Wheat.
Russell Planting Co., Jonestown, Miss.	10,934.00	99.4	Cotton.
Clyde Waltz & Sons, Wheatland, Calif.	10,930.60	176.3	Rice.
Roy Ford, Marvell, Ark.	10,929.60	118.8	Cotton.
A. G. Stegman, Hugoton, Kans.	10,929.27	880.0	Wheat.
Cecil H. Ford, Brownsville, Tex.	10,926.63	245.2	Cotton.
Robert Meeks, Red Rock, Ariz.	$10,917.80	69.1	Cotton
E. A. Dumas, Pullman, Wash.	10,916.64	266.0	Wheat.
S. Rodmond Smith, Jr., Odessa, Del.	10,912.70	205.9	Corn.
Eugene Rehor, Vona, Colo.	10,912.34	704.0	Wheat.
Alfred A. Vonada & Sons, Sylvan Grove, Kans.	10,909.69	600.0	Do.
E. J. Schaeffer, Baytown, Tex.	10,907.38	162.8	Rice.
Clarence A. Hoffman, Spearville, Kans.	10,906.35	611.0	Wheat.
Willard D. Kalbach, Marienthal, Kans.	10,903.97	539.0	Do.
Carl Neill, Springfield, Colo.	10,903.20	660.0	Do.
Harold R. Woolf, Ingalls, Kans.	10,895.60	651.0	Do.
Alex Repp, Endicott, Wash.	10,891.56	281.0	Do.
A. O. Bennett, Paducah, Tex.	10,887.86	542.4	Wheat and cotton.
H. C. Miller, Lycan, Colo.	10,886.68	712.0	Wheat.
Albert H. Sprunger, Satanta, Kans.	10,886.40	648.0	Do.
Francis McCaffrey, Sr., Vona, Colo.	10,884.24	611.0	Do.
Chas. E. Jones, Liberal, Kans.	10,883.35	924.0	Do.
John Pratt, Colby, Kans.	10,882.17	503.8	Do.
Champion & McCrackin, Stuttgart, Ark.	10,880.00	160.0	Rice.
C. N. King, Ulysses, Kans.	10,879.62	1,211.0	Wheat.
Tuttle, Tuttle, & Mawhirter, Ulysses, Kans.	10,879.62	620.0	Do.
Neal Dorsch, Flagler, Colo.	10,877.89	659.0	Do.
Virgil and Angell Glunt, Jetmore, Kans.	10,876.40	800.6	Do.
L. E. Pence, Tatum, S. C.	10,875.59	170.2	Cotton and tobacco.
Mike Busch, Almota, Wash.	10,873.32	251.0	Wheat.
Iowa Pioneer Corp., Rockwell City, Iowa.	10,872.00	226.5	Corn.
James Syme, Plentywood, Mont.	10,871.04	596.0	Wheat.
Harlin A. Mills, Burkburnett, Tex.	10,868.00	286.0	Cotton.
Ernest Mundhenke, Lewis, Kans.	10,864.96	791.0	Wheat.
Floyd W. Leonard, Sublette, Kans.	10,864.00	647.0	Do.
Joe L. Carter, Eden, Tex.	10,860.12	781.8	Cotton and wheat.
Omer J. Smith, Central, Ariz.	10,859.30	96.1	Cotton.
Floyd Rhodes, Raymondville, Tex.	10,854.00	201.0	Do.
Aubrey Shotten, Eads, Colo.	10,848.72	1,195.0	Wheat.
Stanton D. Liles, Jr., Throckmorton, Tex.	10,844.70	721.2	Wheat and cotton.
Sam Gross, Wilson Creek, Wash.	10,827.47	508.0	Wheat.
Wintergarden Development Co., Austin, Tex.	10,826.20	146.3	Cotton.
Chester Berger, Jetmore, Kans.	10,825.52	1,209.4	Wheat.
P. K. Bowman, Dalzell, S. C.	10,824.00	132.0	Cotton.
Walter M. Dickson, Brinkley, Ark.	10,822.80	166.6	Cotton and rice.
William Hoffman, Coldwater, Kans.	10,814.59	604.0	Wheat.
Albert Bergeron, Reardan, Wash.	10,814.21	278.0	Do.
C. H. Cheyney, Glenwood, Iowa	10,810.80	257.4	Corn.
Tom and Leonard Norton, Utica, Kans.	10,806.62	796.0	Wheat.
Cleo A. Young, Timmonsville, S. C.	10,800.00	200.0	Cotton and wheat.
Amos Smelser, Sterlington, La.	10,791.00	119.9	Cotton.
Floyd Tuttle & Son, Tribune, Kans.	10,789.25	604.4	Wheat.
Frank G. Davison, Dighton, Kans.	10,788.53	757.5	Do.
Floyd Bonge, Perris, Calif.	10,787.84	602.0	Do.
C. J. Anderson, Ulysses, Kans.	10,775.84	532.7	Do.
Don Low, Starbuck, Wash.	10,774.76	1,001.0	Do.
Ysmael Leal, Raymondville, Tex.	10,770.30	125.1	Cotton.
Elton Johnston, Monroe, La.	10,769.20	141.7	Do.
Arthur Huseman, Scott City, Kans.	10,768.92	794.9	Wheat.
J. A. Mayo, Poplar Grove, Ark.	10,766.20	146.5	Cotton.
Joel S. Biddle, Holyoke, Colo.	10,760.36	497.0	Wheat.
B. L. Moss, Soso, Miss.	10,758.40	131.2	Cotton.
Malone & Myers, Johnson, Kans.	10,758.23	502.0	Wheat.
Harold S. Beach, Lexington, Oreg.	10,754.48	404.0	Do.
Norton Bros., Clio, S. C.	10,754.02	136.7	Cotton and tobacco.
Don Lewis, Santa Margarita, Calif.	10,745.28	565.0	Wheat.
Miller Farms, Tulia, Tex.	10,742.40	802.0	Do.
O. W. Finley, Dermott, Ark.	10,740.60	197.2	Cotton and rice.
V. H. Worley, Paducah, Tex.	10,736.61	711.0	Wheat and cotton.
Mound City Planting Co., Marion, Ark.	10,736.00	134.2	Cotton.
Hadley Farms, Merced, Calif.	10,735.00	95.0	Do.
Carlton Kirkendall, Edna, Tex.	10,733.07	100.2	Rice.
J. T. Hare, Crosby, Tex.	10,729.90	175.9	Do.
Lane Rhodes, Creston, Calif.	10,727.64	473.0	Wheat.
I. J. and Bryce Sample, Fullerton, Nebr.	10,721.06	434.1	Corn and wheat.
Clifford Jay, Leoti, Kans.	10,718.74	553.0	Wheat.
J. and B. Farms, Casa Grande, Ariz.	10,705.20	81.1	Cotton.
Monroe P. Dierschke, Ballinger, Tex.	10,704.72	451.6	Cotton and wheat.
Garey Bros., Big Bow, Kans.	10,703.63	473.0	Wheat.
W. B. Hancock, Louisville, Ga.	10,700.60	233.0	Cotton.
A. P. O'Halloran, Livingston, Mont.	10,695.89	471.6	Wheat.
Heye F. Wilken, Leoti, Kans.	10,695.15	502.0	Do.
J. G. Adams & Son, Hughes, Ark.	10,692.59	164.5	Rice.
William P. Bryant, Kalvesta, Kans.	10,682.84	635.9	Wheat.
L. C. Whisenant, Liberal, Kans.	10,682.59	772.0	Do.
H. E. Reynolds, Tribune, Kans.	10,680.68	598.4	Do.
Clinton Smith, Raymondville, Tex.	10,680.00	142.4	Cotton.
Dale Blair, Satanta, Kans.	10,679.20	635.0	Wheat.
C. W. Rule, Louisiana, Mo.	10,676.67	355.7	Corn.
Campbell Ranch Co., Lakin, Kans.	10,662.40	500.0	Wheat.
O. L. Woods, Corning, Ark.	10,658.70	192.7	Cotton and corn.
Thomas Stanford, Port Barre, La.	10,657.50	142.1	Rice.
Raymond Schultz, Malcolm, Iowa	10,654.00	204.9	Corn.
Loren W. Warwick, Conrad, Mont.	10,653.12	411.0	Wheat.
Marion Hutchins, Scott City, Kans.	10,652.22	850.0	Do.
Walter N. Trulock, Sherrill, Ark.	10,651.50	158.2	Cotton and rice.
Joe Perkins and Bob White, Rocky Ford, Colo.	10,649.20	1,337.0	Wheat.
Frank L. and Earl Forristall, Hugo, Colo.	10,647.00	700.0	Do.
Larry S. Jones Estate, Dora L. Jones, administratrix, Cimarron, Kans.	10,645.78	628.4	Do.
Lawrence O. Ochs, Syracuse, Kans.	10,641.46	548.0	Do.
W. T. Hughes, Walsh, Colo.	10,641.24	1,002.0	Do.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Clyde V. Gault, Leland, Miss	$10,641.20	143.8	Rice.
Herbert A. Higgins, Chowchilla, Calif	10,640.80	113.2	Cotton.
Corrin F. Bowers, Estill, S. C	10,638.08	150.4	Cotton and wheat.
Rupert Schulze, Corpus Christi, Tex	10,638.00	295.5	Cotton.
R. F. Marston, Shreveport, La	10,632.30	128.1	Do.
Gunn Farm, Byron, Ga	10,630.00	217.5	Wheat and cotton.
B. O. Stavely, Jr., Haswell, Colo	10,629.10	1,277.0	Wheat.
Gene Schwerdfeger, Syracuse, Kans	10,628.85	1,201.0	Do.
Ralph Abel, Tyrone, Okla	10,627.25	467.0	Do.
T. T. Duncan, Jr., El Campo, Tex	10,624.33	277.2	Rice.
Jimmie Bartlett and Frank and Bill Dornon, Monument, Kans.	10,620.00	597.0	Wheat.
L. R. Kester, Garden City, Kans	10,620.00	590.0	Do.
Buddy and Arthur Taylor, Sweetwater, Tex.	10,620.00	90.0	Cotton.
Herbert E. Ramsey, Jr., Hutchinson, Kans.	10,615.69	525.0	Wheat.
Charter Bros., Arbuckle, Calif	10,608.00	328.0	Rice.
W. B. Burch, Hughes, Ark	10,604.00	125.6	Cotton and rice.
Claud and Lucille Varner, Riverdale, Ark.	10,603.20	112.8	Cotton.
Earl R. Keller, Sawyer, Kans	10,599.02	695.0	Wheat.
Bill Marx, Sugar City, Colo	10,598.17	1,314.0	Do.
John W. Hoch, Middletown, Del	10,596.48	201.3	Corn.
Charles Payne, Jr., El Campo, Tex	10,596.40	179.6	Rice.
Otto Heger, Hugoton, Kans	10,595.76	636.0	Wheat.
Bernard Lueking, Oxford, Nebr	10,591.28	572.7	Wheat and corn.
Vernon and Delmar Huck, Scott City, Kans.	10,589.91	542.0	Wheat.
A. J. Long, Burlington, Colo	10,585.58	688.0	Do.
Conner & McCorkle, Parkin, Ark	10,584.00	126.0	Cotton.
R. D. Whipple, Wheatland, Calif	10,582.66	332.2	Rice.
C. K. McReynolds, Montezuma, Kans	10,581.48	494.0	Wheat.
Max Johnson, Mesilla Park, N. Mex	10,580.80	77.8	Cotton.
J. Alton Lambre, Bermuda, La	10,579.30	191.2	Do.
C. H. Brandt & Sons, Council Bluffs, Iowa.	10,575.00	235.0	Corn.
Morrow Bros., Madras, Oreg	10,573.74	321.0	Wheat.
Mrs. H. T. Collier & Son, Pecos, Tex	10,570.40	72.4	Cotton.
Rumford, Olson & Fry, Jetmore, Kans	10,567.20	629.0	Wheat.
Neola H. Stillwell, Scottsville, Kans	10,559.78	795.9	Do.
Smith Bros., St. Charles, Ark	10,553.60	155.2	Rice.
M. S. Johnson, Bentonia, Miss	10,548.80	138.8	Cotton.
N. H. Lund, Sacramento, Calif	10,548.00	146.5	Rice.
Elton C. Gordon, Mansfield, Wash	10,547.57	566.5	Wheat.
Howard Pelter, Cherokee, Okla	10,545.57	640.2	Do.
Irvin H. Lewis & Son, Syracuse, Kans	10,546.56	621.0	Do.
William Prince, Coushatta, La	10,543.50	148.5	Cotton.
Adolph Lebsack, Keenesburg, Colo	10,541.70	530.0	Wheat.
W. C. Nason, Williams, Calif	10,535.92	244.0	Do.
Francis McCaffrey, Jr., Flagler, Colo	10,532.15	568.0	Do.
Gary Hatcher, Holly, Colo	10,531.50	1,190.0	Do.
Jim Witt, Flagler, Colo	10,530.08	787.0	Do.
Ray L. Sydenstricher, Live Oak, Calif	10,530.00	135.0	Rice.
E. D. McCarty, Guthrie Center, Iowa	10,529.10	265.0	Corn.
Francis Angell, Plains, Kans	10,521.96	538.0	Wheat.
Henderson Bros., El Campo, Tex	10,521.59	150.3	Rice.
Harry Coberly, Gove, Kans	10,517.92	579.5	Wheat.
Meri Teeters Co., Lingle, Wyo	10,515.96	642.0	Do.
Lindsey Farms, Doddsville, Miss	10,514.40	172.9	Cotton and rice.
Roy R. Boisseau, Coldwater, Kans	10,513.80	594.0	Wheat.
Lowell Wade, Springfield, Colo	10,513.80	1,188.0	Do.
Mrs. Mamye F. Calhoun, Unadilla, Ga.	10,510.50	161.7	Cotton.
George R. Huntington, Rosenberg, Tex.	10,510.50	182.0	Do.
Dean Pearce, Porterville, Calif	10,506.76	245.0	Wheat and cotton.
H. S. Swayze, Benton, Miss	10,500.00	125.0	Cotton.
Flato & Allen, Corpus Christi, Tex	10,496.79	251.2	Do.
Ed Monson, Eads, Colo	10,494.32	1,078.0	Wheat.
Three W Farms, Anthony, N. Mex	10,493.60	100.9	Cotton.
Albert H. Reddmann, Harrisburg, Ark	10,492.40	154.3	Rice.
Ellington Produce Co., Phoenix, Ariz	10,485.00	69.9	Cotton.
Oliver E. Ditson, Jr., Two Buttes, Colo.	10,481.94	689.0	Wheat.
Ries Bros., Conrad, Mont	10,479.24	313.0	Do.
G. C. Chambliss, Jr., Anahuac, Tex	10,472.77	109.4	Rice.
James T. Farrell, Alvin, Tex	10,471.93	154.0	Do.
W. A. and Robert Dunn, Syracuse, Kans.	10,470.10	549.0	Wheat.
L. T. Scott, Burlington, Colo	10,465.55	410.0	Do.
Joe A. Bono, Clodine, Tex	10,465.00	161.0	Rice.
Ernest R. Langley, Leoti, Kans	10,464.54	550.0	Wheat.
Glenn L. and Pete Olson, Academy, S. Dak.	10,464.30	631.9	Corn and wheat.
Caledonia Plantation, Marks, Miss	10,462.20	111.3	Cotton.
W. H. Lovett, Dublin, Ga	10,460.80	186.8	Do.
C. B. and Melvin Rushton, Holly, Colo.	10,459.52	554.0	Wheat.
Colbert Coldwell, Clint, Tex	10,453.33	140.0	Cotton.
Will T. Clark, Yazoo City, Miss	10,451.60	98.6	Do.
Marion Blair, Satanta, Kans	10,449.60	622.0	Wheat.
Hunt, Shurigar & Foster, Rawlins, Wyo.	10,447.36	1,232.0	Do.
William G. Lewis, Syracuse, Kans	10,445.42	336.0	Do.
Jesse Freeman, Katy, Tex	10,445.30	155.9	Rice.
Wendell Tucker, Manter, Kans	10,444.47	488.0	Wheat.
Harold Pickard, Vona, Colo	10,442.87	694.0	Do.
Edward Danills, Ruleton, Kans	10,441.85	443.0	Do.
Dryden Farms, Robstown, Tex	10,439.77	261.0	Cotton.
Brensing Bros., Mullinville, Kans	10,435.92	795.0	Wheat.
Harold C. Walter, Sublette, Kans	10,431.73	621.0	Do.
T. D. Perry, Tunica, Miss	10,430.40	98.4	Cotton.
R. O. Smith, Tyronia, Ark	10,427.40	193.1	Do.
Harry Bishop, Jonesburg, Mo	10,423.20	242.4	Corn.
M. L. Holland, Page City, Kans	10,422.00	579.0	Wheat.
L. C. Burkett, Sunray, Tex	10,420.08	1,011.0	Cotton and wheat.
J. V. and H. A. Stiles, Taylor, Tex	$10,419.20	325.6	Cotton.
V. H. Jorgensen, Denver, Colo	10,418.85	685.0	Wheat.
John B., Neil R., and Gene A. Davison, Lemon, S. Dak.	10,418.12	749.0	Do.
K. Saibara & Sons, Webster, Tex	10,427.98	170.8	Rice.
Harry and Ted Erickson, Salix, Iowa	10,415.96	320.4	Corn and Wheat.
H. D. Lewis, Dumas, Tex	10,414.21	1,014.6	Wheat.
Ray G. Beesley, Gove, Kans	10,410.15	682.0	Do.
Boswell Porter, Caldwell, Tex	10,405.10	155.3	Cotton.
R. S. Irwin, Johnson, Kans	10,404.99	486.0	Wheat.
James Clinesmith, Benge, Wash	10,404.63	258.5	Do.
Mitchell E. Peltier, Danbury, Tex	10,404.00	153.0	Rice.
Ronald S. Peltier, Danbury, Tex	10,404.00	153.0	Do.
Roy J. Peltier, Danbury, Tex	10,404.00	153.0	Do.
Walter E. Peltier, Danbury, Tex	10,404.00	153.0	Do.
John Garrett & Sons, Clovis, N. Mex	10,403.57	1,728.5	Wheat.
A. Y. Sturdivant, Jr., Minter City, Miss.	10,402.50	109.5	Cotton.
Herman B. Young, Forrest City, Ark	10,401.87	188.2	Cotton and rice.
Manard Dortch, Stratford, Tex	10,401.30	889.0	Wheat.
Elmer B. Fatzer, Fellsburg, Kans	10,400.22	593.0	Do.
L. A. Wakefield, Madisonville, Tex	10,400.00	200.0	Cotton.
Dumber Farms, Oakley, Kans	10,397.48	509.7	Wheat.
Jim W. Wolfe, Dighton, Kans	10,397.16	752.0	Do.
D. N. and William E. McGrew, Emerson, Iowa.	10,394.61	199.9	Corn.
M. E. Hebbard, Two Buttes, Colo	10,393.23	939.0	Wheat.
Hugh Long, Jr., Nome, Tex	10,389.50	251.7	Rice.
C. B. Morris, McAdoo, Tex	10,388.26	471.5	Cotton and wheat.
J. N. Pomeroy, Williams, Calif	10,387.50	138.5	Rice.
Robert, McKinney, Weskan, Kans	10,385.61	536.0	Wheat.
Vernon Huck, Goldwater, Kans	10,383.77	604.0	Do.
J. R. Carter, Edna, Tex	10,383.40	152.5	Rice.
Guy E. Fox, Plains, Kans	10,376.36	617.6	Wheat.
Raymond Jochetz, Eagle Lake, Tex	10,375.20	157.2	Rice.
Walter Hamilton, Walsh, Colo	10,373.62	900.0	Wheat.
Merlin Karlock, Momence, Ill	10,373.20	198.1	Corn.
Lewis Grimes, Mount Belvieu, Tex	10,372.72	154.8	Rice.
Jack and J. L. Davis, Pecos, Tex	10,370.00	85.0	Cotton.
Alexander B. Westbrook, Brownsville, Tex.	10,369.20	128.4	Do.
V. H. Ham, Jackson, Ga	10,368.04	296.7	Cotton and wheat.
Barney Huffington, Grandfield, Okla	10,367.00	461.5	Do.
Elmer Dyer, Ackerly, Tex	10,365.30	383.9	Cotton.
Eugene Jones, Dodge City, Kans	10,363.35	503.8	Wheat.
George S. and Marvin W. Murray, Garden City, Kans.	10,361.17	611.6	Do.
Isaac Daniels, Mound Bayou, Miss	10,360.00	140.0	Cotton.
Willisonia Farms, D. W. Dick, manager, Bloomingburg, Ohio.	10,359.49	207.9	Wheat and corn.
William Hoff, Keenesburg, Colo	10,359.18	466.0	Wheat.
Ora V. Martin, Garden City, Kans	10,357.85	512.0	Do.
Reed Lake Planting Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.	10,353.00	121.8	Cotton.
Salmon Planting Co., Coahoma, Miss	10,353.00	101.5	Do.
Finis Moss, Walker, Mo	10,351.60	458.6	Corn.
Holger Hanson & Son, Stratford, Wash	10,350.12	501.0	Wheat.
Charles E. Schoonover, Arriba, Colo	10,349.42	589.7	Do.
Williamson & Forman Proctor, Ark	10,348.80	107.8	Cotton.
Park Bolon, Eloy, Ariz	10,348.60	87.7	Do.
Raymond Brown, Rosedale, Ind	10,348.48	223.4	Wheat and corn.
W. A. Smith, Minter City, Miss	10,347.00	193.9	Cotton.
Richard L. Allort, Ritzville, Wash	10,344.25	257.0	Wheat.
Wayne W. Lucas, Satanta, Kans	10,343.20	616.0	Do.
Rober Bros., Julesburg, Colo	10,338.22	625.8	Do.
Reinhardt E. Mehl, Boulder, Colo	10,337.65	543.0	Do.
Roachel B. Laney, Cheraw, S. C	10,336.00	158.1	Cotton and wheat.
A. L. Clark, Port Lavaca, Tex	10,335.40	166.7	Rice.
W. C. Diacon, Alva, Okla	10,335.15	428.5	Wheat.
Herbert Peterman, Alva, Okla	10,335.15	428.5	Do.
Caplis Bros., Bossier City, La	10,335.00	97.5	Cotton.
Wayne Catlett, Sutter, Calif	10,332.00	123.0	Rice.
J. P. Fisher, Jr., Sunflower, Miss	10,331.60	112.3	Cotton.
W. A. Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa	10,331.60	224.6	Corn.
Raymond Bauer, Burdett, Kans	10,331.38	511.0	Wheat.
Delbert Higbee, Tribune, Kans	10,331.22	578.8	Do.
William Coordes, Kennewick, Wash	10,328.64	1,113.0	Do.
Dan W. Clarke, Tucson, Ariz	10,327.70	74.3	Cotton.
Hoke Propst, Anson, Tex	10,320.93	632.3	Cotton and wheat.
Charles H. Simmons, Rolla, Kans	10,319.76	746.0	Wheat.
Albert Sprecker, Ruleton, Kans	10,318.55	492.9	Do.
Pinkham Properties, Exeter, Calif	10,317.00	108.6	Cotton.
J. E. Kirby, Charleston, Miss	10,315.60	125.8	Do.
George H. Cooper, Lake Providence, La.	10,313.60	117.2	Do.
F. M. Swanson, Springfield, Colo	10,311.17	783.0	Wheat.
L. L. Waller, Holly Bluff, Miss	10,310.30	113.3	Cotton.
George Starkel, Marlin, Wash	10,309.16	560.0	Wheat.
Pete Moser, Syracuse, Kans	10,306.99	542.0	Do.
Noel K. Dobyns, Ione, Oreg	10,306.64	341.0	Do.
A. A. Guinn, Tulare, Calif	10,305.60	135.6	Cotton.
Leslie T. Brown, Wolf Point, Mont	10,304.00	585.0	Wheat.
Hosfeld Properties, Harlingen, Tex	10,301.00	128.8	Cotton.
B. O. Stavely, Sr., Haswell, Colo	10,302.63	1,058.0	Wheat.
Martin Wendel, Cimarron, Kans	10,302.27	655.2	Do.
Henry Vajdak, Somerville, Tex	10,296.15	214.5	Cotton.
Curtis L. Boyd, Lubbock, Tex	10,296.00	117.0	Do.
George Gould, Ducor, Calif	10,292.64	523.0	Wheat.
John W. Hancock, El Campo Tex	10,288.40	151.3	Rice.
H. K. Nance, Montezuma, Kans	10,288.21	607.2	Wheat.
Nickey-Eason Plant, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	10,285.20	168.4	Rice and cotton.
C. D. Hobart, Avon, Miss	10,282.60	171.9	Cotton and Rice.
Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C	10,281.12	208.9	Cotton and wheat.
Page Campbell, Grinnell, Kans	10,280.46	849.2	Wheat.
Robert Medlin, Moscow, Tenn	10,280.00	128.5	Cotton.
H. P. Fine, Antelope, Oreg	10,278.50	337.0	Wheat.

Payees receiving 1957 Soil Bank acreage reserve compensation in excess of $10,000, May 12, 1958—Continued

Name and address	Compensation	Reserve acres	Commodity
Lynn Franklin, Atwood, Kans	$10,275.86	768.0	Wheat
Gerhard Wisotsky, El Campo, Tex	10,274.39	168.4	Rice.
Carl Dobrinski, Lorraine, Kans	10,272.96	464.0	Wheat.
Russell Sieg, Hartline, Wash	10,271.80	319.0	Do.
John K. Tange, Outlook, Mont	10,271.40	530.0	Do.
Floyd F. Powers, Garden City, Kans	10,271.13	892.0	Do.
Joe Barkman, Texarkana, Tex	10,270.00	130.0	Cotton.
Fred West, Condon, Oreg	10,269.96	366.0	Wheat.
Davis W. and James R. McElwrath, Combes, Tex.	10,267.50	211.0	Cotton.
D. C. Dilley, Borger, Tex	10,267.18	871.0	Wheat.
Cameron J. Carruthers, Bancroft, Mich.	10,265.10	270.6	Corn and wheat.
Fred F. Morgan, Corpus Christi, Tex	10,264.40	153.2	Cotton.
Lawrence Schenck, Holly, Colo	10,261.75	808.0	Wheat.
Mrs. Maude M. May, Shelby, Miss	10,259.20	160.3	Cotton.
Roy M. Higley & Son, Atwood, Kans	10,252.80	356.0	Wheat.
Ed Wanoreck, Mereta, Tex	10,252.55	405.3	Cotton.
J. H. Hogue, Yazoo City, Miss	10,246.60	112.6	Do.
G. C. Messenger, Boyce, La	10,246.21	89.1	Do.
Andy James, Dalhart, Tex	10,245.69	973.0	Wheat.
Robert E. Mills, Corning, Calif	10,245.00	410.0	Do.
Ray and George Reynolds, Keenesburg, Colo.	10,243.58	486.4	Do.
James McFee, Atwood, Kans	10,241.06	371.0	Do.
W. H. Keenan, Houston, Tex	10,238.70	169.5	Rice.
W. W. Darroch, Coldwater, Kans	10,238.38	562.0	Wheat.
Cecilia Houser, Abilene, Kans	10,235.24	1,005.0	Do.
Doyle J. Heft, Coldwater, Kans	10,234.47	640.0	Do.
D. L. and Melvin Shrauner, Copeland, Kans.	10,233.02	604.1	Do.
J. J. and Jimmie Killam, Eola, Tex	10,232.30	635.3	Cotton and wheat.
Buck Horn, Lamar, Colo	10,231.80	1,000.0	Wheat.
Don Knucken, Arapahoe, Colo	10,217.67	598.0	Do.
Stimson Katterhenry, trustee, Dumas, Ark.	10,214.80	120.1	Cotton.
Robert E. Carlson, Byers, Colo	10,213.36	585.0	Wheat.
Clarence Caswell, Lubbock, Tex	10,210.80	163.3	Cotton.
John H. Caldwell, Parkdale, Ark	10,208.50	120.1	Do.
A. C. McLean, Askew, Miss	10,208.30	114.7	Do.
Austin Been, Scott City, Kans	10,208.12	537.0	Wheat.
Ronald Miller, Pecos, Tex	10,207.80	64.2	Cotton.
Warfield Bros., Gunnison, Miss	10,206.00	162.0	Rice.
Claude Johnson, Dalhart, Tex	10,195.20	960.0	Wheat.
E. L. Mitchell, Haswell, Colo	10,192.54	965.0	Do.
Wade Minter, Sr., Crockett, Tex	10,190.40	222.6	Cotton.
Keoun & Festavan, Plain Dealing, La	10,189.60	108.4	Do.
R. G. Smitherman, Jr., Shreveport, La	10,189.60	108.4	Do.
Charles Johnson, Palacios, Tex	10,187.00	167.0	Rice.
Vernon P. Crockett, Leighton, Ala	10,186.00	164.3	Cotton.
Howard C. Wilson, Jr.; Howard C. Wilson, Sr., estate, Myrta Wilson, administratrix, Sharon Springs, Kans.	10,186.40	428.0	Wheat.
C. E. Alexander, Lovington, N. Mex	10,184.00	76.0	Cotton.
Irwin Pete, Casa Grande, Ariz	10,180.45	70.2	Do.
Pirtle Wilson, Syracuse, Kans	10,180.00	475.0	Wheat.
C. R. Hicks, Edna, Tex	10,176.90	141.2	Rice and cotton.
W. M. Forrest, Jr., Midway, Tex	10,174.50	199.5	Cotton.
Russell Irion, Syracuse, Kans	10,173.71	537.0	Wheat.
Charles P. Stuart, Coushatta, La	10,167.50	122.5	Cotton.
D. C. Michie, Mer Rouge, La	10,166.00	119.6	Do.
Fletcher S. Haynes, Lambert, Miss	10,165.20	118.2	Do.
Thomas McCormack Estate, Rio Vista, Calif.	10,164.00	132.0	Rice.
Ernest Decker, Anton, Colo	10,163.79	561.0	Wheat.
Howard Collins, Weskan, Kans	10,163.32	449.0	Do.
Engler Bros., Wheatley, Ark	10,161.80	163.9	Rice.
C. D. Pettorff, Stratton, Colo	10,161.41	310.0	Wheat.
W. L. Varner, Grandfield, Okla	10,158.22	413.6	Wheat and cotton.
W. P. Powers and C. L. Chadick, Darlove, Miss.	10,157.70	207.3	Rice.
Ansel Drake, Scott City, Kans	10,156.80	529.0	Wheat.
H. F. and Bobbie A. Root, Wasco, Oreg.	10,154.88	258.0	Do.
Peacock Stock Farms, Bakersfield, Calif.	10,153.00	78.1	Cotton.
Richard C. Nowell, Coolidge, Ariz	10,150.00	70.0	Do.
W. C. O'Neal, Bentonia, Miss	10,146.00	133.5	Do.
Herbert Miller, Bennett, Colo	10,143.90	510.0	Wheat.
Ben and Chris Wolden, Byers, Colo	$10,143.83	583.4	Wheat
Clifford J. Hall, Carville, La	10,142.00	230.5	Rice.
Fred Petty, Jones, La	10,140.00	130.0	Cotton.
LeRoy S. McDonald & Son, Kendall, Kans.	10,138.80	532.0	Wheat.
Loewen Bros., Meade, Kans	10,137.60	528.0	Do.
Arnold Benson, Dillon, Mont	10,135.20	246.0	Do.
Thomas & Laird, Dubois, Idaho	10,133.76	464.0	Do.
Jim Renfeld, Sheridan Lake, Colo	10,129.46	990.0	Do.
Earl E. Stum, Towner, Colo	10,127.92	653.0	Do.
Harvey L. Adams, Knott, Tex	10,125.00	337.5	Cotton.
Wilbur Bros., Colusa, Calif	10,124.97	606.5	Rice.
Ivan Gruber, Walsh, Colo	10,123.60	784.0	Wheat.
Daniel M. Kembel, Ritzville, Wash	10,122.88	352.1	Do.
Roy Johnson, Elkhorn, Nebr	10,119.15	404.4	Wheat and corn.
Salo & Marshall, Ritzville, Wash	10,115.40	366.5	Wheat.
Scheidel Bros., Pleasant Grove, Calif	10,113.80	221.9	Rice and wheat.
E. A. and Hazel Davidson, Cimarron, Kans.	10,113.18	597.0	Wheat.
James J. Pogue, Jr., Pawnee, Tex	10,112.80	313.2	Cotton.
Cleo Harmon, Hastings, Nebr	10,112.34	3,525.0	Wheat.
William Hunt, Bennett, Colo	10,110.38	519.0	Do.
Frank W. Shedd, Eloy, Ariz	10,106.50	69.7	Cotton.
Keating Ranch, Molt, Mont	10,105.34	550.4	Wheat.
J. B. Collerette, Vicksburg, Ariz	10,100.10	77.1	Cotton.
W. R. Ferris, Vicksburg, Miss	10,100.00	100.0	Do.
David J. Minet, Dodge City, Kans	10,098.46	596.1	Wheat.
Henry J. Isaac, Meade, Kans	10,098.00	561.0	Do.
Frank Linden, Goldendale, Wash	10,093.38	373.0	Do.
Parker-Whitlow Farms, Canyon, Tex	10,091.40	1,076.0	Do.
Mrs. J. Harold Edmonds, Anahuac, Tex.	10,090.39	163.1	Rice.
A. S. Perry & Sons, Hollywood, Miss	10,088.00	104.0	Cotton.
Ellison, Beall & Brock, Lexington, Miss.	10,087.20	93.4	Do.
Roberto J. Vidaurri, San Ygnacio, Tex	10,087.00	131.0	Do.
Bernard Heck, Holly, Colo	10,086.64	578.0	Wheat.
Love Bros., Reydel, Ark	10,086.30	137.9	Cotton and rice.
Paul Hanke, Liberal, Kans	10,085.11	2,230.0	Wheat.
Lydia M. Rowton, Cimarron, Kans	10,083.79	560.2	Do.
Joe F. Coelho, Riverdale, Calif	10,080.00	112.0	Cotton.
Lester T. Jones, Dillon, Mont	10,079.58	233.0	Wheat.
Brown Farms, Schlater, Miss	10,079.50	106.1	Cotton.
S. D. Broadbent, Jr., Cadiz, Ky	10,079.33	252.0	Corn.
Milton Boyle, Ness City, Kans	10,077.20	590.0	Wheat.
Delbert and George Pence, Lind, Wash	10,072.85	461.0	Do.
Marylin Sills, Rio Linda, Calif	10,071.60	130.8	Rice.
M. C. and E. S. Staton, Carlisle, Ark	10,070.70	161.3	Rice and cotton.
G. L. Rouse, Luray, S. C	10,069.32	263.0	Cotton and wheat.
Walt J. Toevs, Burley, Idaho	10,067.30	510.0	Wheat.
Sunrise Land & Livestock, Inc., Burley, Idaho.	10,067.29	510.0	Do.
Gus S. Wortham, Chopin, La	10,063.90	130.7	Cotton.
E. S. Hammy, St. Joseph, Mo	10,062.70	219.7	Wheat and corn.
Ben Maberry, Hamlin, Tex	10,062.00	387.0	Cotton.
L. M. Young, Tribune, Kans	10,060.30	563.6	Wheat.
C. A. and Ray Hays, Lamar, Colo	10,058.20	774.9	Do.
John Hubly, Mason City, Ill	10,057.60	179.6	Corn.
James F. Smid, Garden City, Kans	10,057.31	807.0	Wheat.
Clyde Risinger, Carrizo Springs, Tex	10,055.61	218.6	Cotton.
Frank Harrison, Woodward, Okla	10,055.60	710.1	Wheat.
John P. Curtis, San Miguel, Calif	10,049.64	608.7	Do.
Clifford Stoltz, Valier, Mont	10,044.00	300.0	Do.
Jack R. C. Vincent, Amarillo, Tex	10,032.00	760.0	Do.
Joe Rheingans, Hemet, Calif	10,031.36	461.0	Do.
Arthur L. Brodrick, Fall River, Kans	10,030.00	295.0	Corn.
Elmer M. Cue, Arriba, Colo	10,026.66	571.3	Wheat.
A. A. Angelloz, Grosse Tete, La	10,025.60	192.8	Rice.
Frank Rackley, Waynesboro, Ga	10,025.40	204.6	Cotton.
Clara Barton, Calvert, Tex	10,021.00	182.2	Do.
Royce Fiss & Sons, Johnson, Kans	10,019.13	443.0	Wheat.
Hoyle Sullins, Vera, Tex	10,009.60	521.3	Do.
Warren Huntley, Endicott, Wash	10,005.08	387.0	Do.
Archie and Myron Cooper, Moscow, Kans.	10,001.54	814.0	Do.
Jones Farms, Stratford, Calif	10,000.00	200.0	Cotton.
E. R. & F. R. Orchard, Stratford, Calif.	10,000.00	200.0	Do.
Prewitt & Collins, Tillar, Ark	10,000.00	125.0	Do.

	Number	Compensation	Reserve acres
1. Totals for payees receiving $10,000 or more	2,422	$43,855,793	[1] 1,597,661
2. Totals for all payees [2]	[1] 1,260,000	613,838,570	21,354,018
3. Percent large payment cases of total (1)÷(2)	0.2	7.1	7.5

[1] Gross acres on which payment was earned. Includes some duplication.
[2] From report of obligations, May 17, 1957.
[3] Estimate based on 1954 census data for farms having more than 1 person sharing in farm income.

Radio Broadcast of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in Appendix of the RECORD the transcript of a radio broadcast by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association, August 20, 1958.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It ought to make any farmer wonder what's going on to read some of the big newspapers and national publications these days. It's brought to our attention again, because the latest issue of Newsweek magazine has a picture of a farmer standing chest-high in a huge field of wheat, and the caption indicates that everything is hunky-dory in the farm areas, because of a bumper crop—plus high prices. The tragedy is that millions of city consumers will read that stuff about high prices, and believe it without question or doubt. After all, the consumer's daily newspaper says so—Newsweek says so—and he's read where Secretary of Agriculture Benson also says farm prices are high, so it must be true. And, what's all this silly complaining that farmers are doing?

We don't know whether big publications like Newsweek talk about high farm prices because of outright ignorance of the farm facts, or because there's a policy laid down by the top officials. But, nevertheless, the readers are grossly misled. Let's take a look at some official figures, right from the United States Department of Agriculture. The old parity price on wheat is $2.71 a bushel. But, since 1953, there's been a device called transitional parity that has scaled that down to $2.44, so that's what we think of as full parity on wheat today.

Now, what are farmers getting? The national average on-the-farm price as of July 15, was $1.64 a bushel, and it is surely lower than that today, because almost all grain prices are taking a shellacking during the August harvest rush. Any way you want to look at it, $1.64 a bushel is a long, long way from the parity price of $2.44.

Beef and hogs are the big bright spot, not up to parity, but doing pretty good. But, inevitably, their prices are hinged to corn and feed grains. So, how is corn doing? Transitional parity on corn is $1.76 a bushel. As of July 15, on a national average, farmers were receiving $1.18 a bushel for their corn. With cheap feed due to get cheaper yet next year under the new Benson bill, how long can livestock prices stay up? Summing up, wheat and corn on July 15, were selling, national average, delivered to the elevator, at 67 percent of transitional parity.

That's why it puzzles us when these publications talk about the high prices farmers are getting for their bumper crops. It's not true, as a minimum of investigation will show any editor who wants to publish the facts. We don't like to continue talking about troubles on the farms, but happy talk just doesn't fit the situation. The GTA family farm survey, among others, clearly shows that family farmers are in trouble when prices are at 60 or 70, or even 80 percent of parity. The 4 million farm people who left the land in 1957 didn't do so because of the glories of city living. And, those people are no longer customers along Main Street, whose troubles because of the farm recession were told in a recent series of articles by Carl Rowan in the Minneapolis Tribune.

GTA was organized to serve the families on the farms. That is its only purpose. Until family farmers receive their full fair share of the national income, 100 percent of parity, we'll continue to point out the bad spots, and work for corrective measures. And, every bushel of grain goes to work in this effort, when you market them, GTA, the co-op way.

Tribute to Joseph Schmitz, Jr., a Distinguished American

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES T. PATTERSON
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, August 20, 1958

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker and distinguished colleagues, as the 85th Congress draws to a close, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished American citizen from Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Joseph Schmitz, Jr., who is president of the Universal Dye Works at Torresdale, Pa.

Mr. Schmitz is an outstanding industrialist who has a long and impressive record of great public service in the Philadelphia area. He was president of the Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association, and president of the Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia. Mr. Schmitz is a graduate of La Salle College, and from that college he holds an honorary degree of doctor of science. In addition, Mr. Schmitz has rendered outstanding service to the Philadelphia Board of Education, and also served on the prison board of Philadelphia. He is a trustee of La Salle College and also of the Philadelphia Textile Institute. Mr. Schmitz was inventor of an extremely important dyeing machine which proved to be of immeasurable value to the armed services during both World War II and the Korean war. During both wars he made outstanding contributions to America's defense mobilization program.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Joseph Schmitz is an outstanding expert on maritime affairs, particularly on the Nation's port facilities, and it was in regard to nuclear aspects of propulsion in the maritime industry in the future that I recently sought his advice and views. I know, Mr. Speaker, that in formulating new policies in the future that will be designed to meet revolutionary changes brought about by nuclear propulsion, those of us in the Congress will need the assistance of experts like Joseph Schmitz.

Therefore, I recently contacted Mr. Schmitz, and was deeply impressed by his patriotic spirit and willingness to cooperate, even at personal inconvenience and expense, by sharing his views with the Congress on that important matter of the future. Mr. Speaker, America has been made great by men like Joseph Schmitz whose greatest concern is to build a greater America through progress and who finds public service and assistance to our Government to be a pleasure and duty.

His patriotic and selfless attitude is well expressed in the third paragraph of his letter to me of August 12 which I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point.

The letter follows:

AUGUST 12, 1958.

Hon. JAMES T. PATTERSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PATTERSON: I appreciated your letter of August 8, 1958, regarding my views on future aspects of nuclear propulsion in the maritime field and also on related aspects of free world shipping and possible future necessity for modifications of the various port facilities of the Nation.

I first wish to express my profound admiration for your outstanding efforts to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy, and I deeply admire the work that you and others are doing in this great humanitarian field. Indeed, atomic energy will some day completely revolutionize mankind's mode of living on this earth. And I am glad that you have sensed, in advance, the revolutionary changes that nuclear propulsion will impose upon the maritime industry and the Nation's port facilities.

In the past it has always been a real pleasure to cooperate with those in the Congress in formulating new policies, and I feel flattered that you would solicit my views on future aspects of nuclear energy in the maritime industry. I shall, therefore, be glad to meet with you any time at your convenience and discuss the matter with you at length.

I have always considered it the duty of any American citizen to assist our Government in any manner possible, and I shall consider this occasion to be a pleasure. I shall look forward to meeting you in Washington in the near future.

With warm personal regards and best wishes. I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH SCHMITZ, Jr.

Progress on the St. Lawrence Seaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALEXANDER WILEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a brief statement which I have prepared on the progress of the St. Lawrence seaway.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

As a long-time battler for full development of the St. Lawrence seaway, I am delighted that progress is moving ahead on this great project.

According to present schedule, completion of the seaway will be achieved by April 1959.

During this year there have been splendid advancements. Recently, I have had the pleasure of attending dedication ceremonies of the Wiley-Dondero locks and the Wiley-Dondero channels of the seaway. In addition, we witnessed the completion of the Eisenhower locks and other steps of progress.

A major challenge, of course, is to get completion also of the connecting channels at the west end of Lake Erie. The purpose is to deepen the channels for deep-sea shipping.

to give the Great Lakes States, west of Lake Erie, including Wisconsin, full benefit of the seaway as early as possible.

Fortunately, we, as supporters of the seaway, were able to get the original budget request for work on the connecting channels raised from the $18 million, first, by $5.5 million to $23.5 million; then to $25.5 million, with additional authority for the Chief of Engineers to transfer up to 15 percent of that amount from other funds to construction work on the channels. As a result, the total of $29,325,000 is now available for construction work.

The completion of this great tradeway—accessible to Western Great Lakes States through the connecting channels—promises "great things" for the people of the agricultural-industrial complex of the upper midwest, including Wisconsin, and the Nation.

Renomination of Senators Yarborough and Gore Is Triumph of Political Courage

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, a recent newspaper column by the very able journalist and observer, William S. White, published in the Washington Evening Star, points up a situation which suggests that a moderate position on the racial issue can be an acceptable position to at least some areas of the South. This is, indeed, a hopeful sign to the great majority of Americans who wish to see effective guaranties for the civil rights of all Americans enacted and enforced in a way that will not bring about a tragic and irreconcilable division between the sections of our Nation.

Mr. White points out that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] have both won renomination in the recent Democratic primaries of their States, despite the fact that they took the politically courageous position a year ago of voting for the first civil-rights legislation for Negroes since the reconstruction days.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered printed in the Appendix of the RECORD, as follows:

SOUTHERNERS RISKED SENATE SEATS—GORE AND YARBOROUGH LAUDED FOR VALOR IN BREAKING WITH RACIAL TRADITION

(By William S. White)

A high sense of national responsibility and tolerance—so high, indeed, as to set an example of quiet decency to more self-righteous and finger-pointing politicians from elsewhere—clearly is at work in the upper South.

This is one of several great points emerging from the renomination in Tennessee of Senator ALBERT GORE on the heels of the renomination in Texas of Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH.

Both are by southern standards dangerously liberal on the racial question. Both had been marked by the southern Old Guard for liquidation. Both have won through without abandoning unpopular convictions—and they have won through with the overwhelming indorsements of their own people.

Both will now return to Washington for 6 more years of Senate service—since Democratic nomination in both Texas and Tennessee is as good as election—in seats not merely safe, but honorably safe.

A year ago four southern Senators—LYNDON B. JOHNSON of Texas, RALPH YARBOROUGH of Texas, ESTES KEFAUVER of Tennessee, and ALBERT GORE of Tennessee—broke—right out in public—with an 80-year-old southern tradition. They did more than consent to the first civil-rights legislation for Negroes since Reconstruction days. They simply made this legislation possible—JOHNSON most of all as the powerful and astute Democratic leader of the Senate.

True, it was a bill far from satisfactory to the advanced liberals. But the point was that it was a bill, where eight decades had produced none at all.

This was an act of courage and statesmanship. It was nothing less in spite of the fact that each of the four has presumed or suspected presidential ambitions. For to each the presidency was at best a wholly improbable bird in a very distant bush, whereas what was being risked was a very real bird in hand—a Senate seat consciously placed in jeopardy.

Not many men in public life have shown more valor in our time. And these four had to face something more than the wrath of the southern traditionalists at their rear. Constantly, too, they were sniped at from the flanks by some Northern liberals in both parties. These northern liberals, complaining that the bill did not go far enough, cruelly harried the four who run all the danger for not running yet more danger.

And, as sometimes happens in any kind of battle action, those who most criticized these forward troops were taking no risk at all. It is not unbearably difficult to be for a "tough" civil rights bill in New York or Illinois. It is not intolerably hard for the supply officers back at the base to demand yet more counterattacks of the combat officers who already are reeling in the heat and flame of the line.

Now, 2 of these valiant 4 have gone before their States and have won. It is 2 up and 2 to go. (JOHNSON and KEFAUVER stand again for reelection in 1960.)

What Texas and Tennessee have done far more nearly expresses the upper South than what Arkansas has done in reelecting Governor Faubus—he who has fished in, rather than tried to calm the ugly waters of racial strife.

But even the outcome in Arkansas does not necessarily mean that the people there are absolutely unwilling for all time to accommodate the segregation issue. More nearly—though, of ccurse, not completely—it means that they have reacted in anger to the shame and bitterness of seeing Federal troops patrol their capital city.

To understand this feeling is not to condone it. For the memory of other Federal bayonets—those of the occupation in the Reconstruction—still burns and scars below the Potomac. Whether it should or should not, still it does.

The results in Texas and Tennessee mean that moderate and responsible politicians can still live in the South, given half a chance. These results suggest that the advanced liberals in the North who really intend to assist the cause of racial equity will do well not to demand of these moderates acts of sacrifice amounting to instant and absolute suicide.

They suggest it is still possible to draw this country together, to bring the Old South back into the United States of America upon the backs of these moderates. But the moderates, the responsibles, in order to do the job must first of all be allowed to live in office. They have shown they can survive southern extremism, even in the wake of Faubus in Little Rock.

They cannot, however, survive southern and northern extremism running at full pitch and all at once. And this is the lesson for the future for all who really wish to reach solutions, rather than strike attitudes, in the racial issue.

Dr. Gabriel Hauge, President's Special Assistant for Economic Affairs, Leaving White House Staff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOMER E. CAPEHART
OF INDIANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, on October 1, Dr. Gabriel Hauge, the President's special assistant for economic affairs, bids goodbye to his position at the White House and reenters private industry. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by me and a few of the many comments from leading newspapers and magazines regarding Dr. Hauge.

There being no objection, the statement and comments were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CAPEHART

Millions of Americans are indebted to Dr. Hauge for the valuable services he has rendered in behalf of this administration and its policies since he joined the official Eisenhower family on January 20, 1953.

That was the date when Dr. Hauge entered Government service as a specialist on economic affairs on the President's personal staff. However, long before that date he had contributed liberally of his time and effort and talents in order to familiarize the citizens of the Nation with the Eisenhower program.

Dr. Hauge is still under 45. His future lies before him but as he leaves the President's staff he takes with him the good wishes of Americans all over this land. Particularly cognizant of the value of his services are we who have had the opportunity to work with him since 1953.

He is a man of great ability, unusual integrity and his judgment has been of a rare quality. President Eisenhower will miss this trusted assistant. So will Members of Congress.

Following are comments from a few of the leading journals throughout the Nation regarding Dr. Hauge's decision to leave the administration.

[From the Economist of July 26, 1953]

MR. HAUGE'S FAREWELL

Mr. Gabriel Hauge, the President's economic assistant, is leaving the White House to join the Manufacturers Trust Co., one of New York's largest banks, just as the statistics are vindicating the administration's approach to the recession—an approach for which Mr. Hauge was largely responsible. Indeed, in the exchange of friendly letters announcing his departure, it is a little surprising to find him writing to the President, instead of vice versa, that "you have charted a true course amidst changing economic con-

ditions. * * * You have reminded us that only sensible economics, not razzle-dazzle substitutes, can truly serve the end of equity and social justice."

But Mr. Eisenhower's reply seems a statement of the obvious:

"Of course I agree in your economic convictions. I cannot help wishing that I could express them so well."

He may be wishing this even more sincerely before long if, as it is suggested may happen, no one is appointed to succeed Mr. Hauge.

During the early part of this year Mr. Hauge resisted all attempts to stampede the administration into a full antirecession program, with tax reductions, large-scale public works, and so on. Yet he was equally insistent that the administration should not dig in its toes completely, but should take restrained steps such as increasing outlays on housing and roads. That such measures were enough, and not too much, seems to be proved by the index of industrial output which has been rising for the past 2 months rather more sharply than it did as previous postwar recessions began to turn upward. However, it is likely to follow their pattern by falling once more before the rise becomes steady; this month's figure, affected by holidays and other seasonal factors, is almost certain to be below June's. June was particularly encouraging because the increase in production was concentrated in factories making durable goods and in the mines, the two basic sectors. But it will be autumn before it can be judged whether a dynamic upward trend has been reestablished. Mr. Hauge seems sure that it will be by then, and the general economic atmosphere is increasingly favorable, even though some observers are still doubtful about the future.

However, Government spending is definitely becoming a stimultaing factor and it is expected to continue to go up, while the uncertain international situation may make businessmen less ready to run down their stocks than they have been recently and may even lead to a renewed accumulation of strategic materials and other crucial items. It may also perhaps encourage consumers to buy now in anticipation of possible future shortages, especially of durable goods. That they are in any case developing a more optimistic outlook about the economic future, and therefore about their own spending plans, is indicated rather tentatively by the latest survey from the University of Michigan's research center. And their incomes, which have remained remarkably steady throughout the recession, are now rising again in the all-important category of wages and salaries, out of which comes most of the country's private spending.

[From Newsweek of July 28, 1958]

IKE'S MAN AND RAYONIER'S

Few men have enjoyed the confidence of President Eisenhower to a greater degree than his young (44), scholarly Special Assistant for Economic Affairs, Gabriel Hauge. Ever since he joined the Republican campaign team in 1952 as a research and speechwriting aide, Hauge has done much to shape the President's economic thinking.

A Harvard-trained economist, World War II naval officer, and sometime editor, economist Hauge gained a Washington reputation for being right most of the time—and for forming instinctively good political judgments.

It was Hauge who persuaded Arthur F. Burns to come to Washington to beef up the President's Council of Economic Advisers. It was Hauge, more than any man, who developed the administration's philosophy that the United States could have a healthy, growing economy by moderating booms and busts. It was Hauge who fought for trade and tariff liberalization. And it was Hauge who recently tipped the scales against a tax cut by failing to side with Burns' successor, Raymond J. Saulnier. He lined up instead with Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson.

Last week, Hauge resigned to become chairman of the finance committee of New York's Manufacturers Trust Co. In an unusually warm letter, in which he thanked Hauge for his "valued friendship," the President made it clear he felt Hauge's shoes would be hard to fill.

Hauge's "personal reasons" for resigning were not hard to guess. With a wife and six growing children to provide for, he felt he couldn't turn down the opportunity to more than double his $21,000 Government salary.

In a top-level reshuffling at Rayonier, Inc., $205.7 million chemical cellulose producer, Russell F. Erickson, 48, took over as president and chief executive officer succeeding 68-year-old Clyde B. Morgan who moves up to board chairman. A University of Minnesota-trained engineer, Erickson joined Rayonier in 1946 after stints with two paper producers. Since then he has handled engineering in Rayonier's expansion program, and last November was elected executive vice president. To chairman Morgan goes much of the credit for doubling Rayonier sales since he moved in as president in 1951.

[From the Washington Post]

MR. HAUGE'S CONTRIBUTION

Gabriel Hauge's resignation as the President's Special Assistant for Economic Affairs comes at a time when the record furnishes a great deal of support for the economic views he has backed. His contribution to the administration has been substantial. Throughout his career at the White House he has urged a progressive trade policy, contributing to the President's firm stand for legislation and no doubt firming up White House opposition to isolated efforts to increase duties under existing legislation.

His advice on recession measures seems to have been quite generally followed. He stood neither with the advocates of "do-everything" or with the advocates of "do-nothing." He opposed tax cuts and massive public works, but he was for the housing program (which has begun to generate a good deal of recovery), and he favored hurrying up expenditures already planned. By such means, the administration sought to fight today's recession and tomorrow's inflation at the same time. The rise in income and production for the second consecutive month presently seems to vindicate the policy.

It is too early to say that that policy has been wholly justified by events. There has been a decline in gross national product every month of the recession, the cumulative effect of which on the national wealth and progress is not lightly to be dismissed. The difference between what gross national product is and what it might have been (if more vigorous antirecession measures had been taken) is enormous. Presumably Mr. Hague would argue that these fluctuations, kept within due bounds, are a part of the normal rhythm of a healthy economy. Those who have been out of work may not be so philosophical about it. Those who have an anxious eye on the great race between the free and the Communist world are very properly concerned about the setback that this shrinkage in the national output involves.

There will be many who, on such accounts, will differ with Mr. Hauge. Such differences should not detract from a proper estimate of him as a public servant. He has acquitted himself well in a difficult period. His usefulness to the White House not only reflects great credit upon himself but also vindicates the wisdom of estabzlishing such a position on the President's immediate staff.

[From the Minneapolis Journal of July 23, 1958]

A MINNESOTAN DEPARTS

Many of the Minnesotans and former Minnesotans who were called to Washington in the early days of the Eisenhower administration have been retiring for business, political, or personal reasons.

We think of such people as Harold Stassen, former White House Disarmament Adviser; Ancher Nelsen, former rural electrification administrator; Bradshaw Mintener, former Assistant Secetary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Warren Burger, former Assistant Attorney General. No doubt there are others.

The latest to announce his forthcoming departure is Gabriel Hauge, the former Concordia college dean who has been President Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Economic Affairs and who will leave Washington with an enhanced reputation as a professional economist and as a public servant.

Hauge avoided the political pitfalls of his office and stuck to his assigned role with such effectiveness that he now is being hailed for his outstanding contribution to the Eisenhower administration's economic policies. The New York Times said he "has left in his quiet unostentatious way his impress perhaps more firmly and more continuously on administration policy than any member" of the White House family. The Washington Post said he "has acquitted himself well in a difficult period."

Basically, Hauge described his philosophy as "dynamic conservatism." While he opposed both massive public works and tax cuts as means to combat the recession, he also favored the increased housing program and the speedup in planned Federal expenditures for the same purpose. In general he wanted the Government to "reinforce rather than replace" the market system as the primary force for "freedom, economic well-being and dynamic personal security."

The country is better off as a result of his service. The public and the administration will miss him.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of July 16, 1958]

A NEW JOB FOR GABRIEL HAUGE

Gabriel Hauge's decision to resign as the President's Special Assistant for Economic Affairs will represent a loss both to the President and the Nation. Dr. Hauge's hard-headed economic commensense has been one of the built-in stabilizers in the administration's approach to the current recession. He consistently argued that it would reverse itself without the Nation plunging into any new inflationary measures, and the economy is now going to prove him right.

In his resignation, Dr. Hauge pays tribute to the President's policies. "You have reminded us that only sensible economics, not razzle-dazzle substitutes, can truly serve the ends of equity and social justice," but the President properly and deftly, bats that ball right back to Hauge: "* * * The passages in your letter * * * expressing respect for my own efforts toward creating a stronger American dedication to the timeless principles of competitive enterprise actually present in succinct terms your own economic philsophy."

The White House's loss will be the New York financial community's gain, but doubtless Hauge's counsel will still be on tap for the President when needed. He has served the country well, and we wish him well in his new career.

City Council of Miami Beach, Fla., Endorses Antibombing Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, on August 18, 1958, I introduced H. R. 13801, under which it would be a Federal crime to use explosives transported in interstate commerce to damage or destroy any building used for educational, religious, charitable, or civic objectives. The purpose of this bill was to permit the Federal Government to lend a helping hand to local efforts to deal with recent bombings of such structures in many southern and some northern communities. Unfortunately, no action has been taken on this vital measure.

Almost immediately upon the introduction of this bill, a strong resolution urging its support was adopted by the city council of Miami Beach, Fla. This resolution points out that the proposed legislation is essential to aid State and local law-enforcement agencies combat and extirpate these heinous bombings.

This resolution is a striking reminder of some of the important things left undone prior to Congress' adjournment. While much time will now be lost in any event, it is my hope that the bill will be thoroughly considered during the recess of Congress so that it can be made one of the first orders of business when the new Congress convenes in January.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include in the RECORD a copy of the resolution of the city council:

Resolution No. 9836

Whereas the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER and the Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING, Members of Congress from the State of New York, have introduced or are about to introduce, and are proposing the adoption by the Congress of the United States, legislation designed and intended to so extend the power and authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as to enable said Bureau to directly and effectually engage in the detection and apprehension of persons participating in, or engaged in conspiracy to bomb and/or otherwise destroy or damage schools, churches, synagogues, and other private or public structures or edifices; and

Whereas such legislation would serve a salutary and beneficial purpose by facilitating the apprehension of such malefactors and by deterring the perpetration of such wanton and depraved offenses; and

Whereas such legislation is essential and necessary in view of regrettable inadequacy of means available to State and local law enforcement agencies for the combating and extirpation of such heinous offenses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the city council of the city of Miami Beach, Fla., That the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER and the Honorable KENNETH B. KEATING be, and they are hereby publicly commended by the city council of the city of Miami Beach by the individual members thereof, and in their representative capacity, for and in behalf of the residents and citizens of the city of Miami Beach, for their keen and ready discernment of a public need for such proposed legislation, and their devoted efforts in relation thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That the city clerk be and he is hereby directed to transmit duly certified copies hereof to the aforesaid Members of Congress and also to each and every Member of Congress representing the State of Florida, and that the latter be requested to treat and consider this resolution as an expression of the earnest desire by the city council of the city of Miami Beach that they actively support and adopt and encourage and solicit the support and adoption of said proposed legislation by their fellow Members of Congress.

Passed and adopted this 20th day of August, A. D. 1958.

The Greatest Need of the Present Day Is Reasonable Hospitalization

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a news release by Congressman USHER L. BURDICK on the present-day need of reasonable hospitalization.

There being no objection, the news release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUR CONGRESSMAN COMMENTS
(By USHER L. BURDICK)

WILLISTON, N. Dak.—A poor man cannot afford, under present hospitalization agencies, to be sick. In my own case I am not wealthy nor poor, but I soon would be as poor as a starved turkey if I patronized hospitals much longer. In one hospital a doctor looked at me twice and charged me $500, and the second look was more of a squint than a look. Hospital rooms, no better than a $4 room at a Williston hotel, cost all the way from $19.50 per day to $29. In addition, nurses charge from $1.50 per hour to $2. When you add to this X-rays and doctors' fees you can see that people with a fund even as high as $5,000 for sickness would find themselves stripped clean in a comparatively short time.

The public health of the Nation demands a different deal from this. At least an average citizen should have recourse to health improvement that does not make a pauper of him; or the alternative of going without medical care and dying before his time. In my judgment the private system of medical care is all right as far as the well-to-do are concerned, but the system does not reach the average citizen, of which there are many millions than can be found in the well-to-do class. If no one can survive the rigors of poor health or accidental disability except the rich, this great country can be said to be headed for trouble.

I have talked this matter over with my son, Quentin Burdick, who is a candidate for a seat in Congress, and he outlined to me the fact that this health question is one of the pressing needs of the country—more important than sending a mouse to the moon. I have always been of the opinion that a public-health bill can be written by Congress that will give the poor man a chance for his life. If we cannot do that we have dismally failed in our legislation. The preamble of the Constitution provides for this very purpose when it says:

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

Nothing could possibly promote the general welfare any more than the care of the health of the Nation. The bill should be written so as to provide adequate medical care to the many. The few can patronize the present system and get along well enough, as they are getting along today, but the many, many millions cannot do that. They have not the money to spend, and shall we say that because a family has no money available commensurate with charges under the present system, the United States is going to say: "Die if you haven't been smart enough to accumulate money enough to stand the drain of the present medical care and attention." Is not this Nation concerned with the general health of the Nation? Shall we abandon the millions who need medical attention just to preserve the present medical system?

Yes, this question can be solved, and I am glad to see younger men who aspire to a seat in this great Congress giving earnest attention to what I believe is one of the great failures of this Government. What can a world-renowned government amount to finally, without protecting the health of the huge majority of the people? Can we get fighting men from families broken in health? Can we lessen the great demand for hospitalization by providing a system that will check the ravages of disease before hospitalization is necessary? My fight for pure food and water is a part of this program, and one step further will be to provide facilities for the millions to be examined and treated, although they have no money at all. What is money compared to the results of nonattention to the health of the Nation?

Famine in Ukraine: A Warning for the West

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter, a memorandum, and a manifestation leaflet dealing with the 25th anniversary of the famine in the Ukraine.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS
COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC.,
Bismarck, N. Dak., July 31, 1958.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: I am taking the liberty of writing you that all over the United States and North Dakota special manifestations were held by Americans of Ukrainian descent to mark the tragic 25th anniversary of famine in the Ukraine, artificially created by Red rulers in 1932–33.

Twenty-five years ago the Communist rulers in the Kremlin instituted what history

may one day record as the most inhuman act ever perpetrated on any nation, the famine which was deliberately started and maintained by the Russian Communists in an all-out effort to break the spirit of the Ukrainians, and to eradicate an element in the Soviet Union that milder methods failed to sway.

In 1933, through the streets of Kiev, Kharkiv, Odessa, and other cities, the miserable wrecks of humanity dragged themselves on swollen feet, begging for crusts of bread, or searching for scraps in garbage heaps, frozen and filthy. Each morning wagons rolled along the streets, picking up the emaciated remains of the dead. The year 1933 brought death to the villages of Ukraine. Many which had formerly boasted a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 now counted some 200 to 300.

The Russians attempted to destroy the Ukrainian Nation as they did the Volga Germans, Krymian Tatars, and others after World War II, and there has been, perhaps, no disaster of comparable magnitude that received so little international attention.

Recent events indicate that no people enslaved by the Russians Communist colonial empire either within the U. S. S. R. or as so-called satellites are willing to submit to oppression forever and without a fight. The Ukrainians, like other enslaved people, are just as willing and ready to make a bid for freedom as were recently their comrades in slavery, the Hungarians. It is, therefore, most fitting that, at this moment of world tension and restive opposition to Soviet rule, we of the free world demonstrate our unity of purpose with those behind the Iron Curtain.

Ukraine's armed and prolonged resistance to Communist military aggression likewise provided the Hungarians with an opportunity to oust the puppet Communist regime of Bela Kun in 1919 because Lenin, forced to wage bitter war in Ukraine, was not in a position to intervene by force of arms in Hungary in 1919, something which Khrushchev and Zhukov were quite free to do in 1956–57.

Speaking for our blood brothers in slavery, therefore, I respectfully request on behalf of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., State branch of North Dakota, and 20,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent living in our State, that you present to the United States Congress this dreadful situation in the Ukraine and condemn the Red rulers of Moscow for their antihuman terror and to give hope to those people behind the Iron Curtain who have kept glowing the flickering flame of freedom in Ukraine, in Hungary, in Poland, in East Germany, in the Baltic and Balkan States.

Enclosed please find memorandum, a booklet, The Golgotha of Ukraine, and a manifestation leaflet entitled "Famine in Ukraine: A Warning for the West."

Our committee would appreciate inserting the memorandum and our manifestation leaflet, including this letter, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as a matter of public record. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

DR. ANTHONY ZUKOWSKY,
President, UCCA, State Branch of North Dakota.

FAMINE IN UKRAINE OF 1932–33—METHOD OF RUSSIAN POLICY OF "PEACE" AND BUILDING OF COMMUNISM

This year is the 40th anniversary of the independence of the Ukraine.

On January 22, 1918, a freely and democratically elected Parliament and Government of Ukraine issued in the capital of Kiev, a solemn act of proclamation and the reestablishment of Ukraine as a sovereign independent nation called the Ukrainian National Republic.

This sovereign Ukrainian state was immediately and duly recognized by a large number of foreign nations and diplomatic relations were established with them forthwith. Recognition was even granted by Soviet Russia, but this did not prevent its government and Communist Party from opening hostilities against the new Ukrainian state.

Ukraine was conquered by Moscow's armed forces and occupied, but the people have not acquiesced and are refusing to be slaves of Moscow to this day.

In spite of the military victory, the Soviets had to face serious difficulties in governing Ukraine. Those Ukrainian Communists—the fifth column—who gave them their support, hoping for an autonomous Soviet Ukrainian Republic, were soon disappointed in their hopes. They were all entirely liquidated in the early 1930's when Ukraine was once again subjected to Red terror. At the time of the first 5-year plan, and the forced collectivization, the Ukrainian workers, peasants, and intelligentsia rose united to oppose the Soviet policy. The purges and large-scale deportations were conducted under the personal supervision of the highest party officials—the Russian Postyshev, Kaganovich, and Khrushchev. It is they and their Kremlin masters who must be held responsible for the terrible famine in Ukraine in 1932–33 which took a toll running in millions of lives for the barbarous destruction of Ukrainian learning, science, and religion, for the persecutions of hundreds of thousands of innocent and peace-loving people.

This year is also the tragic 25th anniversary of the most appalling crime in history, the famine deliberately planned by Moscow in Ukraine in the years 1932–33.

By this almost incredibly atrocious deed more than 7 million Ukrainians died of sheer starvation.

This happened in the smiling Ukraine, agriculturally the richest country in Europe, the owner of the famous black soil.

There was no natural cause for this famine; it was purposely created by Moscow to break the resistance of the Ukrainian peasants to the collective-farm system—a system of slavery, and was planned to teach the Ukrainians a lesson by the grim method of starvation to force them to recognize the supremacy of Russia, to accept Russian domination over Ukraine.

After the Communists had overrun Ukraine, Stalin soon made it clear that the time had come for a new reign of terror. The year 1930 brought the order for compulsory collectivization of all the land and the means of production. The peasants were ordered to turn over their land and animals to the collective farm or be deported. Naturally this aroused tremendous opposition. In many places the peasants killed their cattle rather than turn them over and a condition of near revolt covered the most of Ukraine. Large forces of the NKVD and even military units were sent to the villages to force the people into the collective farms and those who hesitated or showed any opposition were forced into them or deported without possessions. There were hardly in Ukraine a village in which, under the instructions of Moscow, 5 to 15 percent of the population were not uprooted. In many cases their houses and barns were actually destroyed so that there would be no trace left of the "enemies of the people."

When these methods failed to break the opposition of the peasants to the idea of the collective farms, Stalin decided upon a still more drastic device: the starvation of the Ukrainian village. This was carefully planned and worked out in the greatest detail.

During 1931 the demands for the delivery of grain reached an unprecedented height. New and extra delivery quotas were imposed upon the villages and the collective farms alike, and all the grain thus secured was either removed to the Russian Republic or was sold on the foreign market at dumping prices or even for the costs of unloading in some places in Italy. By these and other methods, the entire grain reserves were removed from Ukraine and so were all other crops that might support the population. The grain harvest of 1932 was somewhat below normal as a result of drought, but the population could have survived had there been the normal grain reserves.

Signs of the approaching famine were evident in the autumn of 1932 but they increased rapidly during the winter months and shortly after the beginning of 1933 the storm broke with all its fury. To strengthen the hand of authorities, the Council of Commissars of the Union in Moscow passed on August 6, 1932, a law for the protection of socialistic property. This made it illegal to pick a single head of Socialist grain in the fields or even to pick up a stalk that had been overlooked in the harvesting. The same regulation applied to everything that was the nominal property of the collective farm.

To enforce this, Moscow sent to Ukraine, Pavel Postyshev as second secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine with 7,000 political workers from the Russian Republic. These men were formed into special commissions for investigating the thefts of food by the peasants. They swarmed through the villages; they sounded the walls of the houses to make sure that no grain or other foodstuffs had been hidden in them; they investigated every place in the courtyards where the earth showed signs of having been disturbed.

The country became desolate. In the spring of 1933 there were many villages where the entire population had perished and almost one-third of the houses in some places were empty. There was no one to bury the dead. The bodies were hauled away on carts or thrown into ravines and allowed to lie as they fell, for no one had the strength to dig graves.

It is difficult to estimate the actual number of casualties during this artificial famine, for there is no doubt that it was artificial. In fact when Chubar, the chairman of the Soviet Commissars, Premier of the Ukraine Socialist Republic, appealed to Stalin for food, at least for the starving children, he received the definite answer from Stalin: "No remarks on that question." It was not long before Chubar disappeared as an enemy of the people.

The most conservative estimate is that there were between 6 and 7 million deaths. No graphic account, however, can truly show the depth of this triumph of man's inhumanity to man.

That this was an artificially devised famine can be proven by the following facts:

1. There was no famine in Russia. In Russia, only a few miles from Ukraine, normal Soviet life went on, monotonous and wretched, but nobody died of hunger.

2. In Siberia there were enormous supplies of government grain. When the grain was taken from Ukraine to Siberia, there was no place to store it; there were no warehouses.

3. The Ukrainians were forbidden to go to Russia for grain.

4. Russia gave no aid to Ukraine and rejected aid offered from abroad.

5. The rural population was forbidden to buy grain in the cities.

6. The Soviet NKVD staff in the cities and villages were well fed through the system of closed restaurants, entrance to which was forbidden to the starving village and town population.

7. In party institutions and factories of state importance, the workers received 4 pounds of bread a day.

8. It was forbidden to mention the famine under the threat of severe reprisals.

9. There was absolutely no mention of famine in the press and it was even empha-

sized that there was no famine and that the happy Ukrainian people thanked "the leader of the world proletariat," Joseph Stalin, for his "liberality."

10. It was forbidden to give medical treatment to those dying of hunger and to receive them in hospitals.

11. If any of the starving did get into a hospital, it was forbidden to make the diagnosis "exhaustion from hunger" and to give hunger as cause of death.

12. It was forbidden to make statistics of the starving and of the rate of mortality.

To understand properly the atrocities of Postyshev and Khrushchev in Ukraine and the masterful plan of Stalin and his bloody counselors regarding the liquidation of Ukrainian opposition, we must review briefly the historical relationship between Russia and Ukraine and the growth of the Ukrainian movement in the first decade of the Soviet power in the Ukraine.

Ukraine always posed a vital problem for Russia in all the latter's stages of development. The nationality problem has been the Achilles' heel of all the regimes and political systems of this semifuedal and colonial slave state. Therefore, Russia's policy, with respect to the other nations, has always been the same: ruthless and extreme. Brutality and police terror, including physical liquidation of all those who in one way or another aspired toward freedom, social justice, and the national and political independence of their people, were always the outstanding characteristics of Russia with respect to the non-Russian peoples.

By no means did the historic importance of Ukraine's independence end in 1920. The physical embodiment was destroyed then, but the fiery spirit of independence has lived to this day. It has for the long been clearly evident that the destruction of the independent Ukrainian state laid the foundation for Moscow's subsequent aggressions and imperial aggrandizements. What Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, White Ruthenia, Turkestan, and other non-Russian nations suffered at the beginning of the twenties, the Baltic nations, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and others experienced in the forties and fifties. Now, significantly enough, the same threat in this series of conquests confronts the United States, Canada, and countries of Western Europe, Middle East, and others in the free world.

In spite of suffering and suppression, the Ukrainian people continue to this day to resist, actively and passively, tyranny in their country, and they will continue to resist until their final goal of a free and independent nation will be achieved.

Respectfully submitted by

Dr. ANTHONY ZUKOWSKY,
President, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc., State Branch of North Dakota.

FAMINE IN UKRAINE: A WARNING FOR THE WEST

The Kremlin today dominates one-third of the world and threatens the entire free world with subjugation and tyranny. The picture of conditions in the subjugated territories and enslaved nations shows only terror, slavery, mass genocide, persecution, and misery.

This manifestation is being held upon the 25th anniversary of one of the most horrible crimes committed by the Kremlin upon its victims—an artificial famine calculated and carried out to break the will of the Ukrainians in their resistance and oppostion to the regime.

Ukraine, with a population of 45 million, has the richest farming land in Europe. Sixty million acres of land produce wheat for 20 million tons of bread. From 1909 to 1913 Ukraine provided 20 percent of Europe's grain supply. It was known as the granary or breadbasket of Europe.

In 1920 the Russian Communists overran Ukraine and made it their colony. They utilized the resources of Ukraine to develop their power and plans for sowing the seeds of chaos and revolution in the world. They introduced a system of slave labor in order to obtain products and goods cheaply and in this way to undermine the world economy.

In 1929, taking advantage of the economic crisis in the world, they began a 5-year drive against the peasants, forcing them into the collective farms. The Kremlin used the most diabolical methods on its resisting victims. In Ukraine, where the inhabitants by nature and tradition are most radically opposed to collectivization and state regimentation, the effects were unbelievably horrible. From 1929 to 1932 the Moscow Communists confiscated 500,000 farms; drove 2,500,000 people with their children and aged out of their homes; deported 1 million peasants with their children, wives, aged, and ailing to slave labor camps, into the tundras and Siberia to die of exhaustion and hunger.

With resistance still strong, Moscow resorted to extreme measures and calculated a plan of starvation. All food products in Ukraine were designated for export. By official edict of August 2, 1932, the peasants were forbidden under penalty of death to take any of the food they produced. They were forbidden to leave their villages in search of food beyond the borders of Ukraine, while throughout the other territories of the Soviet Union food was plentiful. Entire families died in the streets of the villages in the terrible tortures of starvation. Cannibalism was widespread. The grain elevators were overflowing, but they were vigilantly guarded by the armed Communist militia to prevent the people from reaching the life-giving grain—all of which was removed from Ukraine. The International Red Cross offered aid and relief to the victims of Moscow but the Soviet Government vehemently denied the very existence of famine and the need for aid. As a result of this famine between 6 and 7 million Ukrainians died.

Such methods are used by the Kremlin to Russify and subjugate the captive nations in the U. S. S. R. Even these methods, however, are not completely successful. The love of freedom is so strong and so firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the Ukrainians that they continue to this day to resist, actively and passively, the tyranny in their land. They will continue to resist until their final goal of a free and independent nation is achieved. And these gallant people deserve the support and encouragement of every American who believes in the principles of democracy and human rights.

The suffering and misery of the Ukrainians throughout their long enslavement in the Soviet Union should serve the free world as a warning. We should not permit ourselves to be blinded to the real aims of the Kremlin by the current Russian "peace" offers. For the Kremlin offers the world not peace, but misery and enslavement.

UKRAINIAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, INC.,
STATE BRANCH OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Taxes and the Small Farmer

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a letter from Mr. Ben Speldrich, of Sykeston, N. Dak.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SYKESTON, N. DAK.

DEAR WILLIAM AND FAMILY: Just a line—are they going to kill off the little farmer or what are they going to do? We sure got what the little fellow shot at. Taxes are to the beam so we cannot even pay them at 14 acres of wheat on a 160-acre farm.

You know a man has to eat, and there is not anything to eat on. Where is our Mr. Ike? Just for the big ones, and the little ones can lie down and die.

I'd sure like to see the taxes cut so a man can make it go around. Taxes and more taxes. It surely takes "go" to work the land to get something—cannot be in the shade and get something.

Yours truly,

BEN SPELDRICH.

The Perfidy of Modern Soviet Colonialism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the Communist masters of deceit have been able to get away with the greatest swindle of all in the area of their so-called colonialism. No other government or political party in the world has been so vociferously abusive of colonialism as that of the Kremlin. It is interesting to note that the official Soviet Encyclopedia—volume 22, second edition Moscow, 1953—devotes no less than 17 double column and fine print pages to "Colonialism" and "Colonies" in which we find such gems as the following:

In colonial possessions of the United States of America there were 48 banks in 1950. In addition, more than 10 United States banks function beyond the borders, mostly in dependent countries. Only the 4 largest banks of the United States of America (Bank of America, Chase National Bank, National City Bank of New York, and First National Bank of Boston) had in 1951 in colonial possessions of the United States of America as well as abroad 89 branches and 8 agencies, including: in Latin America 59 and 2 respectively, in Asia 20 and 1, in Africa 1 agency, and in Western Europe 9 and 4. A majority of Canadian banks, and other foreign banks are controlled by the United States of America.

According to Communist "science," and the word science is put here in quotation marks advisedly, the entire non-Communist part of the world is guilty of practicing colonialism, and mankind can hope for complete abolition of colonialism only under victorious communism.

In the Soviet and Communist vocabulary, all forms and aspects of a "good-neighbor policy," reconstruction program, aid to underdeveloped areas program, and so forth, are branded as American capitalist colonialism.

Who else but we Americans, both those who descended from forefathers who

broke the yoke of English colonialism in 1776, as well as those who are descended from or even personally fled from a colonial system including the Russian, to find a new life of equality here, have the right to tell the world and particularly the bosses in the Kremlin what colonialism means and what it does not mean, and tell the world who is today the one remaining true colonial empire in the world?

The Communists define colonies as follows:

Countries deprived of political and economic independence, countries oppressed and subjected to a rule of capitalist states. (Sov. Enc. vol. 22, p. 30).

We do not have to venture far to find which countries do, and which do not fit within the formula of this Soviet definition. Moscow would have us believe that all Latin American countries fit the definition, being allegedly deprived of economic independence by United States banks and their branches. Still, Communist-inspired mobs in these countries were free to stone and spit on Vice-President NIXON, and no tanks or machineguns were used against them in retaliation. On the other hand, "sovereign and independent" Hungary whose toilers merely demanded a voice in the management of their factories (establishment of so-called workers councils in each major plant was one of the main demands of the rebel workers in November 1956) and removal of Soviet troops resulted in a bloodbath the like of which the world had not seen in a long time. How far politically and economically independent are Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and the Baltic countries, that they could qualify to be called noncolonies even according to the Communist definition? How much sovereignty and economic independence has been left to Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia and the others of the 15 so-called sovereign Soviet republics that they could justly be defined as not being colonies, oppressed and subject to the rule of Moscow?

In the area of political independence, the attributes of sovereignty of the satellite countries are merely superficial: supposedly independent delegations represent such countries as Poland and Hungary in the United Nations, but when the occasion arises to speak in the UN or to vote, they follow blindly the rote prescribed for them by Moscow; in military affairs, the situation is even more flagrant. Whereas Soviet diplomats were full of holy indignation at American landings of marines in Lebanon at the request of the lawful Lebanese Government, that same Kremlin thinks nothing of keeping Soviet troops in the hundreds of thousands on the territory of such allegedly sovereign states as East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and many others. The Kremlin never asked any leave or permission from a single one of the "people's democracies" before stationing its troops on their soil—and making them pay for their upkeep, too.

Two other countries conquered by Moscow, not in the category of satellites, are members of the United Nations. They are Ukraine and Byelorussia. Moscow goes to no end of trouble to tell the world that these countries are free and sovereign. And yet, cold facts prove that they are colonies of the most ruthlessly exploited rank. Some of these facts are: all economic plans, be it 5-year, or other, are laid down for these countries by Moscow, and they merely exercise the prerogative of supervising the exploitation and stripping of their lands to the benefit of Moscow. Ukraine, for example, produces about 70 percent of all sugar of the U. S. S. R, and yet the consumption of sugar per capita of population is well below the average standard in Ukraine, and much lower than in the Russian Soviet Republic. Iron ore, pig iron, and a number of rare nonferrous metals of which Ukraine is a leading producer are ordered by Moscow to be delivered to the metallurgic industry of Czechoslovakia and other satellites, to be made into arms and traded away by Moscow to areas where Moscow wishes to set incendiary fires for a future war which is to end in Communist or Moscow's conquest of the world.

One of the most cruel jokes played upon a nation proclaimed to be sovereign was the Kremlin's gift of a complete steel mill to India. This valuable gift donated by Khrushchev and Bulganin, and worth upward of $100 million, and for which the people and Government of India have been thanking the Soviet people, their Government and Russia, was in reality imposed upon the shoulders of the Ukrainian people. The mill is being completed in Ukrainian plants and the workers are made to contribute their labor free while Moscow acknowledges the thanks of India. It is doubtful whether a like example of colonial exploitation ever occurred anywhere before.

It is very significant that the growth and expansion of the Soviet colonial empire centered in Moscow has not, in a single instance, been accomplished by any proletarian revolution, but always by maneuvers of Communist agents supported by the might of the Red army. In the early stage of the Communist empire such countries as Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, Turkestan, and others were simply conquered by force of arms. A similar pattern was followed in the Baltic area—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—and subsequently Hungary, Poland, and others. Along this line of penetration where there was expectation of least resistance, the Kremlin is not too anxious to promote a proletarian industrial workers' revolution in highly developed countries such as Britain or Western Europe, but foments false revolutions in backward colonial countries. Along this line they have achieved notable results in Korea, Vietnam, and other parts of Asia.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to cite here portions of a very significant newspaper article which appeared in the leading Belgian daily, La Libre Belgique, in Brussels on August 21, 1958, and entitled: "Russian Colonialism at the Brussels Exposition."

It should be remembered that the U. S. S. R. is a multi-national state with over 200 million people and a territory of 23.3 million square kilometers, composed of 15 federated republics which, according to the most democratic Soviet constitution "are sovereign and independent." According to the constitution, the federated nations even have the right "to secede from the U. S. S. R." whenever they feel like it. Each of these nations has its own culture. Their languages are completely different from the Russian. The nature of their national aspirations, their histories, their governments and institutions are specific. The most divergent climates, civilizations, races, and religions create an imprint upon each of these nations of the Soviet empire, and Moscow always wants to keep that empire "one and indivisible."

The bulk of visitors to the fair does not notice the special aspect of Russian presence. But what is glaring is the absence at the fair of the non-Russian nations of the U. S. S. R., an absence, incidentally, willed by the Russians, mainly for political reasons. The entrance to the Soviet pavilion is decorated with 15 flags of 15 republics, reminding one of the multi-national character of the U. S. S. R. * * * In its propaganda Moscow alleges that the U. S. S. R. not only met the national aspirations of all nations, but also gave them the status of states, and brought Ukraine and Byelorussia into the United Nations, while the West continues its colonial policy in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. * * *

The coats of arms of the republics carry inscriptions in their native languages. * * *

How much, in truth, however, do these accessories of freedom give to their respective nations? And those too, whom Moscow promises to liberate?

If a visitor, however, wanted to ask in the Soviet pavilion about Ukrainian books, they will look at him with suspicion, nay, even with irritation. All scientific and literary books in the Russian language, however, are shown in massive numbers.

Near the books one can see a large portrait of the greatest Ukrainian poet, Shevchenko—but there is only his name without any explanation, and it hangs alongside portraits of Pushkin and Lermontov. A person not acquainted with Ukrainian literature—and this is true of most visitors—will take Shevchenko for a Russian writer (Shevchenko was sentenced for his Ukrainian patriotic works and deported to Asia in 1847 with prohibition of writing and painting).

It is really a difficult job to find any copies of Ukrainian publications in the multitude of journals, monthlies, and other publications in Russian, or of any other non-Russian nation. We cite the example primarily of Ukraine because this "independent Soviet republic" with over 42 million people and an area larger than France, occupies second place after the Russian Soviet Republic (R. S. F. S. R.). Ukraine's economic importance, strategic and political position, culture, and the Ukrainian struggle for freedom give Ukraine a key position not merely within the U. S. S. R., but in all of Eastern Europe.

If we compare these Soviet Republics, alleged to be independent, with British Dominions or with French mandates, we find that the latter enjoy much more independence than Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Lithuania. * * * "Colonial" France, however, has put up in her pavilion a special section for Algiers, "Colonial" Belgium built a separate pavilion for Congo and organized Congo National Days * * * but the U. S. S. R. did not even give a little stand to any of its "independent and equal" republics. On the contrary, great care has been taken to negate their national treasures in order to list them in the ledger of the Russian nation.

Such nations as Ukraine are fighting not merely for a change of the regime, but pri-

marily for liberation from Moscow's imperialism imposed upon them by that regime.

Mr. Speaker, it is significant to note that these acid comments on the Soviet repression of the nations within its orbit, were printed in one of the most highly respected Belgian newspapers. "La Libre Belgiuque" has been published daily for the past 75 years and it enjoys a great prestige among a broad audience. Therefore, this paper's acute observations on the Kremlin's perfidy deserve special attention.

The ruthless and methodical manner in which the leaders of the Kremlin have attempted to obliterate the proud nations behind the Iron Curtain is a chapter written in treason and spelled out in cruelty. It is a record which must be constantly brought home to the people of America and the people of the free world, lest we forget the vile nature of the international Communist conspiracy which seeks to destroy all liberty everywhere.

As this session of Congress ends, it would be well for each of us to rededicate ourselves to the principle that the countries now chained in the Soviet prison of nations must one day be free. We must rededicate ourselves to the task of liberating the noble people trapped behind the Iron Curtain. Until these brave people bask again in the sunlight of freedom, until these valiant nations once more assume their rightful place among the family of free nations, no man of good will, no true believer in liberty and democracy can rest. I pledge myself to work unceasingly for this rebirth of freedom. I am confident my colleagues and the people of our Nation are joined with me in this mighty crusade.

Resolution Favoring Sanitation Bills

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a resolution of the Lakota Tuberculosis Control Conference.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. LTBCC-1-58

Whereas a great number of admissions to the reservation hospitals is due to illness which results from unsanitary conditions due to inadequate and unprotected water supplies and inadequate facilities for disposal of human waste; and

Whereas the use of dams or open surface and unprotected well-water supply on all reservations is to be found in most areas, and the majority of the people haul their water for domestic use a distance of 1 to 10 miles, which is a common practice on the reservations; and

Whereas the disposal of human wastes where no privy exists is over 50 percent and the use of inadequate privy facilities is found in most areas which results in a fly problem and a high degree of diarrhea and dysentery; and

Whereas H. R. 246, H. R. 2894, and S. 1498 of the 85th Congress, known as the sanitation bills, sponsored by the Public Health Service, if enacted into law, would greatly aid the health service and remedy these conditions and improve the health of the Indians: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Lakota Tuberculosis Control Conference this 13th day of March 1958, That the conference endorses these bills, H. R. 246, H. R. 2894, and S. 1498 of the 85th Congress known as the sanitation bills, and sponsored by the Public Health Service and ask that our Senators and Congressmen endorse these bills and make every effort to bring about the enactment of legislation in this session of Congress.

EUNICE LARRABEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Approved March 13, 1958.

PHOEBE DOWNING,
Chairman, Lakota Tuberculosis Control Conference.

Adm. Edmund Tyler Wooldridge

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, a few weeks ago, Adm. Edmund Tyler Wooldridge, Commandant of the National War College, Washington, retired from the United States Navy after a long and distinguished career. He is a native of Anderson County, Ky., and received his early education at Kavanaugh High School which, under the direction of Mrs. Lucy Kavanaugh, a beloved and devoted educator, sent many graduates to the United States Naval Academy and to distinguished careers. We know and appreciate Admiral Wooldridge, and I want to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a summary of his magnificent career of service to the Nation.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Admiral Wooldridge was born in Lawrenceburg, Ky., on January 5, 1897, the son of Dewell Henderson and Minnie Gray Wooldridge. He graduated from Kavanaugh High School, Lawrenceburg, Ky., and from the United States Naval Academy in 1919. He was commissioned an ensign in June 1919 and advanced through the grades to the rank of vice admiral on April 6, 1954. During World War II, he served as chief of staff of the commander, support force, United States Atlantic Fleet from December 1941 to April 1943; he served consecutively as director of distribution, assistant director of personnel, and director of personnel from June 1943 to December 1944; he was commander, U. S. S. *New Jersey*, from January through November 1945. Since the war, he served as commander, Naval Occupation Forces, northeast Japan, and commander, Cruiser Division 17, November 1945 to February 1946, at which time he was transferred to command Cruiser Division 13. He was Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Political Military Affairs) from February 1947 to August 1949; commander, Destroyer Force, United States Atlantic Fleet, August 1949 to July 1950; he served as Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs, Joint Staff, July 1950 to January 1953. He was commander, Battleship-Cruiser Force, United States Atlantic Fleet, January 1953 through March 1954; was commander, Second Fleet, United States Atlantic Fleet, and also commander, Striking Fleet, Atlantic—a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Command under the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, April 1954 to June 1955. On July 15, 1955, he assumed duties as commandant of the National War College, the position he held until his retirement on July 31, 1958. Upon his retirement he was advanced to the rank of admiral.

During his career Admiral Wooldridge demonstrated his ability to handle unusual and unexpected situations in a calm, forceful, and imaginative manner and with excellent judgment, indicating his exceptional ability to command which he so vividly displayed in his many responsible positions and commands throughout his service. The President of the United States awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit while serving successively as operations officer and as chief of staff of Task Force 24, during the period from March 3, 1941, to April 30, 1943. Throughout a period of intensive antisubmarine activities he prepared and supervised with brilliant initiative and excellent judgment plans which included the strategic employment of the Allied Forces air and surface units engaged in the protection of shipping in the Northwest Atlantic.

He was awarded the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for meritorious achievement as commanding officer of the U. S. S. *New Jersey* during operations against enemy forces in the Pacific war area from January 29 to April 18, 1945. On his ship operating as the flagship of commander, 3d Fleet, commander, Battleship Division 7, and as a unit of the fast carrier task force and various support, striking and bombardment groups, he maintained a high state of combat readiness in all departments. As commander, U. S. S. *New Jersey*, he supported air strikes Tokyo and Yokohoma and landings at Iwo Jima and Okinawa in February-March 1945. He participated in the Wake Island bombardment, August 8, 1945.

The Secretary of the Navy commended him for outstanding performance of duty while serving as director of officer distribution from June 1943 to March 1944; as assistant director and later as director of officer personnel from March 1944 to January 1945. He was cited for his outstanding performance of duty as commander, Cruiser Division 13; as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Politico-Military Affairs, and later as Assistant Chief for International Affairs; and as commander, Destroyer Force, Atlantic. Carrying out all his assignments with initiative and courage, he gained the respect and admiration of all with whom he served.

Later he served successfully as Deputy Director of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff and as representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the Senior Staff of the National Security Council, Washington, D. C. While serving as commander, Battleship-Cruiser Force, United States Atlantic Fleet from January 1953 to March 1954 and as commander, 2d Fleet, United States Atlantic Fleet from April 1954 to June 1955 he set standards of performance that will be difficult to emulate.

As commandant of the National War College, Washington, D. C., he carried out his duties in such an outstanding and praiseworthy manner the President of the United States presented him with a Gold Star in lieu of a second Legion of Merit. This citation read in part:

"An excellent leader and administrator, he recognized and took action on the necessity

of continually reappraising and revising the various courses of study provided at the college. As commandant of the Government's highest educational institution, Vice Admiral Wooldridge, by his sound judgment, keen foresight, and tireless devotion to the fulfillment of an exacting assignment, made a lasting impression on the War College, enhanced its reputation in the minds of the American people, and made a significant contribution to the mutual understanding and coordination of effort among the military services and civilian agencies of the Government. His distinguished service throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

His decorations—the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with Gold Star, Bronze Star Medal, Victory Medal, Grand Fleet Clasp, Haitian Campaign Medal (U. S. S. *Delaware*), American Defense Service Medal, Fleet Clasp, Asiatic-Pacific Area Campaign Medal, World War II Victory Medal, Navy Commendation Ribbon and British Empire and the Peruvian Navy Cross—testify to his faithfulness to duty, his courage, and his great service to his country.

The people of Kentucky are proud of their native son, and are grateful for his life of service to the Nation. I know that I speak for the people of Kentucky in wishing for him and for his gracious wife and for their family ocntinued usefulness and years of happiness.

Conservation Reserve Program Limitation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD letters relative to problems encountered under the $5,000 limitation in the conservation reserve program.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION
AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,
Fargo, N. Dak., August 12, 1958.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Enclosed is a copy of a letter which we sent to our Northwest area office in Washington relative to the $5,000 limitation in the conservation reserve program, and which further states the problems that will be encountered in North Dakota in administering the program with this limitation.

You may use this information for whatever purpose you wish to further the cause.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT J. SANDNESS,
State Administrative Officer.

AUGUST 12, 1958.

Hubert E. Dyke, Director, Northwest Area, CSS, Washington, D. C.

Albert J. Sandness, State Administrative Officer, North Dakota ASC Office, Fargo, N. Dak.

FIVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR LIMITATION—CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

In accordance with your request made at the regional meeting in Omaha, we are submitting information relative to the problems that will be encountered in North Dakota with regard to the maximum limitation of $5,000 under the conservaiton reserve program. This will also confirm information given to your office by telephone on August 11, 1958.

The State committee estimates that there will be 10,000 farms in North Dakota that will fall in the category of having more cropland than can be put in the program because of the $5,000 limitation. This estimate is based on the State average of an average farm in North Dakota.

The estimate of the number of farms with all eligible land in both conservation reserve and acreage reserve in 1958 and with not a sufficient amount of permitted acres to provide for planting of the acreage allotment in 1959 is 250 farms.

Example farm located in Barnes County:

Cropland, 652 acres.

Soil Bank base, 480 acres.

Nineteen fifty-seven conservation reserve (regular rate), 480 acres times $10 equals $4,800.

Nineteen fifty-seven conservation reserve (nondiversion rate), 65 acres times $3 equals $195.

Total in conservation reserve, $4,995.

Participated in acreage reserve with 107 acres, or the balance of his eligible land, in 1956 and 1957.

AUGUST 15, 1958.

Hon. ALBERT J. SANDNESS,
Administrative Officer, State ASC Committee, Fargo, N. Dak.

DEAR MR. SANDNESS: Thank you so very much for your letter of the 12th relative to the limitation in the conservation reserve program.

I am taking the liberty of placing your letter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that I may bring it to the attention of every Senator and Congressman.

With kindest regards and every good wish, I am,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator.

Ah, What a Tax Cut

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM LANGER
OF NORTH DAKOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD the following newspaper article.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AH, WHAT A TAX CUT

Three million persons have been freed from the income tax, raising the ratio of nontaxpayers to 47 percent of all workers. Married couples also will benefit from a new system of assessment. The burden on big business has been eased. The tax on distributed corporation profits has been halved, cut from 30 to 15 percent.

P. S.: This all happened Friday, but it happened not in the United States. It happened in West Germany, by action of the Bonn Parliament.

Complete Voting Record of Senator Proxmire in 85th Congress, 2d Session

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. PROXMIRE
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Saturday, August 23, 1958

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix of the RECORD a statement of my complete voting record in the 2d session of the 85th Congress.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR PROXMIRE

In order that the people of Wisconsin may review the entire record of my votes in the 2d session of the 85th Congress, I am providing this record of my vote on every recorded rollcall taken in the United States Senate during the session.

I have given a brief description of each bill and the specific motions on which my votes were cast, in order that my position may be accurately interpreted. It is, of course, impossible to explain the parliamentary situation which prompted each of my votes in this summary. I will be happy to furnish a more complete explanation of my stand on any specific issue to anyone upon request.

Those who study this voting record will notice that it does not list the final passage of a number of the important bills passed by Congress this session. This is because, in many instances, final passage is by an unrecorded voice vote, usually after the vote on a preliminary motion has clearly drawn the lines on the issue. Therefore, my position on many issues is shown here in a key vote on an amendment or a parliamentary motion.

The interpretations of the bills and motions here is derived from a summary prepared by Congressional Quarterly, the highly esteemed, nonpartisan, independent service.

AGRICULTURE

Date	Measure, question, and result	Proxmire vote
Mar. 13	S. J. Res. 162, to bar any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments below the 1957 level for any farm commodity except tobacco. (Passed 50 to 43)	Yes.
Mar. 13	S. J. Res. 163, to bar any reduction in price supports below the 1957 level for dairy products. (Defeated 43 to 50)	Yes.
Mar. 13	S. 3420, to extend for 2 years Public Law 480 of the 83d Cong., under which agricultural surpluses are sold and traded to foreign countries; vote on Aiken amendment to eliminate requirement that Secretary of Agriculture barter up to $500 million of surplus commodities a year and permit duty-free entry of nonstrategic materials. (Agreed to 44 to 39.)	No.
Mar. 20	S. 3420; Case amendment to give Congress direct control over spending of foreign currencies received from sale of farm surpluses. (Rejected 25 to 58)	No.
Mar. 20	S. 3420; Jenner amendment to bar sales of farm surpluses to any country that has not assured the President it would not support a Communist country that went to war against the United States. (Rejected 24 to 53.)	No.
Mar. 20	S. 3420; Williams amendment to restrict extension to 1 year. (Rejected 38 to 42)	No.
Mar. 21	S. J. Res. 162, farm price-support freeze; vote on Ellender motion to agree to House amendments providing that price supports in 1958 and acreage allotments in 1958–59 could not be reduced below 1957 levels. (Agreed to 48 to 32.)	Yes.
July 24	S. 4071, Agricultural Act of 1958; vote on Young amendment aiding to the bill a 4-year extension of the Wool Act of 1954. (Agreed to 67 to 9)	Yes.
July 25	S. 4071; Dirksen amendment to make dollar price-support floors on cotton, rice, and corn temporary rather than permanent. (Rejected 33 to 51)	No.
July 25	S. 4071; Proxmire amendment to add self-help dairy-stabilization plan to farm bill. (Rejected 20 to 57)	Yes.
July 25	S. 4071; Humphrey amendment to give corn and feed grain producers alternative price support of 85 percent of parity if they transfer 20 percent of feed-grain acreage to conservation reserve. (Rejected 23 to 55.)	Yes.
July 25	S. 4071; Proxmire-Humphrey amendment to increase dairy price supports for the marketing year 1959. (Rejected 24 to 49)	Yes.
July 25	S. 4071; Humphrey amendment to substitute price supports between 60 and 90 percent of parity but not less than $1.10 per bushel on corn for provision in bill of price supports based on previous market prices. (Rejected 24 to 49.)	Yes.
July 25	S. 4071; passage of Agricultural Act of 1958. (Passed 62 to 11)	No.
July 29	S. 4100, to establish Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration in the Department of Agriculture. (Passed 81 to 0)	Yes.
July 29	H. R. 8308, humane slaughter bill; vote on Senate Agriculture Committee version calling for a 2-year study of humane slaughtering methods. (Rejected 40 to 43.)	No.
July 29	H. R. 8308; Case amendment to clarify provision stipulating that humane slaughter laws shall not interfere with religious methods of slaughtering. (Accepted 44 to 38.)	No.
July 29	H. R. 8308; O'Mahoney amendment to recommit the bill to committee. (Rejected 29 to 53)	No.
July 29	H. R. 8308; passage of House bill forbidding Government agencies from buying meat from slaughterers who do not use humane slaughtering methods. (Passed 72 to 9.)	Yes.

APPROPRIATIONS

Feb. 3	H. R. 10146, fiscal 1958 supplemental defense appropriation bill to appropriate $1,200,000,000 and transfer $150,000,000 for accelerated missile defense program. (Passed 78 to 0.)	Yes.
Mar. 10	H. R. 10881, second supplemental appropriation bill; Hayden motion to suspend rules and amend the bill to allow cotton farmers to withdraw from Soil-Bank program and increase cotton acreage by 30 percent if they give up price-support rights on added acreage. (Rejected 36 to 48.)	No.
Mar. 11	H. R. 10881; Thye motion to suspend rules and amend bill to provide that price supports for dairy products for 1958 marketing year should not be less than 1957 year. (Rejected 30 to 59.)	Yes.
Mar. 11	H. R. 10881, Morse point of order against a section in bill providing $3,000 compensation for Chairman of Federal Power Commission for period between expiration of prior appointment and confirmation of present appointment. (Rejected 29 to 50.)	Yes.
July 30	H. R. 11574, fiscal 1959 appropriations for 16 independent Federal agencies; Magnuson motion to concur in a House amendment appropriating $589,000,000 to civil service retirement and disability fund. (Agreed to 44 to 39.)	Yes.
July 30	H. R. 12738, Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. (Passed 71 to 0)	Yes.
Aug. 14	H. R. 13450, supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1959; Sparkman amendment to add $75,000 for farm housing research by land-grant colleges. (Rejected 31 to 47.)	Yes.
Aug. 15	H. R. 13450, Russell amendment to bar payment of Federal funds for any study or plan for United States surrender to a foreign power. (Agreed to 88 to 2.)	Yes.
Aug. 15	H. R. 13450; Ellender amendment to delete $5,000,000 in funds for informational mediums guaranty fund of U. S. Information Agency. (Rejected 23 to 59)	No.
Aug. 20	H. R. 13450, conference report; Johnson motion to sustain Senate amendment barring appropriation of funds to National Aeronautics and Space Administration without prior authorization by Congress. (Agreed to 86 to 0.)	Yes.
Aug. 23	H. R. 13192, mutual security appropriations for fiscal 1959; Ellender amendment to reduce military assistance funds by $100,000,000. (Rejected 36 to 45)	Yes.
Aug. 23	H. R. 13192; Ellender amendment to reduce defense-support funds by $50,000,000. (Rejected 36 to 41)	Yes.
Aug. 23	H. R. 13856, independent offices appropriation; Williams motion to suspend rules to permit consideration of Williams amendment asking President to try to reduce Federal expenditures by 2 percent on defense appropriations and 4 percent on other appropriations. (Rejected 30 to 45.)	No.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Mar. 12	S. 3148, emergency housing bill; Monroney amendment to eliminate provisions authorizing Veterans' Administration to raise interest rate on GI loans from 4.5 to 4.75 percent. (Rejected 47 to 47.)	Yes.
Mar. 12	S. 3148; Knowland motion to table Capehart motion to reconsider vote on Monroney amendment. (Carried by Vice President's vote breaking 47–47 tie)	No.
Mar. 12	S. 3148; Capehart motion to table Long amendment that would urge Federal Reserve Board to try to stimulate flow of mortgage money so federally backed mortgages would be available at 4.5-percent interest. (Agreed to 45 to 43.)	No.
Mar. 12	S. 3148; passage of bill. (Passed 86 to 0)	Yes.
Apr. 1	S. 3497, Community Facilities Act of 1958, to increase from $100,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 the fund for loans to build public facilities; vote on Mansfield motion to table Knowland motion to postpone further consideration of bill until Apr. 14. (Rejected 36 to 41.)	Yes.
Apr. 1	S. 3497; Thurmond motion to amend Knowland motion by postponing consideration of bill until Apr. 2 instead of Apr. 14. (Rejected 40 to 40)	Yes.
Apr. 1	S. 3497; Knowland motion to postpone consideration of bill until Apr. 14. (Agreed to 41 to 39)	No.
Apr. 15	S. 3497; Fulbright amendment to lower effective interest rate from 3½ to 3 percent. (Rejected 40 to 41)	Yes.
Apr. 15	S. 3497; Case amendment to incorporate provisions of Davis-Bacon Act regarding prevailing wages and 40-hour week. (Agreed to 54 to 25)	Yes.
Apr. 16	S. 3497; Thurmond amendment to substitute "reasonable terms" in provision authorizing loans when credit is "not otherwise available on equally favorable terms or conditions." (Rejected 33 to 53.)	No.
Apr. 16	S. 3497; Bush amendment to reduce authorization from $1,000,000,000 to $500,000,000. (Rejected 33 to 52)	No.
Apr. 16	S. 3497; Johnson amendment to table Bush amendment to require that at least 50 percent of the funds authorized be used for public-school construction. (Agreed to 60 to 27.)	Yes.
Apr. 16	S. 3497; passage of the bill. (Passed 60 to 26)	Yes.
May 27	H. R. 12065, Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958; Kennedy amendment to expand coverage of the act, increase weekly unemployment benefits, set a uniform 39-week duration period for all payments, and provide benefits for 1 year, for all unemployed, financed by Federal grants. (Rejected 21 to 63.)	Yes.
May 28	H. R. 12065; Kennedy amendment to extend duration of benefit payments by 16 weeks and provide for Federal administration if States do not act; and to exempt States from repaying Federal aid under the bill if they liberalize their programs or if their unemployment reserve funds are low. (Rejected 27 to 56.)	Yes.
May 28	H. R. 12065; Kennedy amendment to extend duration of benefit payments by 16 weeks and provide Federal administration if States do not act. (Rejected 36 to 47.)	Yes.
May 28	H. R. 12065; Long amendment to increase public assistance payments to the aged, blind, and disabled about $5 per month by raising maximum monthly Federal-State payment per person to $70 and increasing Federal share of the cost. (Rejected 40 to 40.)	Yes.
May 28	H. R. 12065; Knowland motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on Long amendment. (Agreed to 41 to 38)	No.
May 28	H. R. 12065; Cooper amendment to provide for Federal administration of the temporary benefit program if the States do not act. (Rejected 26 to 54)	Yes.
May 28	H. R. 12065, passage of the bill. (Passed 80 to 0)	Yes.
Aug. 13	H. R. 13247, National Defense Education Act of 1958, to authorize approximately $1,300,000,000 in Federal grants and loans for a 7-year program of aid to students and schools; vote on McNamara amendment to add section authorizing $1,000,000,000 for 2 years for Federal grants for public school construction. (Rejected 30 to 61.)	Yes.
Aug. 13	H. R. 13247; Morse amendment to add $500 to each scholarship award to be used by the colleges and universities of the scholarship holder. (Rejected 20 to 69.)	Yes.
Aug. 13	H. R. 13247; Cooper amendment to reduce from $17,500,000 to $5,000,000 the annual authorization for national defense scholarships and limiting each award to $250 per year. (Agreed to 46 to 42.)	No.
Aug. 13	H. R. 13247; passage of the bill. (Passed 62 to 26)	Yes.
Aug. 16	H. R. 13549, Social Security Amendments of 1958, increasing benefits approximately 7 percent and increasing Federal share of public assistance payments; Yarborough amendment to increase benefits by 10 percent. (Rejected 32 to 53.)	Yes.
Aug. 22	H. R. 12728, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act revision bill; Morse amendment raising railroad retirement and unemployment benefits 10 and 20 percent, respectively. (Agreed to 80 to 2.)	Yes.
Aug. 22	H. R. 12728; Morse amendment to modify House bill by Senate bill, as above. (Agreed to 68 to 14)	Yes.
Aug. 22	H. R. 12728, passage of the bill. (Passed 71 to 12)	Yes.
Aug. 22	H. R. 13247, National Defense Education Act of 1958, conference report to authorize approximately $1,000,000,000 for a 7-year program of aid to students and schools. (Agreed to 66 to 15.)	Yes.

FOREIGN POLICY

Date	Measure, question, and result	Proxmire vote
June 4	H. R. 12181, Mutual Security Act of 1958; Proxmire amendment to place funds for military assistance and defense support under Defense Department budget. (Rejected 16 to 56.)	Yes.
June 5	H. R. 12181; Proxmire amendment to cut military assistance and defense support by $104,000,000. (Rejected 31 to 53)	Yes.
June 5	H. R. 12181; Williams amendment to bar aid to Dominican Republic. (Rejected 33 to 46)	Yes.
June 5	H. R. 12181; Knowland amendment to strike out permission for President to authorize aid to Communist-dominated nations other than Soviet Union, Communist China, and North Korea. (Agreed to 43 to 42.)	No.
June 5	H. R. 12181; Knowland motion to table a motion to reconsider vote on Knowland amendment. (Agreed to 45 to 39)	No.
June 6	H. R. 12181; Bridges amendment to eliminate provision that United States should join with other nations to assist India in completing current economic development program. (Rejected 35 to 47.)	No.
June 6	H. R. 12181; Bridges amendment to bar aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. (Rejected 22 to 54)	No.
June 6	H. R. 12181; Ellender amendment to reduce authorization for military assistance funds by $500,000,000. (Rejected 24 to 46)	Yes.
June 6	H. R. 12181; Ellender amendment to require that $200,000,000 of the $235,000,000 cut in military assistance and defense-support authorization would be taken from military assistance. (Agreed to 43 to 28.)	Yes.
June 6	H. R. 12181, passage of the bill. (Passed 51 to 17)	Yes.
June 19	S. Con. Res. 94, expressing the indignation of Congress at the Hungarian Government's execution of Imre Nagy and other leaders of 1956 revolution in Hungary. (Adopted 91 to 0.)	Yes.
July 9	Tax treaties. (Ratified en bloc 84 to 0)	Yes.
July 17	H. R. 12591, Senate committee version of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958; vote on Clark amendment to make Reciprocal Trade Program permanent. (Rejected 4 to 85.)	No.
July 22	H. R. 12591; Johnson amendment to delete section providing that a Presidential veto of a Tariff Commission escape-clause finding shall not take effect unless it is approved within 90 days by a majority of both Houses of Congress. (Accepted 63 to 27.)	Yes.
July 22	H. R. 12591; Payne amendment to provide that Congress may override the President's disapproval of a Tariff Commission recommendation within 60 days by a majority vote of each House. (Rejected 34 to 57.)	No.
July 22	H. R. 12591; Magnuson amendment to provide that Tariff Commission may be bypassed in investigation of proposed import quotas on agricultural products in order to refer case to Agriculture Department for study. (Rejected 44 to 46.)	Yes.
July 22	H. R. 12591, passage of the bill. (Passed 72 to 16)	Yes.
July 31	S. Con Res. 109; Sparkman motion to table Jenner motion to reconsider adoption of resolution expressing sense of Congress that United Nations should set up a permanent police force. (Agreed to 66 to 14.)	Yes.
Aug. 11	H. R. 12591, Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958; adoption of conference report. (Adopted 72 to 18)	Yes.
Aug. 13	Tax treaties with United Kingdom. (Ratified 90 to 0)	Yes.

LABOR

Apr. 24	S. 2888, Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act; Allott amendment to exempt welfare plans established on level-of-benefits basis (principally employer administered). (Rejected 28 to 59.)	No.
Apr. 25	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to require election of union officers by popular vote at least every 4 years and make failure an unfair labor practice and crime punishable by law. (Rejected 37 to 53.)	No.
Apr. 25	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to set conditions under which trusteeships may be established over local unions. (Rejected 35 to 53)	No.
Apr. 25	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to make illegal any payments to union representatives by agents of an employer. (Rejected 35 to 52)	No.
Apr. 25	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to authorize the Secretary of Labor to make public union financial and other reports and to notify the Attorney General of any false information he believes has been filed. (Rejected 33 to 53.)	No.
Apr. 25	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to bar as an exclusive bargaining agent any union that refuses to grant equal rights and privileges to all members. (Rejected 28 to 53.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Smith amendment to eliminate a Taft-Hartley Act provision barring strikers permanently replaced during a strike from voting in representation elections. (Rejected 33 to 50.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Smith amendment to permit the National Labor Relations Board to certify unions in the building construction industry as exclusive bargaining agents without prior election. (Rejected 34 to 52.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Mundt amendment to direct Secretary of Labor to publish reports on violations of S. 2888 or mishandling of union funds. (Rejected 22 to 67)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Watkins amendment to permit NLRB to decline jurisdiction in labor disputes which do not have a substantial effect on commerce and to permit the States to assert jurisdiction in such cases. (Rejected 35 to 51.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Curtis amendment to tighten Taft-Hartley Act prohibition against secondary boycotts by prohibiting certain types of picketing and coercive acts. (Rejected 26 to 60.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Mundt amendment to bar anyone ineligible to vote because of a State or Federal conviction from serving as a manager, trustee, or employee of an employee welfare or pension fund. (Agreed to 90 to 0.)	Yes.
Apr. 28	S. 2888; Knowland amendment to permit NLRB to invalidate a union election in which a member has been deprived of his vote contrary to union rules, provided denial could have affected the outcome of the election. (Rejected 35 to 53.)	No.
Apr. 28	S. 2888, passage of the bill. (Passed 88 to 0)	Yes.
June 12	S. 3974, Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958; Cooper amendment to empower Secretary of Labor to subpena individuals and records when making investigations authorized by the act. (Agreed to 86 to 0.)	Yes.
June 12	S. 3974; Cooper amendment to require unions and their officers to report to each o. their members the same information that must be reported to Secretary of Labor under the act. (Agreed to 85 to 0.)	Yes.
June 12	S. 3974; Javits amendment to bar from union office for 5 years any person found after a hearing to have failed to file information required under the act. (Agreed to 86 to 0.)	Yes.
June 12	S. 3974; Ives amendment to strike from the bill a provision exempting unions with less than 200 members from reporting and disclosure requirements. (Agreed to 79 to 1.)	Yes.
June 12	S. 3974; Goldwater amendment to strike out language narrowing definition of "supervisor" under the Taft-Hartley law. (Rejected 38 to 47)	No.
June 12	S. 3974; Allott amendment to assure that conferences and associations of labor representatives are subject to act. (Agreed to 83 to 2)	Yes.
June 13	S. 3974; Holland amendment to permit States and territories to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities. (Rejected 27 to 60)	No.
June 13	S. 3974; Ives amendment to substitute for pending Watkins amendment language to require NLRB to assert jurisdiction in all cases arising under National Labor Relations Act. (Rejected 43 to 46.)	Yes.
June 13	S. 3974; Watkins amendment to permit States to assert jurisdiction over labor disputes NLRB declines to handle. (Rejected 37 to 53)	No.
June 13	S. 3974; Smith amendment to impose fiduciary responsibility on persons handling union moneys and permit members to sue in Federal courts against misuse. (Rejected 42 to 47.)	No.
June 14	S. 3974; Smith amendment to bar access to NLRB to any union that has not filed with the Secretary of Labor and made available to members the organizational and financial documents and reports required by the act. (Rejected 30 to 53.)	No.
June 14	S. 3974; Knowland amendment to require unions, on petition of 20 percent of members, to hold secret-ballot referendums on recall of officers or changes in bylaws. (Rejected 31 to 52.)	No.
June 14	S. 3974; Capehart amendment to provide that on petition of ⅓ of membership, a local union must call a meeting to consider removing officers. (Rejected 27 to 52.)	No.
June 14	S. 3974; Mundt amendment to provide that union officers may be removed by members' majority vote equal to at least 60 percent of total votes cast when the officer was elected. (Rejected 24 to 58.)	No.
June 14	S. 3974; Ervin amendment to require secret-ballot election of international union officers at least once every 4 years and of local officers at least every 3 years. (Agreed to 78 to 4.)	Yes.
June 14	S. 3974; Ervin amendment to insure union members the right to remove officers for cause by majority vote. (Agreed to 47 to 35)	Yes.
June 16	S. 3974; Mundt amendment to require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits in order to gain access to NLRB and to retain a similar Taft-Hartley Act requirement for union officers. (Agreed to 66 to 20.)	Yes.
June 16	S. 3974; Curtis amendment to bar "hot cargo" contracts and strengthen existing laws against secondary boycotts and recognition and organizational picketing. (Rejected 32 to 51.)	No.
June 16	S. 3974; Potter amendment to permit the Secretary of Labor, on complaint of union member, to bring civil suit for recovery of member's dues if union funds are not being used solely for collective bargaining and related activities. (Rejected 30 to 51.)	No.
June 17	S. 3974; Knowland amendment to bar union contract no-strike clauses unless approved by a majority of membership by secret ballot. (Rejected 32 to 57)	No.
June 17	S. 3974; Mundt amendment to require union elections to be supervised by a membership board of representatives of all candidates but excluding candidates and union officers. (Rejected 44 to 45.)	No.
June 17	S. 3974; McClellan amendment to strike out a provision permitting building trades and construction employers to conclude contracts with unions that have not won a representation election. (Rejected 29 to 60.)	No.
June 17	S. 3974, passage of the bill. (Passed 88 to 1)	Yes.

MILITARY AND VETERANS

Date	Measure, question, and result	Proxmire vote
Apr. 29	H. R. 11470, to raise pay of all military personnel. (Passed 87 to 0)	Yes.
July 18	H. R. 12541, Senate version of Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. (Passed 80 to 0)	Yes.
July 30	H. R. 13015, to authorize $1,700,000,000 for military construction in fiscal 1959. (Passed 80 to 0)	Yes.
Aug. 12	S. 2266, wage rates at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; to override President's veto. (Passed over veto 69 to 20)	Yes.

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Feb. 5	S. Res. 231, providing funds for investigations by Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly; Knowland amendment to cut funds to $250,000 instead of $365,000. (Rejected 28 to 61.)	No.
Feb. 5	S. Res. 256, providing $150,000 for investigations by Senate Rules and Administration Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections; Curtis amendment to limit subcommittee staff. (Rejected 25 to 49.)	No.
Feb. 6	S. Res. 256; Johnson resolution to establish a special Senate Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration. (Adopted 78 to 1)	Yes.
Feb. 26	H. R. 5836, Postal Rate Increase Act; Monroney amendment to set uniform 4-cent rate on 1st-class mail, deleting provision for 5-cent rate. (Rejected 42 to 49.)	Yes.]
Feb. 27	H. R. 5836; Proxmire-Clark amendment to place $1,800,000 annual limit on mail "subsidy" received by any publisher of magazine or 2d-class mailing matter. (Rejected 33 to 57.)	Yes.
Feb. 27	H. R. 5836; Monroney amendment to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate the 5-cent nonlocal 1st-class letter rate. (Rejected 40 to 48)	Yes.
Feb. 27	H. R. 5836; Morse amendment for larger increase in 2d-class rates for advertising in newspapers and magazines. (Rejected 17 to 71)	Yes.
Feb. 28	H. R. 5836; Carroll amendment to retain present 2d-class rate for nonprofit publications. (Rejected 35 to 49)	Yes.
Feb. 28	H. R. 5836; Javits amendment to provide 2-cent, instead of 2½-cent, rate on certain 3d-class mail. (Rejected 6 to 79)	No.
Feb. 28	H. R. 5836; Carlson amendment to revise pay increase provisions for postal workers. (Rejected 29 to 54)	No.
Feb. 28	H. R. 5836; Long amendment to provide temporary cost-of-living pay increases for postal supervisors as well as lower level employees. (Accepted 50 to 31.)	Yes.
May 14	Nomination of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of Civil Rights Commission. (Confirmed 67 to 13)	Yes.
May 21	H. R. 5836, Postal Rate Increase Act, including postal employees' pay increase; conference report. (Agreed to 88 to 0)	Yes.
June 27	H. R. 7999, statehood for Alaska; Monroney amendment to substitute commonwealth status instead of statehood. (Rejected 29 to 50)	No.
June 27	H. R. 7999; Eastland point of order to delete as unconstitutional Presidential power to withdraw lands for defense purposes. (Rejected 28 to 53)	No.
June 30	H. R. 7999; Eastland point of order on grounds of unconstitutionality of senatorial election provision. (Rejected 22 to 62)	No.
June 30	H. R. 7999; Stennis motion to refer bill to Armed Services Committee. (Rejected 31 to 55)	No.
June 30	H. R. 7999; Thurmond amendment to eliminate section for national-defense withdrawals by Executive order. (Rejected 16 to 67)	No.
June 30	H. R. 7999, passage of the bill. (Passed 64 to 20)	Yes.
July 1	H. R. 7963, Small Business Act; Thye amendment to make Small Business Administration a permanent Federal agency. (Accepted 55 to 26)	No.
July 1	H. R. 11451, to authorize Federal construction and sale to private steamship line of 2 super ocean liners; vote on adoption of conference report eliminating provision barring free or reduced rates for Government employees and Congressmen traveling at their own expense. (Agreed to 51 to 20.)	Yes.
July 1	H. R. 11451; adoption of the conference report. (Agreed to 41 to 18)	No.
July 23	S. Res. 264, expressing Senate's wish for Cabinet Committee study of proposed International Development Association as affiliate of World Bank; vote on Capehart amendment to provide for study of all existing international loan agencies. (Rejected 40 to 47.)	No.
July 23	S. Res. 264, adoption of the resolution. (Adopted 62 to 25)	Yes.
July 31	H. R. 8002, to provide that appropriations requests to Congress be accompanied by a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures. (Passed 68 to 6.)	Yes.
Aug. 6	S. 1846, District of Columbia Charter Act; Morse amendment to substitute Commission to draft home-rule charter to be voted on by District residents. (Rejected 17 to 63.)	No.
Aug. 6	S. 1846, passage of the bill to set up territorial government for the district. (Passed 61 to 22)	Yes.
Aug. 14	S. 2883, amended bill to block proposed 32-foot extension of east front of the Capitol. (Rejected 32 to 47)	Yes.
Aug. 18	S. Res. 362–374, citing 13 persons for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in Labor or Management Field. (Adopted en bloc 87 to 0.)	Yes.
Aug. 18	Nomination of W. Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General in charge of Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. (Confirmed 56 to 20)	Yes.
Aug. 19	H. R. 11477; Senate version of Mallory rule bill to bar Federal court judges from disqualifying confessions of suspects solely because of delay in bringing suspect for arraignment; vote on amendment inserting word "reasonable" before word "delay." (Accepted 41 to 39.)	Yes.
Aug. 19	H. R. 11477; Ervin amendment empowering trial judge to determine whether delay in arraignment is reasonable. (Rejected 18 to 62)	No.
Aug. 19	H. R. 11477; Morse amendment to bar interrogation of suspect or admissibility of suspect's statement unless he first was informed of nature of accusation and of his rights. (Rejected 13 to 64.)	Yes.
Aug. 19	H. R. 11477; passage of bill. (Passed 65 to 12)	No.
Aug. 20	H. R. 6789, minor court bill; vote on Hennings motion to table Jenner amendment to limit appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (Agreed to 49 to 41.)	Yes.
Aug. 20	S. 654, permitting States to enact laws barring subversive activities; vote on Hennings motion to table McClellan amendment to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying State laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or there was an irreconcilable conflict between a State and Federal law. (Rejected 39 to 46.)	Yes.
Aug. 20	S. 654; Bennett motion to table McClellan motion to reconsider rejected Hennings motion, as above. (Adopted 47 to 40)	No.
Aug. 20	Johnson motion to adjourn until noon, Aug. 21. (Adopted 70 to 18)	Yes.
Aug. 21	S. 654; Carroll motion to recommit bill to Senate Judiciary Committee. (Adopted 41 to 40)	Yes.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Feb. 20	H. R. 5822, to permit subsidized airlines to retain net capital gains from sale of old equipment for reinvestment in new flight equipment; vote on Lausche amendment to require payment of the capital gains to the Government over a 6-year period. (Rejected 14 to 70.)	Yes.
Feb. 24	H. R. 9055, to increase temporarily the national debt limit by $5,000,000,000 to $280,000,000,000; Cotton motion to recommit the bill. (Rejected 12 to 74)	No.
Feb. 24	H. R. 9055; Lausche amendment to limit the increase to $3,000,000,000. (Rejected 27 to 56)	No.
Mar. 12	S. Con. Res. 68, calling on President, as an antirecession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for civil construction projects. (Approved 93 to 1.)	Yes.
Mar. 13	H. R. 10021, to extend 1955 formula for taxing income of life-insurance companies; vote on Douglas amendment to cut taxes $5,200,000,000 by reducing individual income-tax rate and repealing or reducing certain excise taxes. (Rejected 14 to 71.)	Yes.
Mar. 14	H. R. 10021; Proxmire-Yarborough amendment to increase personal income-tax exemption for individuals from $600 to $800. (Rejected 19 to 64)	Yes.
Mar. 14	H. R. 10021; passage of the bill. (Passed 61 to 19)	No.
Mar. 14	S. Con. Res. 69, calling on President, as an antirecession measure, to accelerate spending of funds already appropriated for military construction projects. (Adopted 76 to 1).	Yes.
Mar. 26	S. 3414, Federal Highway Act of 1958; vote on Hruska amendment to permit erection on interstate highways of signs of any size authorized by State law. (Rejected 31 to 58.)	No.
Mar. 26	S. 3414; Kerr amendment to strike out provision providing bonus in Federal interstate highway funds for States that regulate billboard advertising on new portions of Interstate Highway System. (Rejected 41 to 47.)	No.
Mar. 26	S. 3414; Hruska amendment to strike out provision limiting conditions under which Federal Government reimburses States for costs of relocating utility facilities on federally aided highways. (Agreed to 47 to 38.)	No.
Mar. 27	H. R. 9821, with Senate version substituted for House text of Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958; vote on passage. (Passed 84 to 4)	Yes.
Apr. 2	S. 497, River and Harbor Flood Control Act of 1958, authorizing $1,500,000,000 for construction by Army Corps of Engineers; vote on conference report. (Agreed to 52 to 11.)	Yes.
May 13	S. 3683, Area Redevelopment Act to provide $379,500,000 in Federal loans and grants for redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment; vote on Bush amendment to prohibit loans to help an industry relocate from one area to another. (Rejected 26 to 59.)	No.
May 13	S. 3683, passage of the bill. (Passed 46 to 36)	Yes.
June 17	S. 3910, River and Harbor Flood Control Act of 1958, revised version of vetoed bill authorizing $1,500,000,000. (Passed 75 to 1)	Yes.
June 18	H. R. 12695, 1-year extension of existing corporate and certain excise taxes; vote on Douglas amendment to reduce taxes by $6,000,000,000 by cutting personal income taxes $50 per person, repealing certain excise taxes, and giving tax relief to small business. (Rejected 23 to 65.)	Yes.
June 19	H. R. 12695; McNamara amendment to repeal 10-percent excise tax on passenger cars, 8 percent excise tax on auto parts and accessories, and reduce from 10 to 5 percent excise tax on trucks and buses. (Rejected 32 to 59.)	Yes.
June 19	H. R. 12695; Kefauver amendment to refund to manufacturer ½ of excise tax on automobiles if paid by him directly to the ultimate purchaser. (Rejected 24 to 66.)	Yes.
June 19	H. R. 12695; Smathers amendment to repeal 3-percent tax on freight transportation. (Agreed to 59 to 25)	Yes.
June 19	H. R. 12695; Smathers amendment to repeal 10 percent on passenger transportation. (Agreed to 50 to 35)	Yes.
June 20	H. R. 12695; Potter amendment to reduce excise tax on automobiles to 5 percent. (Rejected 32 to 44)	Yes.
June 20	H. R. 12695; Fulbright amendment to reverse existing normal tax and surtax rates so as to reduce corporate tax rates on 1st $25,000 of taxable income by $2,000. (Rejected 34 to 45.)	Yes.
June 20	H. R. 12695; Douglas amendment to reduce certain excise taxes and repeal others. (Rejected 20 to 55)	Yes.
June 20	H. R. 12695; Douglas amendment to repeal 10 percent excise tax on local telephone calls. (Rejected 32 to 43)	Yes.
July 11	S. 4036, Domestic Minerals Stabilization Act of 1958 to establish support program for domestically mined zinc, lead, tungsten, and acid-grade fluorspar, and a 1-year stockpile-purchase plan for copper; vote on Williams amendment to delete price supports for tungsten. (Rejected 25 to 57.)	No.
July 11	S. 4036; Williams amendment to eliminate authority in bill for Secretary of Interior to borrow up to $350,000,000 from the Treasury. (Rejected 28 to 54)	No.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY—Continued

Date	Measure, question, and result	Proxmire vote
July 11	S. 4036, passage of the bill. (Passed 70 to 12)	Yes.
Aug. 11	H. R. 7125, Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958; Thye amendment to strike out increase from 8 to 20 years for period in which excise tax payments may be deferred on whisky in bond. (Rejected 39 to 51.)	No.
Aug. 11	H. R. 7125; Williams amendment to reduce annual oil and gas percentage depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent. (Rejected 26 to 63)	Yes.
Aug. 11	H. R. 7125; Proxmire amendment to revise oil and gas percentage depletion allowance to 15 percent for producers with gross annual income of $5,000,000 or more; to 21 percent for those with incomes between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000; and to 27.5 percent for producers with incomes under $1,000,000. (Rejected 31 to 58.)	Yes.
Aug. 12	H. R. 7125; Malone amendment to reduce cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. (Rejected 39 to 51)	Yes.
Aug. 12	H. R. 8381, Technical Amendments Act of 1958; vote on Kerr appeal from ruling of presiding officer that amendments adding text of Self-Employed Individuals Retirement Act (H. R. 10) were germane. (Ruling rejected 32 to 52.)	Yes.
Aug. 18	H. R. 469, Textile Fiber Products Identification Act; vote on Pastore motion to recommit the bill to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (Rejected 36 to 47.)	No.
Aug. 22	H. R. 13580, to increase the permanent public debt limit from $275,000,000,000 to $283,000,000,000 and temporary limit to $288,000,000,000 through June 30, 1959. (Passed 57 to 20.)	No.
Aug. 24	H. R. 2, to authorize a 3-year diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway; vote on McNamara amendment to specify that the limit be for a 1-year period. (Adopted 29 to 28.)	Yes.
Aug. 24	H. R. 2; Potter motion to table the bill. (Rejected 28 to 30)	Yes.
Aug. 24	H. R. 2; Morton motion to table a Douglas motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report back immediately with McNamara amendment removed. (Rejected 28 to 28.)	Yes.

VOTING PARTICIPATION

	Percent
Percentage of all rollcalls in which Senator PROXMIRE voted	100

ATTENDANCE RECORD

Percentage of all quorum calls in which Senator PROXMIRE was present	100

SENATE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

REPORT ENTITLED "PROGRESS REPORT ON SCIENCE PROGRAMS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT" (S. REPT. NO. 2498)

Under authority of the order of the Senate of August 12, 1958.

Mr. HUMPHREY, from the Committee on Government Operations, on September 9, 1958, submitted a report entitled "Progress Report on Science Programs of the Federal Government," which was printed.

APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to sine die adjournment of the Senate, notified the Secretary of the Senate that, on the following dates, he had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

On August 25, 1958:

S. 607. An act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 3333. An Act to facilitate the insurance of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 28, 1937, as amended (relating to the conservation of water resources), and for other purposes; and

S. 3986. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement for relocating portions of the Natchez Trace Parkway, Miss., and for other purposes.

August 26, 1958:

S. 377. An act to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to periods of limitation applicable to actions or claims, including those by or against the United States, for recovery of charges for the transportation of persons or property, and for other purposes;

S. 400. An act for the relief of Paul Thury;

S. 540. An act for the relief of the Board of National Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America;

S. 1542. An act for the relief of Lori Biagi;

S. 2004. An act for the relief of George and Emma Clifford;

S. 2043. An act for the relief of Genoveffa Migliozzi;

S. 2262. An act for the relief of Hasan Muhammad Tiro;

S. 2629. An act for the relief of John J. Spriggs;

S. 2850. An act for the relief of Maria Pontillo;

S. 2936. An act for the relief of Feofania Bankevitz;

S. 3055. An act for the relief of Ronald H. Denison.

S. 3316. An act for the relief of Kiyoshi Ueda.

S. 3509. An act for the relief of Wong Wing Boa.

S. 3676. An act for the relief of Maria Michela Leo Di Gioia.

S. 3739. An act for the relief of Hermine Elmon Papazian;

S. 3743. An act for the relief of Cynthia Elizabeth Jefferson (Mimi Kurosaka) and Sylvia Elise Jefferson (Junko Tano);

S. 3789. An act for the relief of Donald J. Marion;

S. 4020. An act for the relief of Kunio Inouye (Sparkman).

S. 4059. An act to amend Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958 in order to change the name of the office established under such plan; and

S. 4081. An act for the relief of Marianne (Sachiko) Fuller.

On August 27, 1958:

S. 761. An act for the relief of Charles C. and George C. Finn;

S. 1258. An act for the relief of M. Sgt. Robert A. Espe;

S. 1801. An act for the relief of Guerdon Plumley;

S. 2517. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes with respect to certain lands granted to States and Territories for public purposes;

S. 2530. An act to designate the beneficiary of the equitable title to land purchased by the United States and added to the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, Mont.;

S. 2592. An act to amend the law relating to the execution of contracts with Indian tribes;

S. 2955. An act for the relief of Kazuko Young;

S. 3004. An act for the relief of Joanna Strutynska;

S. 3195. An act to authorize certain retired personnel of the United States Government to accept and wear decorations, presents, and other things tendered them by certain foreign countries;

S. 3203. An act relating to minerals on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming, and for other purposes;

S. 3300. An act for the relief of Jean Andre Paris;

S. 3308. An act for the relief of Itzhak Aronovici;

S. 3357. An act for the relief of Arturo Ernesto Audrain y Campos;

S. 3445. An act for the relief of Teruko K. Jackson;

S. 3547. An act for the relief of Andrejs Pablo Mierkalns;

S. 3572. An act to authorize land exchanges for purposes of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Montgomery County, Md., and for other purposes;

S. 3607. An act for the relief of Harvey L. Forden;

S. 3723. An act to amend Public Law 522, 84th Congress (relating to the conveyance of certain lands to the city of Henderson, Nev.);

S. 3801. An act for the relief of Klara Leitner and her daughter, Sylvia Leitner;

S. 3873. An act to amend section 201 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the interchange of inspection services between executive agencies, and the furnishing of such services by one executive agency to another, without reimbursement or transfer of funds;

S. 3894. An act for the relief of Joseph H. Lym, doing business as the Lym Engineering Co.;

S. 4169. An act to amend the act of June 10, 1938, relating to participation by the United States in the International Criminal Police Organization;

S. 4287. An act to amend the act of July 27, 1956, relating to detention of mail for temporary periods in certain cases; and

S. J. Res. 190. Joint resolution to approve the report of the Department of the Interior on Red Willow Dam and Reservoir in Nebraska.

On August 28, 1958:

S. 166. An act to amend the laws granting education and training benefits to certain veterans so as to extend, with respect to certain individuals, the period during which such benefits may be offered;

S. 765. An act to increase the authorization for the appropriation of funds to complete the International Peace Garden, North Dakota;

S. 2001. An act for the relief of AlaLu Duncan Dillard;

S. 2057. An act for the relief of Diana Elaine Greig;

S. 2216. An act for the relief of John C. Walsh;

S. 2594. An act to transfer certain property and functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

S. 2888. An act to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans;

S. 2922. An act to authorize per capita payments to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation, and for other purposes;

S. 3139. An act to repeal the act of July 2, 1956, concerning the conveyance of certain property of the United States to the village of Carey, Ohio;

S. 3219. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Graham Bonnalie;

S. 3221. An act for the relief of Erika Margaretha Zintl Pearce;

S. 3224. An act to improve opportunities for small-business concerns to obtain a fair proportion of Government purchases and contracts, to facilitate procurement of property and service by the Government, and for other purposes;

S. 3448. An act to authorize the acquisition and disposition of certain private lands and the establishment of the size of farm units on the Seedskadee reclamation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes;

S. 3534. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey approximately 181 acres of land at Fort Crowder Military Reservation to the city of Neosho, Mo.;

S. 3564. An act to accord coverage under the Civil Service Retirement Act to certain temporary rural carriers;

S. 3640. An act for the relief of Daniel (Nathaniel) Rosenzweig;

S. 3682. An act to authorize the sale or exchange of certain lands for the United States situated in Pima County, Ariz., and for other purposes;

S. 3768. An act for the relief of Hing Man Chau;

S. 3776. An act to extend the time for the collection of tolls to amortize the cost, including reasonable interest and financing cost, of the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Miami, Mo.;

S. 3826. An act for the relief of Concettina Iannacchino;

S. 3882. An act to amend the act of July 1, 1948, chapter 791 (24 U. S. C. 279a), providing for the procurement and supply of Government headstones and markers;

S. 3921. An act for the relief of Peter Tillner;

S. 3966. An act to amend Public Law 85-422;

S. 4004. An act to encourage and authorize details and transfers of Federal employees for service with international organizations;

S. 4021. An act to establish the United States Study Commission on the Savannah, Altamaha, Saint Marys, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, and Perdido-Escambia River Basins, and intervening areas;

S. 4053. An act to extend the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 4071. An act to provide more effective price, production, adjustment, and marketing programs for various agricultural commodities;

S. 4167. An act to authorize the lease of Papago tribal land to the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes;

S. 4191. An act to maintain existing minimum postage rates on certain publications mailed for delivery within the county of publication;

S. 4196. An act to amend the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933 (47 Stat. 1425), as amended, to authorize incorporation of contract terms by reference in short-form documents;

S. 4273. An act to provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community;

S. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim February 8–14, 1959, as National Children's Dental Health Week; and

S. J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to authorize the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to confer a medal on Rear Adm. Hyman George Rickover, United States Navy.

On September 2, 1958:

S. 25. An act relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees;

S. 552. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N. J.;

S. 1438. An act to amend section 544 of title 28, United States Code, relating to the bonds of United States marshals;

S. 1764. An act to amend the District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act;

S. 1903. An act to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental United States;

S. 2006. An act to relieve the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy of certain responsibilities outside of the Department of Defense;

S. 2039. An act to clarify the requirements with respect to the performance of labor imposed as a condition for the holding of mining claims on Federal lands pending the issuance of patents therefor;

S. 2114. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1449) as amended, to incorporate in the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards the authority to acquire land for field sites, to undertake construction and improvement of buildings and for other activities.

S. 2117. An act directing the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain buildings to the Crow Creek Sioux Indian Tribe;

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Dr. Brant Bonner;

S. 2719. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and eradicate the predatory dogfish sharks, to control the depredations of this species on the fisheries of the Pacific coast, and for other purposes;

S. 3028. An act for the relief of Laszlo Cseri, Dorothy Margarethe Hadjisky, Maria Miceli, and Francesco Riso;

S. 3142. An act to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to extend the authority to lease out Federal building sites until needed for construction purposes and the act of June 24, 1948 (62 Stat. 644), and for other purposes;

S. 3276. An act for the relief of Carl Ebert and his wife, Gertrude Ebert;

S. 3287. An act for the relief of Vivian D. Giesey;

S. 3295. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 in order to increase the authorization for the fisheries loan fund established under such act;

S. 3335. An act to provide for a National Cultural Center which will be constructed, with funds raised by voluntary contributions, on a site made available in the District of Columbia;

S. 3379. An act to provide for adjustments in the annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system;

S. 3503. An act for the relief of Marie Inette Konomos;

S. 3680. An act to provide for participation of the United States in the World Science-Pan Pacific Exposition to be held at Seattle, Wash., in 1961, and for other purposes;

S. 3712. An act to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua;

S. 3728. An act to incorporate the Big Brothers of America;

S. 3741. An act to facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within national forests;

S. 3754. An act to provide for the exchange of lands between the United States and the Navajo Tribe, and for other purposes;

S. 3818. An act for the relief of Vicenta Garcia y Puente;

S. 3915. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Yoshimoto;

S. 3942. An act for the relief of certain distressed aliens;

S. 3944. An act to authorize the negotiation of a compact between the State of Minnesota and the Province of Manitoba, Canada, for the development of a highway to provide access to the northwest angle in such State;

S. 4032. An act for the relief of Mercede Svaldi;

S. 4088. An act to approve a repayment contract negotiated with the Heart Mountain Irrigation District, Wyo., and to authorize its execution;

S. 4113. An act for the relief of Harold Pangelinan;

S. 4249. An act to authorize a program for the conservation, restoration, and management of the rare Hawaiian Nene goose; and

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution providing for the construction of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses.

On September 6, 1958:

S. 165. An act for the relief of Arthur LeRoy Brown;

S. 1864. An act to authorize an increase in the membership of the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office; to provide increased salaries for certain officers and employees of the Patent Office; and for other purposes;

S. 1985. An act to authorize the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of a building for a National Air Museum for the Smithsonian Institution, and all other work incidental thereto;

S. 2020. An act to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and the Social Security Act;

S. 2146. An act for the relief of William F. Peltier;

S. 2836. An act for the relief of the town of Portsmouth, R. I.;

S. 3321. An act for the relief of George E. Ketchum;

S. 3420. An act to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

S. 4039. An act to authorize the expenditure of funds through grants for support of scientific research, and for other purposes;

S. 4085. An act to amend the act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat. 98), providing for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., and for other purposes;

S. 4096. An act to amend section 4201 of title 18, United States Code, with respect to the annual rate of compensation of members of the Board of Parole; and

S. 4214. An act for the relief of Mary F. C. Leute, the widow of Joseph Henry Leute.

SENATE BILLS DISAPPROVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to since die adjournment of

the Senate, notified the Secretary of the Senate that, on the following dates, he had disapproved bills of the Senate of the following titles, together with his reasons for such actions:

RELIEF OF THE CHAMBERLAIN WATER CO., OF CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

I am withholding my approval from S. 228, which would authorize the payment of $3,116.40 to the Chamberlain Water Co., of Chamberlain, S. Dak. This sum would be paid to compensate the company for relocation costs occasioned by the Government's acquisition of its former location for use in connection with the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project.

Public Law 500, approved July 3, 1958, makes provision for paying these removal expenses and the Secretary of the Army reports that the claim is now being processed. The present enactment, therefore, is unnecessary.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 27, 1958.*

MARY K. RYAN AND WILLIAM A. BOUTWELL

I am withholding my approval of S. 489, for the relief of Mary K. Ryan and William A. Boutwell.

The bill would permit the two named taxpayers to file claims for refund of overpayment of income taxes for the taxable years 1949 and 1950, based on excludable cost-of-living allowances, notwithstanding that the statute of limitations has barred the filing of such claims.

The two taxpayers named in the bill filed joint income-tax returns from Alaska for the years 1949 and 1950. On these returns the taxpayers included as income certain "territorial cost-of-living allowances." The Internal Revenue Service had ruled, in 1948, that such allowances were includible in gross income. Subsequently, however, in October 1953, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that such allowances were excludable. In late March 1954, some 5 months after the publication of this second ruling, one of the taxpayers named in the bill filed claims for refund for the years 1949, 1950, and 1951. Refund was granted for the year 1951, but the 3-year period of limitations prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 barred refund for the years 1949 and 1950.

While it is true that, at the time the second ruling of the Internal Revenue Service was published, refund for the year 1949 already was barred by the statute of limitations, the taxpayers did have from October 1953 until March 15, 1954, in which to file a timely claim for 1950. The record on this bill affords no explanation for the delay in filing such a claim until after March 15, 1954, but it does disclose that the taxpayer who filed for the refund learned of the revised ruling in November 1953. As for the taxable year 1949, bills introduced in the 84th and 85th Congresses would have provided general relief from the application of the statute of limitations to refunds of income tax paid on the cost-of-living allowances here in question. Such legislation, however, has never been enacted.

Congress has determined it to be sound policy to include in the revenue system a statute of limitations which, after a period of time, bars taxpayers from obtaining refunds of tax overpayments and bars the Government from collecting additional taxes. Such a provision is essential to finality in tax administration. The basic justification for a statute of limitations is that, after the passing of a reasonable period of time, witnesses may have died, records may have been destroyed or lost, and problems of proof and administration of tax claims become too burdensome and unfair for both taxpayers and the Government. The basic purposes underlying the statute of limitations continue in force even in cases where, after payment of a tax, the interpretation of the law is changed by a judicial decision or by a modification in regulations and rulings.

Several thousand taxpayers received "territorial cost-of-living allowances" during the period of the Internal Revenue Service ruling that such allowances were not excludable from gross income. This bill, by singling out two of these taxpayers for special relief from the statute of limitations, would unjustly discriminate against other taxpayers similarly situated.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 28, 1958.*

GEORGE P. E. CAESAR, JR.

I am withholding my approval from S. 571, for the relief of George P. E. Caesar, Jr.

The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any period of limitations or lapse of time, claims, exclusive of interest, for credit or refund of overpayments of income taxes for the taxable years 1951 and 1952 based on exemption from taxation of certain earned income received for personal services rendered outside of the United States may be filed within 1 year after the date of enactment by George P. E. Caesar, Jr., of Aldie, Va., on behalf of himself and Claudia V. Caesar (deceased).

The records of the Treasury Department show that timely joint income-tax returns were filed on behalf of the taxpayer and his wife for 1951 and 1952 but that no claims for credit or refund for those years were filed prior to the expiration of the statutory period for filing such claims on March 15, 1955, and March 15, 1956, respectively.

During the years 1951 and 1952 the taxpayer earned certain income for personal services rendered outside of the United States, and the taxpayer believes that these earnings should have been excluded from his income under section 116 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939. The taxpayer also believes that his failure to file timely claims for refund should be waived because of personal difficulties resulting from the death of his wife and also because an employee who prepared his returns for 1951 and 1952 did not inform him of the necessity for filing claims for refund within the period prescribed by law. The records of the Treasury Department show that the death of the taxpayer's spouse occurred on October 15, 1952, which date was 2 years and 5 months prior to the expiration of the period of limitations for filing a claim for 1951 and was 3 years and 5 months prior to the expiration of the period of limitations for filing a claim for 1952.

The circumstances of this case are not sufficiently unique to warrant special legislative relief. The statutory period of limitations, which Congress has included in the revenue system as a matter of sound policy, is essential in order to achieve finality in tax administration. Granting special relief in this case, where a refund was not claimed in the time and manner prescribed by law, would constitute a discrimination against other taxpayers similarly situated and would create an undesirable precedent.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I am constrained to withhold my approval of the bill.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 2, 1958.*

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR MAKING GRANTS UNDER FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

I am withholding approval of S. 3502, "To amend the Federal Airport Act in order to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act, and for other purposes."

The main purpose of the bill is to expand and continue the present Federal program of aid to States and local communities for the construction and improvement of public airports. Under the bill, the currently authorized program of $63 million a year through fiscal year 1959, would be increased to $100 million a year and extended 4 years through fiscal year 1963. Total Government expenditures would be increased by $437 million.

Civil airports have always been regarded as primarily a local responsibility, and have been built, operated, and maintained by States and local communities. During the period when the aviation industry was growing to maturity, it was appropriate for the Federal Government to assist local communities to develop airport facilities. Through various programs, including the grant program authorized by the Federal Airport Act, well over $1 billion has been allocated by the Government to the construction and improvement of local civil airports. In addition, over 500 military airport facilities have been declared surplus and turned over to the cities, counties, and states for airport use. These contributions, along with subsidies to airlines, aeronautical research, and the establishment and maintenance of the Federal airways system, have greatly aided—in fact, have made possible—the tremendous growth of civil aviation in our generation.

Now, however, I am convinced that the time has come for the Federal Government to begin an orderly withdrawal from the airport grant program. This conclusion is based, first, on the hard fact that the Government must now devote the resources it can make available for the promotion of civil aviation to programs which cannot be assumed by others, and second, on the conviction that others should begin to assume the full responsibility for the cost of construction and improvement of civil airports.

Over the past two decades, more and more airports have progressed to the point of self-sufficiency. Aviation gen-

erally has achieved a state of maturity in which the users should be expected to pay an increasing share of airport costs. With the continued growth of aviation and the application of sound management principles, the progress toward airport self-sufficiency should continue.

I recognize that there will doubtless be a transitional period during which the Federal Government will be required to provide aid to urgent airport projects which are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system and which cannot be completed in any other way. However, this bill does not provide for a transitional program. Rather, it sharply increases the level of the existing program. It does not provide for aid to the most urgent airport projects, but continues the current allocation formula which is not related to broad national aeronautical needs.

The existing program continues through June 30, 1959, so no community will be hurt by the withholding of approval of this legislation. At the next session of the Congress, the administration will recommend a transitional program to provide aid for the construction of urgent airport projects that are essential to an adequate national aviation facilities system.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 2, 1958.*

AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL

I am withholding my approval from S. 3683, the area redevelopment bill.

Every year for the past 3 years I have strongly urged the adoption of a program of Federal assistance to communities of substantial and persistent unemployment for the purpose of assisting those communities to develop a sounder and more secure economic base. I regret that no action along these lines has been taken by the Congress until this year and, needless to add, I am greatly disappointed that I find myself unable to approve the present bill.

My disapproval need cause no unnecessary delay in initiating a sound area assistance program. Even the unsound program contemplated by S. 3683 could not be of immediate help to any community because the Congress, before adjournment, failed to provide any money to carry out the bill's purposes. Until the next session of the Congress, the needs of areas of severe and persistent unemployment can be met in part through the new program of loans to State and local development companies under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 which I recently approved.

The repeated recommendations of the administration recognized that the major responsibility for planning and financing the economic redevelopment of communities of chronic unemployment must remain with local citizens if Federal programs are to be effective. The present bill departs from this principle, and would greatly diminish local responsibility. In doing so, and in including other undesirable features, it defeats any reasonable chance of giving effective help to the communities really in need.

S. 3683 provides for less local participation in the costs of local development projects than is proper or necessary to stimulate and assure the continuing interest and support of local governmental and private interests. The administration recommended loans, for periods of 25 years, in amounts not exceeding 35 percent of the cost of redevelopment projects. S. 3683, on the other hand, provides for loans for such projects for periods of 40 years, at artificially low interest rates, in amounts up to 65 percent of the total cost of a project.

S. 3683 proposes in addition a program of Federal grants for public works in redevelopment areas under which it would be possible to have no local participation whatever. Moreover, the criteria for making these grants are so loosely drawn that, without indiscriminate use of funds, administration of these provisions would be almost impossible. This is a field in which, if the Federal Government participates at all, it should be able to rely upon local judgments backed by significant local contributions.

S. 3683 is also defective in my judgment because its assistance in certain instances, would be available in areas in which unemployment is traceable essentially to temporary conditions. Federal assistance to communities where unemployment is not clearly chronic would necessarily mean the assumption of responsibility by the Government for the direct support of local economies—an assumption of responsibility that would have the most profound consequences.

I also believe it would be a grave mistake to establish, as this bill would, an area assistance program in the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Such a program should be lodged, not with an agency concerned with residential housing and related matters, but rather with the Department of Commerce which has primary responsibility for business and industrial development and a long experience in extending to local areas technical aid for economic development.

S. 3683 also contemplates a Federal redevelopment assistance, including loans, in rural areas. There is serious question as to whether Federal loans for the construction of industrial buildings in rural areas would be a proper or effective approach, much less a permanent one, to the problems of surplus labor in essentially agricultural communities.

It is my intention next January when the Congress reconvenes to request the Congress to enact area assistance legislation more soundly conceived to carry out the purposes which I have repeatedly stressed as being in the national interest. It is my hope that Congress at that time will move with all possible speed to enact such an area assistance program.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 6, 1958.*

REPRESENTATIVES WITH RESIDENCES IN WASHINGTON

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[Streets northwest unless otherwise stated]

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Holland, Elmer J., *Pa*------
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Holt, Joe, *Calif*-----------
Holtzman, Lester, *N. Y*----
Horan, Walt, *Wash*--------
Hosmer, Craig, *Calif*-------
Huddleston, George, Jr., *Ala.*
Hull, W. R., Jr., *Mo*-------
Hyde, DeWitt S., *Md*-------
Ikard, Frank, *Tex*---------
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